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Yorkshire County Magazine.

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If thou art borrowed by a friend,
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But to return to me.

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Diminish learning's store,
But books, I find, if often lent,
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Read slowly, pause frequently,
Think seriously,
Keep cleanly, return duly,
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When you consider books are dear:
Its present state be pleas'd to view,
And mind it comes no worse from you;
But if these precepts you decline,
Our rules bind you to pay a fine;
Therefore take warning by this verse,
Preserve this book, and save your purse.

R. Sugden, Printer, Halifax.



Drawn by Chas Cousen.

Engraved by J Cousen.

South East View of Bradford.

Yorkshire County Magazine,

WITH WHICH ARE INCORPORATED THE

Yorkshire Notes & Queries, Yorkshire Folk-lore Journal, Yorkshire Genealogist, and Yorkshire Bibliographer.

150 ILLUSTRATIONS.

EDITED BY

J. HORSFALL TURNER, F.R.H.S.,

Idel, Bradford.

VOL. I.

Printed for the Editor by

T. HARRISON AND SONS, QUEEN STREET, BINGLEY, YORKS.

1891.

X 889386

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BRADFORD.

From the North.


DVNELMENSIS
EPISCOPATVS
WEST
MORTH
SANDIACH
PARS
THE
WEST
RIDING
NORTH
RIDING
EAST
RIDING
YORK
Shire
LANCASTRIÆ PARS
Lincolniae pars
OCEANUS
Milliaria Anglica
5
10
15
38

Y.C.M.

B

The Yorkshire County Magazine:

AN ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY.

WITH WHICH ARE INCORPORATED THE

Yorkshire Notes and Queries, Yorkshire Genealogist, Yorkshire Bibliographer, and Yorkshire Folk-Lore Journal.

John Speed's *Map of Yorkshire* crowds into a single page the information that would cover several pages of ordinary letter-press. This small map appeared in his "England, Wales, Scotland and Ireland described," 1627.

A little study will be necessary to appreciate the excellence of this map. Two lines across the rivers indicate bridges, and the letter *n* is frequently represented only by a dash over the preceding letter, as was customary at that time; thus Skipto–, We–tbridge, Castleto–, Thor–hill. Huddersfield is not marked, but Lockwood, Honley Chapel, Marsden Chapel, and Howne are. The river Colne is not traced from Marsden but from the Holme (Howne) branch. The bridges at Brighouse and Elland are shewn, but the places are not named, whilst Fixby Hall and Kirklesse are. Instead of Keighley you find little Neusome. Ilkley bridge is marked but not named, and yet w. Hall (West Hall), now a farm house, occurs. Near Bridlington will be seen Abborn chapell. Alas! sweet Auburn, only the fragment of a house has escaped the devouring sea. The Lancashire map shews Ingleboro-hill, a giant among hills, whilst the Yorkshire map does not name it. Gisborn at the source of the Ribble appears on the Lancashire map. To shew the uncertainty of spelling, Stopfurth in Cheshire appears on the Lancashire map as Stopford, and on the Cheshire map Storfort alias Stopford. The Durham map gives the following places south of Tees: The Spittle-on-Stainmore, Reare Cross, Rokeby, Ovinton, Mansfeld, Stapleton, Girsbya, Yarum, Tornabye, Arsham, Midlesburghe. The Lincolnshire map gives Brodholme and Branton.

Yorkshire was reported to have one city, one bishopric, 46 market towns, 14 castles, 563 parishes, 36 rivers, 62 bridges, 4 chases, 8 forests, 72 parks.

Yorke-shire,*

As the courses and confluents of great Riuers, are for the most part fresh in memory, though their heads and fountaines lie commonly vnknowne; so the latter knowledge of great Regions, are not traduced to obliuion, though perhaps their first originals be obscure, by reason of Antiquitie, and the many reuolutions of times and ages. In the

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*A second edition appeared in 1648.

delineation therefore of this great Prouince of *Yorke-shire*, I will not insist vpon the narration of matters neere vnto vs; but succinctly run ouer such as are more remote; yet neither so sparingly, as I may seeme to diminish from the dignitie of so worthy a Country; nor so prodigally, as to spend time in the superfluous praising of that which neuer any (as yet) dispraised. And although perhaps it may seeme a labour vnnecessary, to make relation of ancient remembrances, either of the Name or Nature of this Nation, especially looking into the difference of Time itselfe (which in euery age bringeth forth diuerse effects) and the dispositions of men, that for the most part take lesse pleasure in them, then in divulging the occurrents of their owne times: yet I hold it not vnfit to begin there, from whence the first certaine direction is giuen to proceede; for (euen of these ancient things) there may be good vse made, either by imitation, or way of comparison, as neither the reperition, nor the repetition thereof shall be accounted impertinent.

(2) You shall therefore vnderstand: That the Countie of *Yorke* was in the *Saxon*-tongue called *Ebora-scyre*, and now commonly *Yorke-shire*, farre greater and more numerous in the Circuit of her miles, then any Shire of *England* Shee is much bound to the singular loue and motherly care of Nature, in placing her vnder so temperate a clime, that in euery measure she is indifferently fruitfull. If one part of her be stony, and a sandy barren ground: another is fertile and richly adorned with Corne-fields. If you here finde it naked, and destitute of Woods, you shall see it there shadowed with Forrests full of trees, that haue very thicke bodies, sending forth many fruitfull and profitable branches. If one place of it be Moorish, Mirie, and vnpleasant; another makes a free tender of delight, and presents itselfe to the eye, full of beautie and contentiue varietie.

(3) The Bishopric of *Durham* fronts her on the North-side, and is seperated by a continued course of the Riuer *Tees*. The *Germaine Sea* lieth sore vpon her East side, beating the shores with her boisterous waues and billowes. The West part is bounded with *Lancashire*, and *Westmerland*. The South-side hath *Cheshire* and *Darbishire* (friendly Neighbours vnto her) with the which she is first inclosed: then with *Nottingham* and with *Lincolne-shires;* after diuided with that famous Arme of the Sea *Humber:* Into which all the Riuers that water this Country, emptie themselues, and pay their ordinary Tributes, as into the common receptacle and store-house of *Neptune*, for all the watery Pensions of this Prouince.

(4) This whole Shire (being of itselfe so spatious) for the more easie and better ordering of her ciuill gouernment, is diuided into three parts: which according to three quarters of the world, are called *The West-Riding*, *The East-Riding*, and *The North-Riding*. *West-Riding* is for a good space compassed with the Riuer *Ouse*, with the bounds of *Lancashire*, and with the South limits of the Shire, and beareth towards the West and South. *East-Riding* bends it selfe to the Ocean, with the which, and with the Riuer *Derwent* she is inclosed,

and lookes into that part where the Sunne rising, and shewing forth his beames, makes the world both glad and glorious in his brightnesse. *North-Riding* extends itselfe *Northward*, hemde in as it were, with the Riuer *Tees* and *Derwent*, and a long race of the Riuer *Ouse*. The length of this Shire, extended from *Harthill* in the South, to the mouth of *Tees* in the North, are neere vnto seauentie miles, the breadth from *Flambrough-head* to *Horn-castle* vpon the Riuer *Lun*, is fourescore miles; the whole Circumference is three hundred and eight miles.

(5) The Soile of this County for the generalitie is reasonable fertile, and yeelds sufficiency of Corne and Cattle within it selfe. One part whereof is particularly made famous by a Quarry of Stone, out of which the stones newly hewen be very soft, but seasoned with winde and weather of themselues doe naturally become exceeding hard and solide. Another, by a kind of *Limestone* whereof it consisteth, which being burnt, and conueyed into the other parts of the Country, which are hilly and somewhat cold, serue to manure and enrich their Cornefields.

(6) That the *Romans* flourishing in military prowesse, made their seuerall stations in this Country, is made manifest by their Monuments, by many Inscriptions fastned in the walles of Churches, by many Columnes engrauen with *Roman*-worke found lying in Churchyards, by many votiue Altars digd vp that were erected (as it should seeme) to their Tutelar Gods (for they had locall and peculiar Topicke Gods, whom they honoured as Keepers and Guardians of some particular places of the Country) as also by a kinde of Brickes which they vsed: for the *Romans* in time of peace, to auoid and withstand idlenesse, (as an enemy to vertuous and valorous enterprises) still exercised their Legions and Cohorts in casting of ditches, making of High-wayes, building of Bridges, and making of Brickes, which hauing sithence bin found, and from time to time digd out of the ground, proue the Antiquitie of the place by the *Romane* Inscriptions vpon them.

(7) No lesse argument of the pietie hereof, are the many Monasteries, Abbyes and Religious houses that haue beene placed in this Country; which whilest they retained their owne state and magnificence, were great ornaments vnto it: but since their dissolution, and that the teeth of Time (which deuours all things) haue eaten into them, they are become like dead carkasses, leauing onely some poore ruines and remaines aliue, as reliques to posteritie, to shew of what beautie and magnitude they haue beene. Such was the Abbey of *Whitby*, founded by Lady *Hilda*, daughter of the grand-childe vnto King *Edwine*. Such was the Abbey built by *Bolton*, which is now so razed and laid leuell with the earth, as that at this time it affords no appearance of the former dignitie. Such was *Kirkstall* Abbey, of no small account in time past, founded in the yeare of *Christ* 1147 Such was the renowned Abbey called S. *Maries* in *Yorke*, built and endowed with rich liuings by *Alan* the third Earle of little *Britaine* in

America [*Armorica*] ; but since conuerted into the Princes house, and is called *The Mannour*. Such the wealthy Abbey of *Fountaines*, built by *Thurstin* Arch-bishop of *Yorke*. Such was the famous Monastery founded in the Primitiue Church of the *East-Saxons*, by *Wilfrid* Arch-bishop of *Yorke*, and enlarged (being fallen downe and decayed) by *Odo* Arch-bishop of *Canterbury*. Such was *Drax*, a religious house of *Chanons*. Such that faire Abbey built by King *William* the Conquerour at *Selby* (where his Sonne *Henry* the first was borne) in memory of Saint *German*, who happily confuted that contagious *Pelagian* Heresie, which oftentimes grew to Serpentine head in *Britaine*.

These places for Religion erected, with many more within this Prouinciall Circuit, and consecrated vnto holy purposes, shew the antiquitie, and how they haue beene sought vnto by confluences of Pilgrimes in their manner of deuotions: The midst of which superstitious obscurities, are since cleared by the pure light of the Gospell reuealed, and the skirts of Idolatry vnfolded to her owne shame and ignominie: And they made subject to the dissolution of Times, seruing onely as antique Monuments and remembrances to the memory of succeeding Ages.

(8) Many places of this Prouince are famoused as well by Name, being naturally fortunate in their situation, as for some other accidentall happinesse befallen vnto them. *Hallifax*, famous, as well for that *Iohannes de sacro Bosco*, Author of the Sphere, was borne there, and for the Law it hath against stealing, and for the greatnesse of the Parish, which reckoneth in it eleuen Chappels, whereof two be Parish Chappels, and in them to the number of twelue thousand people.

In former times it was called *Horton*, and touching the alteration of the name, this prety story is related of it: namely, That a Clerke (for so they call him) being farre in loue with a maid, and by no meanes either of long prayses or large promises, able to gaine like affection at her hands, when he saw his hopes frustrate, and that he was not like to haue his purpose of her, turned his loue into rage, and cut off the maides head, which being afterwards hung vpon an Ewe tree, common people counted it as an hallowed relique till it was rotten: And afterwards (such was the credulitie of that time) it maintained the opinion of reuerence and Religion still; for the people resorted thither on pilgrimage, and perswaded themselues, that the little veynes that spread out betweene the Barke and Body of the Ewe tree like fine threds, were the very haires of the maids head. Hereupon it was called by this name *Haligfax*, or *Haly-fax*, that is, *Holy-Hayre*.

Pomfret is famous for the Site, as being seated in a place so pleasant, that it brings forth *Liquorice* and great plentie of *Skiriworts*, but it is infamous for the murther and bloudshed of Princes: The Castle whereof was built by *Hildebert Lacy*, a *Norman*, to whom *William* the Conquerour gaue this Towne, after *Alrick* the *Saxon* was thrust out of it.

(9) But I will forbeare to be prolixe or tedious in the particular memoration of places in a Prouince so spatious, and onely make a compendious relation of *Yorke*, the second Citie of *England*, in Latine called *Eboracum* and *Eburacum;* by *Ptolemy*, *Brigantium* (the chiefe Citie of the *Brigants*) by *Ninius*, *Caer Ebrauc*, by the *Britaines*, *Caer Effroc*. The *British* History reports that it tooke the name of *Ebrauc* that founded it; but some others are of opinion, that *Eburacum* hath no other deriuation then from the Riuer *Ouse* running thorow it; It ouer-masters all the other places of this Country for fairenesse, and is a singular ornament & safegard to all the North-parts. A pleasant place, large, and full of magnificence, rich, populous, and not onely strengthened with fortifications, but adorned with beautifull buildings, as well priuate as publike. For the greater dignitie thereof it was made an Episcopall See by *Constant us*, and a Metropolitane Citie by a *Pall* sent vnto it from *Honorius*. *Egbert* Arch-bishop of *Yorke*, who flourished about the yeare seauen hundred fortie, erected in it a most famous Library. *Richard* the third repaired the Castle thereof being ruinous, and King *Henry* the eight appointed a Counsell in the same, to decide and determine all the causes and Controuersies of the North parts, according to equitie and conscience: which Counsell consisteth of a Lord President, certaine Counsellers at the Princes pleasure, a Secretarie, and other Vnder-Officers.

The originall of this Citie cannot be fetcht out but from the *Romanes*, seeing the *Britaines* before the *Romanes* came, had no other Townes then Woods fenced with Trenches and Rampiers, as *Cesar* and *Strabo* doe testifie. And that it was a Colony of the *Romanes*, appeares both by the authoritie of *Ptolemy* and *Antonine*, and by many ancient Inscriptions that haue beene found there. In this Citie the Emperour *Seuerus* had his Palace, and here gaue vp his last breath; which ministers occasion to shew the ancient custome of the *Romanes*, in the military manner of their burials.

His body was caried forth here by the Souldiers to the funerall fire, and committed to the flames, honoured with the Iusts and Turnaments both of the Souldiers and of his owne sonnes: His ashes bestowed in a little golden pot or vessell of the Porphyrat stone, were carryed to *Rome*, and shrined there in the monument of the *Antonines*. In this Citie (as *Spartianus* maketh mention) was the Temple of the Goddesse *Bellona;* to which *Severus* (being come thither purposing to offer sacrifice) was erroneously led by a rusticall *Augur*.

Here *Fl Valerius Constantinus*, surnamed *Chlorus* (an Emperour of excellent vertue and Christian pietie) ended his life, and was Deified as appears by ancient Coines: and his sonne *Constantine* being present at his Fathers death, forthwith proclaimed Emperour; from whence it may be gathered of what great estimation *Yorke* was in those dayes, when the *Romane* Emperours Court was held in it. This Citie flourished a long time vnder the *English-Saxons* Dominion, till the *Danes* like a mightie storme, thundring from out the North-East, destroyed it, and distained it with the bloud of many slaughtered persons, and

wan it from *Osbright* and *Ella* Kings of *Northumberland*, who were both slaine in their pursuite of the *Danes* which *Alcuine* in his Epistle to *Egelred* King of *Northumberland*, seemed to presage before, when he said; What signifieth that raining downe of bloud in S. Peter's Church of Yorke, euen in a faire day, and descending in so violent and threatning a manner from the top of the roofes may it not be thought that bloud is comming vpon the Land from the North-parts?

Howbeit, *Athelstane* recouered it from the *Danish* subiection, and quite ouerthrew the Castle, with the which they had fortified it; yet was it not (for all this) so freed from warres, but that it was subiect to the Times fatally next following. Neuertheless, in the *Conquerours* time when (after many woefull ouerthrowes and troublesome stormes) it had a pleasant calme of ensuing peace, it rose againe of it selfe, and flourished afresh, hauing still the helping hand both of Nobility and Gentry, to recouer the former dignitie, and bring it to the perfection it hath: The Citizens fenced it round with new wals, and many towers and bulwarkes, and ordaining good and wholesome lawes for the gouernment of the same. Which at this day are executed at the command of a Lord Maior, who hath the assistance of twelue Aldermen, many Chamberlaines, a Recorder, a Towne-Clerke, sixe Sergeants at Mace, and two Esquires, which are, a Sword-bearer, and the Common Sergeant, who with a great Mace goeth on the left hand of the Sword. The Longitude of this Citie, according to *Mercators* account, is 19. degrees, and 35. scruples: the Latitude 54. degrees and fortie scruples.

(10) Many occurrents present themselues with sufficient matter of enlargement to this discourse, yet none of more worthy consequence then were those seuerall battles, fought within the compasse of this Countie; wherein Fortune had her pleasure as well as in the proofe of her loue, as in the pursuit of her tyranny; sometime sending the fruits of sweet peace vnto her, and otherwhiles suffering her to taste the sowrenesse of warre.

At *Conisborough* (in the *Britaine* tongue *Caer Conan*) was a great battle fought by *Hengist*, Captaine of the *English-Saxons*, after he had retyred himselfe thither for his safetie, his men being fled and scattered, and himselfe discomfited by *Aurelius Ambrosius;* yet within few dayes after he brought forth his men to battell against the *Britaines* that pursued him, where the field was bloudy both to him and his; for many of his men were cut in pieces, and he himselfe had his head chopt off, as the *British* History saith; which the Chronicles of the *English-Saxons* deny, reporting that he dyed in peace, being surcharged and ouer-worne with the troublesome toyles and trauels of warre.

Neere vnto *Kirkstall*, *Oswie* King of *Northumberland* put *Penda* the *Mercian* to flight: the place wherein the Battle was ioyned, the Writers call *Winwid Field*, giuing it the name by the victory. And the little Region about it (in times past called by an old name *Elmet*) was conquered by *Eadwin* King of *Northumberland*, the sonne of *Aela*,

after he had expelled *Cereticus* a *British* King, in the yeare of Christ, 620.

At *Casterford* (called by *Antonine Legeolium* and *Legetium*) the Citizens of *Yorke* slew many of King *Ethelreds* Army, and had a great hand against him, in so much as he that before sate in his throne of Maiestie, was on a sodaine daunted, and ready to offer submission.

But the most worthy of memory, was that Field fought on *Palm-Sunday*, 1461. in the quarrell of *Lancaster* and *Yorke*, where *England* neuer saw more puissant Forces both of Gentry and Nobilitie: for there were in the field at one time (partakers on both sides) to the number of one hundred thousand fighting men. When the fight had continued doubtfull a great part of the day, the *Lancastrians* not able longer to abide the violence of their enemies, turned backe and fled amaine, and such as tooke part with *Yorke*, followed them so hotly in chase, and kild such a number of Noble and Gentlemen, that thirtie thousand *Englishmen* were that day left dead in the field.

(11) Let vs now loose the point of this compasse, and saile into some other parts of this Prouince, to finde out matter of other memorable moment. Vnder *Knausbrough* there is a Well called *Dropping-Well*, in which the waters spring not out of the veynes of the earth, but distill and trickle downe from the rockes that hang ouer it: It is of this vertue and efficacie, that it turnes wood into stone: for what wood soeuer is put into it, will be shortly couered over with a stony barke, and be turned into stone, as hath beene often obserued.

At *Giggleswicke* also about a mile from *Settle* (a Market-Towne) there are certaine small springs not distant a quaits cast from one another: the middlemost of which doth at euery quarter of an houre ebbe and flow about the height of a quarter of a yard when it is highest, and at the ebbe falleth so low, that it is not an inch deepe with water. Of no lesse worthinesse to be remembred is *S. Wilfrids* Needle, a place very famous in times past for the narrow hole in the close vaulted roome vnder the ground, by which womens honesties were wont to be tryed: for such as were chaste passe through with much facilitie; but as many as had plaid false, were miraculously held fast, and could not creepe through. *Beleeve if you list.*

The credible report of a Lampe found burning (euen in our Fathers remembrance, when Abbyes were pulled downe and suppressed) in the Sepulchre of *Constantius*, wherein a certaine vault or little Chappell vnder the ground, wherein he was supposed to haue beene buried, might beget much wonder and admiration, but that *Lazius* confirmeth that in ancient times they had a custome to preserue light in Sepulchres, by an artificiall resoluing of gold into a liquild and fatty substance, which should continue burning a long time, and for many ages together.

(12) This *Yorkeshire* picture I will draw to no more length, least I be condemned with the *Sophister*, for insisting in the praise of *Hercules*, when no man opposed himselfe in his discommendation. This Country of it selfe is so beautifull in her owne naturall colours, that (without much helpe) she presents delightfull varieties both to the sight and other senses.

Coins of the York Mint,

Issued by the Norse or Danish Kings of Northumbria.

(By the Rev. G. F. Crowther, M.A., Member of the Council of the Numismatic Society, and Author of a "Guide to English Pattern Coins.")

During the latter part of the reign of Aelfred and his immediate successors the North of England was in the hands of the Danes. At times these Norsemen were compelled to bow to the "sole monarchs" as the kings of Wessex were styled. But whilst outwardly they acknowledged the over-lordship of the king who ruled from Winchester, they were ever on the watch for the opportunity of again asserting their independence. No decided boundary marked off the district over which the Danish chieftain ruled from that which remained loyal to the English king. Each party strove to enlarge his dominion at the other's expense: and the land was only at peace when both sides were wearied of strife, or when the weaker side had yielded all the conqueror dared to ask. To the successor of Cerdic the heathen or nominally Christian Danes were usurpers, only to be tolerated so long as the English were not strong enough to drive them out of the country. Therefore no compact between Saxons and Danes was ever accepted as final by either party. The Peace of Wedmore, which Aelfred made with Guthrum (Cnut the Little) in 878, was respected for several years. But again the Danes revolted and made fresh incursions on English territory. Then Æthelstan "the Glorious" raised a mighty host, drove back the Danes into Northumbria, and gained a complete victory over them at Brunanburgh,* in the year 937.

But, as the boundary between English and Danish territory was always fluctuating, and as the power of the Danish king varied considerably in these unsettled times, it is exceedingly difficult to get a clear outline of Northumbrian history. In the appended list of kings, the names and dates are mostly taken from *Hawkins' Silver Coins of England*. It must, however, be understood that the dates are only approximate; and that the reigns of their kings were often broken by deposition, or by the temporary success of a rival, who wrested part of the Northumbrian territory from the reigning monarch.

Before describing the coins of these kings, it may be as well to give a list of their names with the years in which they flourished.

Danish Kings of Northumbria:—

875–877, Halfden.
877–894, Cnut the Little.
895–900, Siefred.
901–905, Alwald.
923–924, Regnald.

* Brunanburgh has been identified by Camden and Drake with Broomford, now called Ford, in Northumberland, a village twelve miles south of Berwick. [Yorkshire Antiquaries contend that Brunanburgh was in the East Riding of Yorkshire.]

925–926, Sitric.
927–941, Eric.
943–944, Anlaf II.
949–952, ,, III.

Coins were struck by all these kings, and are still in existence. Probably the greater part of them were issued from the York Mint, but it is not impossible that a few may have been struck at the five Danish boroughs, Derby, Lincoln, Nottingham, Stamford and Leicester.

HALFDEN, 875-877.

A large hoard of nearly 7000 Saxon coins were found at Cuerdale, in Lancashire, in May, 1840. In this hoard were a penny, and a half-penny bearing the name of this king. As the penny has on the reverse the London monogram, like the monogram on the reverse of some of Aelfred's pennies, this piece may have been struck when Halfden made his attempt upon London, in 868. The half-penny is figured in *Hawkins'* (3rd ed.) No. 585. It is a round piece, not a penny cut in half. On the *obv.* it has a small cross within a circle, round which is the legend, ALFDENE RX +. On the *rev.* is the moneyer's name in two lines, RAINGALD MO. This piece, which bears no name of mintage, was most likely struck at York: and if so, must have been issued before 877, in which year Halfden, who governed very cruelly, was expelled by his army.

CNVT THE LITTLE, 877-894.

Amongst the coins found at Cuerdale were no fewer than 2,534 bearing the name of Cnut. This king of Northumbria is called Cnut the Little, to distinguish him from the better-known sole monarch, who reigned a hundred years later. The coins in question invariably have on the *obv.* a cross, with a C at the top, N at the foot, V opposite the (heraldic) dexter arm, and T opposite the sinister arm of the cross. On the *rev.* is a small cross within a circle, round which is the legend. The inscription is sometimes the name of a person, as on the coin figured in *Hawkins'* (3rd ed.) No. 587, ELFRED RIX (retrogade), or on those which read, SIEFREDVS. Sometimes it appears to be the name of a place, as on the coins reading EBRAICE or CVNNETTI.

A suggestion has been made that these are not coins of an English king, but that they are entirely of French origin; those reading EBRAICE having been struck at Evreux, and those reading CVNNETTI at Condé, near Evreux. The question is discussed at length in *Hawkins' Silver Coins of England*, and in vol. V. of the *Numismatic Chronicle*. (First Series.) Against the French attribution must be set these facts:—

(i.) The weight, about 20 grs., corresponds with that of the pennies of Aelfred, while the contemporary French denier was much heavier.

(ii.) The French coins were very coarse in their workmanship, whilst these coins are very neatly executed.

(iii.) They are not found in France, and are rejected by French numismatists.

The coin bearing the name of Aelfred suggests that the Cnut, whose name appears on the other side, was a vassal of Aelfred the Great. Siefredus appears to have been one Cnut's courtiers, who was pointed out as his successor by his name being placed on the reverse of some of Cnut's coins. There can be little doubt that the EBRAICE coins were struck at York: but the word CVNNETTI has not yet been satisfactorily explained. Some have surmised that it should be identified with Cound, in Shropshire, the Cuneet of Domesday; or with Knutsford in Cheshire. There is not much to be said in favour of either attribution, and we must be content for the present to remain in ignorance of the meaning of the word.

The king Cnut is generally supposed to have been the Danish leader Guthrun, who was baptised as a Christian when he made peace with Aelfred, at Wedmore, in Somerset, in 878. He is first mentioned about eleven years previously, when Hubba, the Danish governor of York appointed Godram or Guthrum his deputy. Whilst at York, Guthrum resided in the street which is still called after him, Goodramgate. On the death of Halfden he became king of Northumbria, and reigned until his death, on August 24th, 894.

SIEFRED, 895-900.

Siefred was one of the courtiers of Cnut the Little. He first assumed the title of Earl, and afterwards that of King. On the death of Cnut, the Northumbrian Danes no longer felt themselves bound by the Peace of Wedmore. They began at once to collect a fleet, and made several piratical expeditions against the coast of England, placing themselves under the leadership of Earl Siefred. We gather these facts from Spelman's *Aelfredi Magni Vita*—"Dani, nautici roboris quantum poterant sibi contrahentes, Anglicani territorii oras denuo ad tempus, duce Sygefertho quodum, celebri prædone Northumbro, infestare cœperunt." There were 238 coins of this king in the great Cuerdale hoard. They mostly have on the obverse a small cross within a circle, with the name round it. Some read on the *obv.* C. SIEFREDVS. REX, that is, Comes Siefredus Rex, Earl Siefred King. On others the lesser title of Earl is suppressed, and the inscription is merely, SIEFREDVS REX. Many have on the *rev.* EBRAICE C., that is Ebraice Civitas, shewing they were struck at York.

ALWALD, 901-905.

This king was most likely the brother of Eadward the Elder, called in the Saxon Chronicle Athelwold or Ethelwald. When Eadward became king, Athelwold rebelled against him, and fled to Northumbria, where he was chosen king by the Danes. Only two of his coins are known, both of which seem to have been struck by a moneyer who had been previously employed in Normandy; as they bear on the *rev.*, in two lines, the religious inscription, DNS DS REX, Dominus Deus Rex. The *obv.* has a small cross within a

circle, round which is the king's name, ALVALDVS. Of the two coins above-mentioned, one was found at Cuerdale, the other in the city of York.

REGNALD, 923-924.

From the scarcity of Alwald's coins we may reasonably conclude that his reign was short: and probably a considerable interval elapsed between the death or dethronement of Alwald and the accession of Regnald. According to the Saxon Chronicle, Regnald took the city of York in 923, and in the following year chose King Eadweard "to be his father and lord." In other words, wishing to strengthen himself against any rival claimants to the throne of Northumbria, Regnald declared himself a vassal of Eadweard the Elder. Several coins of this king are known, but all of them are very rare. The blundered inscription on the *rev.* of one of his coins, EARICECT, may stand for 'Ebraice Cit.,' 'City of York;' or for 'Earic fct.,' 'Eric fecit.' From a coin formerly in the cabinet of the Hon. Robert Marsham, we learn that a moneyer named Eric struck coins for Regnald. And it is interesting to note that the same moneyer, who worked at York, also struck coins for Regnald's successor, Sitric.

SITRIC, 925-926.

On his accession to the throne, Æthelstan gave his sister in marriage to Earl Sitric, and made him vassal king of Northumbria, as Regnald had been vassal to Eadweard the Elder. Six of Sitric's coins are known, of which five have on the *rev.* a sword, the symbol of S. Peter. This type would betoken that the coins were issued from the York mint; since the cathedral is dedicated to S. Peter, who would therefore be considered the patron saint of the city. One of these coins bears on the *rev.* the name of the moneyer Eric, ERIC MOTI, who had worked for Regnald, the preceding monarch. Another, found at Rome in 1883, bears the name of the moneyer RADVLF, who worked at York for the three following kings.

ERIC, 927-941.

In the year 927 Æthelstan placed on the throne of Northumbria Eric, son of Harold, King of Norway. The name is already familiar to us as a moneyer who coined for Regnald and Sitric: but it can hardly be necessary to warn readers against confusing Eric the moneyer with Eric the King. For some time the Danes of Northumbria submitted to the nominee of Æthelstan, but in 941 they rebelled against him and chose Anlaf to be their king. This Anlaf was the grandson of Sitric. He was baptised in 943, and died in the same year, being succeeded by his uncle, Anlaf II. In 947 Eric was restored for two years, and in 949 a king named Anlaf was again placed on the throne. It is uncertain if this Anlaf were the son of Sitric who had been deposed in 944, or if he were the grandson of Sitric, and son of the deposed monarch. On the latter supposition he should be called Anlaf III. Eric's coins are all rare. Some of them have on the *rev.* the sword of S. Peter, and the name EBOR more or less blundered.

The names of at least two moneyers working in the city of York during the reign of Eric have come down to us, namely, Ingelgar and Radulf. In 1876 a gamekeeper in the County of Meath found a hoard of 88 Saxon pennies. Among them was one of Eric, with the *rev.* inscription, INGELGAR. M. A coin of Eadmund's, in the same hoard, which had on the *rev.* the inscription, INGELGAR. MO., bore the *obv.* legend, EADMVND REX EO. This piece clearly proves that Ingelgar was employed in the York mint. In the Cuff collection was a coin of Eric's with *rev.* legend, RADVLF M. EOI, shewing that the coins struck by Radulf emanated from the same mint.

ANLAF I., 941-943.

The coins sometimes ascribed to this king are now generally admitted to have been issued by the authority of his uncle and successor, Anlaf II.

ANLAF II., 943-944.

On the death of his nephew, in 943, Anlaf, son of Sitric, became king of Northumbria: but in the following year he was driven from his throne by King Eadmund, who took possession of the country. The combined reigns of Anlaf I. and II. did not amount to four years, so there was very little time during which either of them could issue money. Yet it is certain that coins of one or other of these kings, if not of both, are still in existence. But before we can separate rightly the coins bearing the name of Anlaf, we must make up our minds whether they ought to be divided into two, or into three groups. The questions we have to answer are:—

(i.) Have we any coins of Anlaf I.?

(ii.) If so, have we also any coins of Anlaf II.?

(iii.) Was the Anlaf who became king in 949 a different person from the Anlaf who was deposed in 944?

Without discussing these questions, it will suffice for this paper to shew how these coins are generally assigned: but it should be borne in mind that the attribution followed is open to severe criticism. An examination of the coins themselves will shew that some are of much finer work than others. On the coins of coarse workmanship the king's name is spelt ONLAF, but on the coins which are better executed it is spelt ANLAF. These latter coins are now usually considered to belong to Anlaf II., whilst those of coarse work, with the name ONLAF, are supposed to be coins of Anlaf III.

One of the most remarkable coins of Anlaf II., or possibly of his nephew, Anlaf I., has on the *rev.* the name of the York moneyer RADVLF. Above the moneyer's name is a flower, similar to that which appears on the rare type of Eadweard the Elder and Æthelstan's coins. Other coins of Anlaf II. bear the names of the York moneyers Ingelgar and Radulf.

ANLAF III., 949-952.

Anlaf Cwiran came to Northumbria in 949, but was expelled in 952, when Eric was a second time restored to the throne. As already

remarked, the pennies attributed to this king are of ruder work than those of his predecessor; and on them the name is spelt ONLAF. During his reign the moneyers Arnulf, Ingelgar and Radulf worked at York. Among a hoard of 830 Saxon pennies found at Rome in 1883, was a penny, reading O(N*)LAF REX, and on the *rev.* OMFL ARNV, Arnulf mo. As a moneyer of Anlaf III., the name of Arnulf was previously unknown, although he was known to have struck coins at York for Æthelstan. * The N is shewn reversed.

In writing the history of the York mint during the Danish occupation of Northumbria, the coins struck by the Danish monarchs have been treated as though they were nearly all issued from that mint. It will, however, be noticed that, while there is very strong evidence that moneyers worked continuously in the capital city, there are not wanting slight hints that a few coins may have been struck elsewhere. The nine Danish kings, whose coins have been preserved to the present time, reigned between the years 875 and 952, a period of nearly eighty years, during the first quarter of which some other mint would seem to have been at work by their authority. The place from which some of the coins of Cnut the Little were issued cannot now be identified; but it is hardly likely that any of his coins were struck beyond the borders of Northumbria. The names of the Danish moneyers, Raingald, Eric. Ingelgar, Radulf and Arnulf, shew that Danish craftsmen worked for Danish kings. And it is interesting to think that, though the northern capital has long been overshadowed by the more rapid growth of the metropolis, yet north countrymen still shew an independence of thought and action worthy of the descendants of Regnald and Eric.

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Transcripts of Parish Registers.—(York Diocesan Registry).—These documents afford very valuable information, and are apparently but little known to genealogists; those at York commence with the year 1600, and such as have been received are tied up in bundles for each year. It therefore requires much time and patience to search them: in some years they are very numerous, but they have either been furnished very irregularly, or have been lost, for seldom are those for any parish to be found for more than a few years in regular succession. For many parishes there are transcripts, the original Registers of which have long since disappeared; these, it is very essential, should be carefully preserved. It seems almost needless to urge that such important documents should be sorted, and a catalogue giving the names of the parishes, with the years for which the transcripts exist, should be made, but I am afraid this could only be undertaken by one of our County Societies. I give a few extracts referring to Parishes, the Registers of which do not now exist: though comparatively few in number, they serve to illustrate the great value of the Transcripts, and what a genealogical treasure might be compiled from them by any one who could give the necessary time to their complete examination:—

Armthorpe (Register commences, 1653).

1625, Gartrude, dau. of John Armatage of Armthorpe, baptd. 2 Feb.
do. Charles West of Hatefield and Catherine White of Armthorpe, married 7 August.
1627, Robert, son of John Armatage, baptd. 24 Feb.
1629, Edward, son of Francis Newsam, baptd. 15 Nov.
do. Jane White, adopted daughter of Francis Gresholme, buried 10 May.
do. Richard Thwaite & Elizth. Newsam marrd. 6 July.

Felkirk (Register commences, 1701).

1598, Francis, son of Thos. Wormall baptd. 21 Dec.
do, John Allott & Mary Pitt married 1 Oct.
1601, George, son of Thos. Wormall baptd. 14 April.
1603, John Wormall baptd. 13 Novr.

Hickleton (Register commences, 1694).

1626, Thomas, son of Godfrey Jackson bap. 3 Sep.

High Hoyland (Register commences 1720).

1613, Tabitha, dau. of Thomas Armytage of Wheatley Hill baptized 25 July.
1626, Nicholas, son of Matthew Marshall bapd. 25 Feb.
do. Francis Oxley & Susanna Bottomley marrd. 14 April.

Kellington (Register commences, 1637).

1604, Anne & Mary, daughters of Thomas Stones of Kellington baptd. 7 December.
do. Gervice, son of John Anby of Sherwood Hall baptised 7 December.
1605, Elizabeth, daughter of John Anby of Sherwood Hall baptized 24 February.
1608, John Stones, son of Thomas Stones of Kellington baptd. 24 July.
1611, Alis, daughter of William Gamble of Beal baptized 9 Feb:

Kirk Bramwith (Register commences, 1700).

1601, Hugh, son of Hugh Bladworth baptd. 10 Feby.
do. Isabel, daughter of Thos. Sayle bap. 17 Feb.
do. Thomas Sayle buried 20 June.
do. William Sayle of Trumflet Milne buried 7 Dec.
1626, Jane, wife of Richd. Bladworth buried 13 Dec.
1627, William Harrison & Frs. Jenkinson marrd. 27 May.
1628, Jane, dau. of Alexr. Conway bapt. 16 Nov.
do. Ann, dau. of Rauf. Cooke bap. 28 Dec.

Kirkheaton (Register commences, 1654).

1606, George Armytage & Anable Nayler md. 28 July.
do. Dorothie, dau. of John Wormall bap. 5 Nov.
1613, Matthew Fell & Margery Armitage md. 20 Feb.

Kirk Sandall (Register commences, 1679).

1603, William Greene Clerk, vicar of South Kirkby, & Isabell Binningley of Long Sandall, md. 17 Nov.

do. Barnham, son of Sir Robert Swift of Tristropp, Kt., baptd. 18 Dec.
do. Katherine, dau. of Richard Parish of Trumfleet, baptd. 4 March.
1626, Robert Wood Cleric: buried 7 Sept.
do. Eliz. dau. of Wm. Conway of Trumflet, burd. 9 April.
do. William, son Robert Rusbie of Trumflet, baptized 21 February.
1627, Eliz. dau. of Willm. Fange bap. 18 Nov.
do. William, son Wm. Conway bap. 25 Nov.
do. Son of Barneby Swift Arm: buried 9 Dec.
do. Thomas Rusbie of Trumfleet, buried 11 April.
1629, Ann, dau. of Wm. Fange bapd. 20 March.
do. Richard Waite buried 9 January.
do. Robert Rusbie, Churchwarden.

Kirk Smeaton (Register commences, 1604).

1600, Robert Wilson & Margt. Rasby marrd. 10 June.
1602, Margaret Parish buried 18 Sep.
do. Roger, son of John Huscrofte bap. 19 April.
do. Thos. Taill & Dorathie Ermytge md. 6 Oct.
do. Thos. Hooll & Margt. Wilson md. 14 Oct.
1603, Mary, dau. of Hastings Rasbye bap. 2 Sep.
do. Thomas, son of Thos. Sayle bap. 4 Sep.

Marr (Register commences, 1680.)

1601, Robert Stones & Dorythy Smyth, md. 1 Dec.
1604, Richard, son of William Smeaton, bap. 3 Dec.

Owston (Register commences, 1683.)

1600, Elizh. dau. of John Wintringham, bap. 27 April.
do. Jane, dau. of Philip Adam, baptd. 15 March.
do. Wm. Prince & Jane Wintringham, md. 28 Sep.
1602. Jane, dau. of John Wintringham, bap. 20 May.
do. Mary, dau. of Philip Adam, bap. 20 Jan.
do. John Wintringham the elder, buried 6 Feb.
1603. Robert Wilson & Mary Wintringham, md. 2 Oct.
do. John Ellis & Elizabeth Wilson, md. 16 Nov.
do. Susan, dau. of Philip Adam, buried 27 June.
do. William Huscroft, of Thornhirst, buried 6 Jan.
do. Dorothy, dau. of John Wintringham the elder, baptized 4 May.
1604. John, son of John Wintringham, baptd. 9 Sep.
1610. Alice, dau. of Wm. Huscroft, bap. 26 July.
do. Kathe. dau. of Philip Adams, Gent., buried 26 Feb.
do. Frances, dau. of John Wintringham, buried 3 March.
do. Richard Jacksonne & Jennet Huscroft, married 2 Dec.
1613, Robert, son of John Wintringham, bap. 9 Sep.
do. Thomas Huscroft, buried 11 Dec.
do. Isabel Becket, buried 12 Dec.
1615, Ralph, son of Wm. Huscroft, bap. 19 Nov.
do. Robert, do. do. do. 3 Dec.
1620, Francis Sheppard & Bridget Wilbore, md. 27 Apl.
1624, Wm. Huscroft. buried 23 Jan.

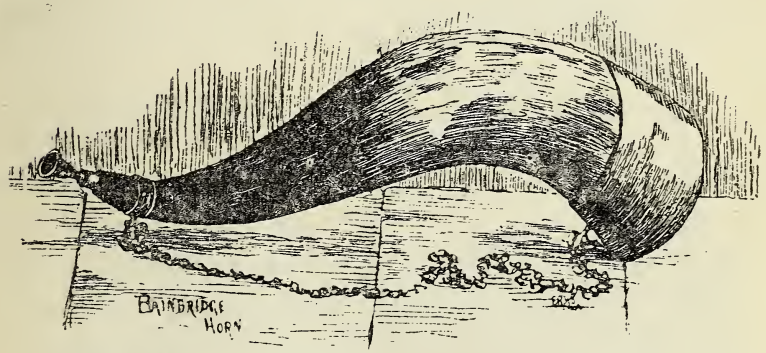
1626, Wm. son of Wm. Adams, Esq., bap. 26 Dec.
do. John Steele & Mary Wintringham, md. 19 June.
1627, Elizh. dau. of Robt. Wintringham, bap. 29 June.
do. Thos. Geninges & Ann Harrison, md. 26 April.
do. John Wintringham & Anne Burton, md. 23 Oct.
do. John Horncastle & Mary Harrison, married 17 March.
1628, Jane, dau. of Wm. Adams, Esq.. bapd. 16 March.
do. John Ellis, buried 10 Feb.
do. Richard Smith & Alice Usher, md. 9 Dec.
do. Wm. Coope & Elizh. Wintringham, md. 9 Dec.

Warmfield (Register commences. 1652.)

1600, Francis, son of George Byns, baptd. 27 July.
do. John, son of Francis Duffan, bapd. 12 Oct.
do. Francis Duffan & Dorothie Ingle, md. 3 April.
1605, Richard Corkin & Elizh. Piper, md. 28 Oct.
1610, George Corkin, bap. 7 July.
do. Lawrance Corkin & Margerie Walker, married 23 Oct.

James Rusby, F. R. Hist. Soc.

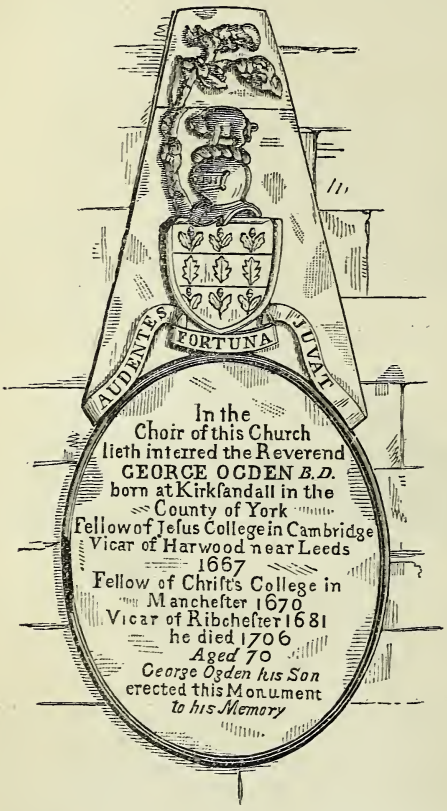
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Bainbridge Horn.—The Bain joins the Ure near Bainbridge, which was situated on the edge of Wensleydale Forest. This neat little village is the conjectured site of the Roman "Bracchium," and remains, similar to the Mermaid over the Grammar School door, testify to a Roman Station hereabouts. Two miles up the dale is Seamerwater, a lake of 105 acres. We have several times referred to the legend of "Simmerwater rise Simmerwater sink, and swallow all the town save yon lile house, where they gave me meat and drink."

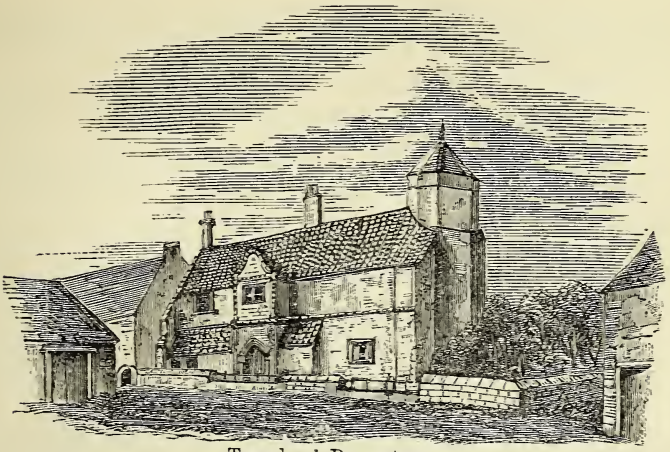
But our recent visit to Bainbridge was to make amends for an oversight when previously in the neighbourhood. To the several instances of "horn service," and to the two Yorkshire horns (Ulphus and Bradford) of which illustrations have been given, we now add a third illustration, with a brief account. The old Bainbridge horn is now at Bolton Castle, and the new one is figured above. It is 2½ feet

long, and bears an inscription, "Presented to the village of Bainbridge by Mr. R. H. Harburn, Bishop Auckland, who brought it from South Africa. Jan. 11. 1864." It is still blown every night from Holyrood to Shrovetide, and the custom is supposed to have come down from ancient times when travellers needed a guide through the forest.



Rev. George Ogden.—Several notices of this Yorkshire worthy appear in Smith's *History of Ribchester* just issued. His arms are: Sable on a fesse, between six acorns slipped, or, three oak leaves vert. Crest: a boar passant sable under an oak tree proper. The oak has a punning reference to the origin of the name *Oak dene*. The monument is in the Manchester Cathedral.

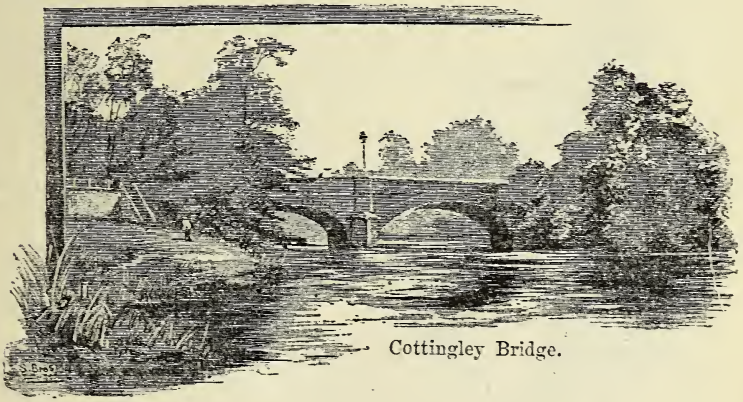
Temple Hurst.—Templehurst is a township in Haddlesey parish, near Selby, and received its name from the fact that the woody manor, 'Hurst,' was bestowed on the Knight Templars by Henry de Lacy, Earl of Lincoln, in 1152. The site of the preceptory is now occupied by a farm-house as shewn in the engraving, and is probably the Templestowe of Scott's *Ivanhoe*. The reasons for this surmise, and many particulars of the preceptory may be found in the *Haddlesey Magazine* for 1874. On the suppression of the Templars, Temple Hurst was conferred by Edward III. on Sir John D'Arcy, whose



Templars' Preceptory.

descendant Lord D'Arcy held it in 1537, but joining the Pilgrimage of Grace, he was executed at London. A fine tomb to Lord George D'Arcy, his son, remains in Brayton Church.

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Cottingley Bridge.

Cottingley Bridge, over Ayre, parish of Bingley,—In Book of Bridges, xli allowed at Barnsley Sessions, the 19th Oct. 22 Car. and estreate not made, now to be estreated. Order Book, Pontefract, Ap. 23 Car., C. 6.

Presentment. Indictment Book, Wakefield, 17 Jan. 1649, C 11.

Presentment. Indictment Book, Wakefield, Oct. 1664, G.

A great floode hath taken away the foundations so that the whole Bridge is shrunke; on view and certificate £300 estreated for rebuilding. Order Book, Wakefield, Oct. 1664, F. 187.

£200 having been already estreated, £100 the balance now estreated, Pontefract, Ap. 1665, G 2. Estreat for this and other Bridges. Rolls, Pont. 1675.

Presentment. Indictment Book, Leeds, July 1677, M 127.

Mr. Calverley and Mr. ffairfax to view it. Indictment, Leeds, July 1677.

New Order, proceedings to be certified. Order Book, Leeds, July 1677, I 66.

Particulars of estreat. Rolls, Leeds, July 1677.

Presentment. Indictment Book, Pont. Ap. 1682, O 52.

Presented, charged on Riding, to be viewed, &c., and certified. Order Book, Pont. Ap. 1682, K 40.

£10 on the Riding. Rolls, Pont. Ap. 1682.

£20 certified as needed and estreated. Order Book, Leeds, July 1682, K. 52.

Schedule, Repairs. £36 estreated. Rolls, Wak. Jan. 1682.

Surveyors discharged. Order Book, Pont. Ap. 1683, K 87.

*Report of Viewers on completion. Rolls, Pont. Ap. 1683.

†£2 estreated for this. Order Book, Pont. Ap. 1690, L121.

£50 estreated for this. Order Book, Pont. Ap. 1698, M 176.

———o———



Fredk. Ross, F.R.H.S., was born at Beverley, June 21st, 1816, and is the second son of Mr. Charles Ross, by his wife Anne, daughter of Mr. John Lacy, a native of Lincolnshire. In 1840 he removed from Beverley to London, and served 33 years as a carpet-salesman in a West End house. He still resides in London. His works are,—

"The Year of Jubilee." A Poem in commemoration of the Wesleyan Methodist Centenary. 12mo. pp. 20, 1830.

"Edward Charlton, or Life behind the Counter." 12mo. pp, 211, 1852. Three or four subsequent editions; and it was pirated in America.

"The Progress of Civilization." The substance of a Lecture, printed by request, 12mo. pp. 58, 1860.

* A John Bynnes, Esq., J.P.. did agree that if the Riding built a stone bridge at Cottingley, the parish would maintain Bingley bridge which was done, for the Riding spent 5 or 6 hundred pounds on a stone bridge. It lyes in ye direct cart and waine roade to Bradford. Cottingley br. is as 'gain' as Bingley bridge. Leeds, July 1683.

† Articles of Agreement, Pont. Ap. 1684.

"A Glossary of Words used in Holderness, in the East Riding of Yorkshire." 8vo. pp. 162, 1877. In conjunction with Richard Stead and Thomas Holderness. Published by the English Dialect Society, 1877.

"Celebrities of the Yorkshire Wolds." 12mo. pp. 202, 1878.

"Epochs in the Past of Huntingdonshire." The substance of a Lecture, with additions, 12mo. pp. 36, 1878.

"The Ruined Abbeys of Britain." With chromo. plates and wood engravings by F. A. Lydon. Fol. pp. 288, 1881, A magnificently illustrated work, published at 3 guineas.

"A Select Catalogue of Biographies and other works, illustrative of the Life of Cromwell." 12mo. pp. 14, 1883. Houghton Cromwellian celebration.

"Yorkshire Epitomised." Its History, Geographical Features and Notabilities, 8vo. pp. 14, 1883. Reprinted from "Old Yorkshire," vol. iv., to which it formed the preface.

"The Anglian and Danish Kings of Northumbria." 4to. 1888. Reprinted from Wildridge's "Northumbria."

"Pedigree of the Ross Family of the East Riding of Yorkshire." 12mo. pp. 56, 1885. For private circulation.

He has now at Press—

"History of Driffield," and

"Yorkshire Family Romance and Legends."

Published serially in various Journals, his chief contributions are—

"Historic Families of Yorkshire," in progress.

"Odds and Ends of Beverley History," in progress.

"Sketches of the Cities and Boroughs of England."

"The Archæology of London."

"Antiquarian Sketches of London."

"The Less-known Poets of Yorkshire."

"History of Carpets and the Carpet Manufacture."

"Industrial Biographies."

"Furniture in the South Kensington Museum."

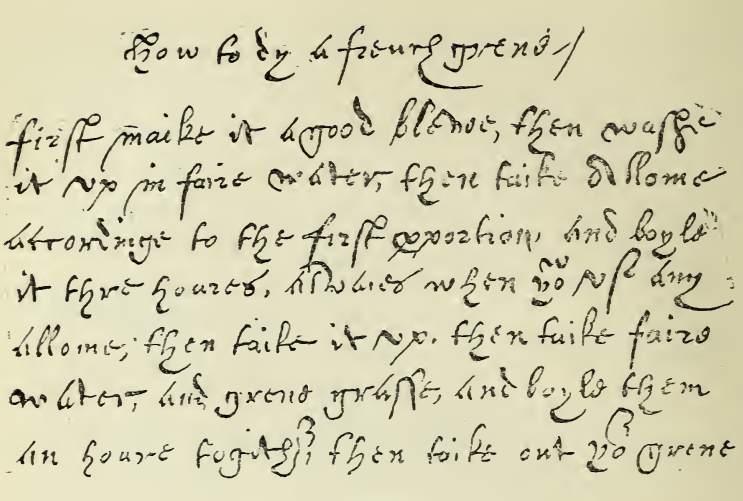
"Fortune Making," a Tale of Business Life.

Also, ready for publication, "Biographia et Bibliographia Eboracenses," containing some thousands of names of persons and of Book Titles, the result of 30 years research. Besides considerably over a thousand contributions to various papers and journals.

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A Fairfax Manuscript.

Some months ago we heard with pleasure of the discovery (by Mr. George Weddell, of West Grainger Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne), of an interesting Yorkshire manuscript, and have now satisfaction in announcing that it will be shortly issued at 12s. 6d. "Arcana Fairfaxiana; or Ye Apothecarie, his Booke of Receipts" is being reproduced in facsimile, and we have pleasure in giving specimens of various handwritings, 16th to 18th centuries, contained in the volume.



The Facsimiles extend to 206 lithographed quarto pages, and the printed introduction to 49 pages. The story of the book is followed by a concise history of the Fairfaxes and their alliances. Those who have read Mr. Grainge's remarkable work—Edward Fairfax's account

of Witchcraft at Fewston, will be prepared to expect strange disclosures in "Arcana Fairfaxiana" and they will not be disappointed. The work will take its place as one of the most important books on Yorkshire Folk-Lore, whilst the references to two score Yorkshire people in the text, and the family history in the introduction render it acceptable to the Genealogist. Lastly and leastly it is a literary curiosity, and unique in its style of publication. The price will be advanced to a guinea on publication, for any copies that may be remaining. It is published by Mawson, Swan & Morgan, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

For the swymming in y^e head: given by m^r Rosselius (y^e Emperor Charles physitian) to Quene Mary:

Take two ounces of the iuice of the budds of redd roses or one ounce of very good vrie of roses, one ounce of Sowslip oile, and two spoonefulls of Woman's milk of a manchild: and three nutmegs finely beaten & ſerced and asmuch mace made in powder as the nutmegs is: and a little red rose Water and asmuch Wine Vniger: mingle all these together and Warme it vppon a Chafingdish, and annointe the nape of the neck and the temples, and the crowne of the head, and vnder y^e eares you must rub it verry well in, and keepe the head (whott while it is) a dounge and after:

Richmond Castle.



The splendid situation, the glory of the edifice, and the long story of its nobles are so well known, that few words are required in introducing so conspicuous an object to Yorkshire readers. One of its towers bears the honoured name of Robin Hood, but probably this is merely a modern appropriation. The folk-lore of the castle has a more ancient subject for its theme. King Arthur and his Knights are

said to be under the roots or foundations of the great tower, spell-bound in mysterious sleep. The story goes that Potter Thompson (evidently betraying in so modern a name a comparatively recent origin,) was once led into the vault, where he saw the valiant King and Knights, and on a great table were a horn and a sword. Thompson began to draw the sword, but desisted as the sleepers began to stir, and in his hurried exit heard the exclamation,—

"Potter Potter Thompson,
If thou hadst either drawn
The sword or blown the horn,
Thou'd been the luckiest man
That ever yet was born."

A similar legend is told also respecting Freeburgh Hill, near Danby in Cleveland, and other places, but its import seems altogether lost.

Settle.



Settle.

Settle, a name that rings of Saxon occupation, is not only one of the most ancient and picturesque little towns of Yorkshire, but is a centre whence the tourist may visit with ease the wonderful scenery of the Yorkshire dales. The artist will find ample scope in the endless variety of objects that adorn the streets and surround the ancient 'settlement.'

Giggleswick Church.

To previous notices of this ancient structure, we add a few particulars that may prove of interest, now that the ugly galleries and pews are to give place to modern taste and requirements. Lawton describes the church as a discharged vicarage, dedicated to St. Alkeld, nephew of King Ina. The Saint was Bishop of Sherborne (Dorsetshire), and died in 709. The parish area comprises 15,200 acres, in Staincliffe wapentake. The church was given to the Cell of Finchall, Durham, by Henry de Puleaco, and appropriated thereto, and a



vicarage ordained in 1230. The school here is mentioned in Strype's Edw. VI. appendix, page 161. In the Charters of Endowment of the Priory of Finchale, published by the Surtees Society, the documents relative to the church here are given at length. Faculties to build galleries were obtained in 1738, 1742, 1785 and 1810, in which last-named year the re-roofing of the church was included. There were formerly three chantries. The reading-desk and pulpit are probably of Elizabethan date. Murray, mentioning the carved emblems of the twelve tribes with their names, on the desk, says, "This is a good example of the carving which was at one time the favourite winter-night's work of the Yorkshire dalesmen; and the choice of subject

curiously illustrates the puritanism which made this corner of England one of its chief strongholds." We take this to be a misleading statement, for granting that there were two or three prominent local early Puritans, it is notorious that scarcely an instance occurred of a Craven clergyman being suspended under the Uniformity Act of 1662.

Fountaine of Linton-in-Craven and Leeds.—William Fountaine, of Linton, died 2nd May, 1733, in the 54th year of his age. Richard Fountaine of the same place, gent., died 3 September, 1779, aged 78 years, and his widow died at Leeds, 19 October 1782, in her 80th year; they had a son Joseph, a merchant of the firm of Wormald and Fountaine, at Leeds, who was Mayor of that town in 1777, and died 23 January 1791, aged 58; his wife was Anna Maria, daughter of Edward Prince of Woolley, who died 3 July 1767, aged 21 years. William Fountaine of Chapeltown, died at Linton, 24 January, 1794; and Anthony Fountaine, son of Richard Fountaine, senior, died at Linton, 4 January, 1822, aged 72. The above information has been obtained from Morant's History of Craven, monumental inscriptions in Leeds Parish Church and other sources; in the former it is also stated that a Hospital at Linton was founded by Richard Fountaine, a native of that place, who acquired a large fortune in London; and by will dated 15 July, 1721, left £26 per annum for six poor men and women. Further information is desired with the view to compiling a connected pedigree of this family. James Rusby.

Notices of New Books.

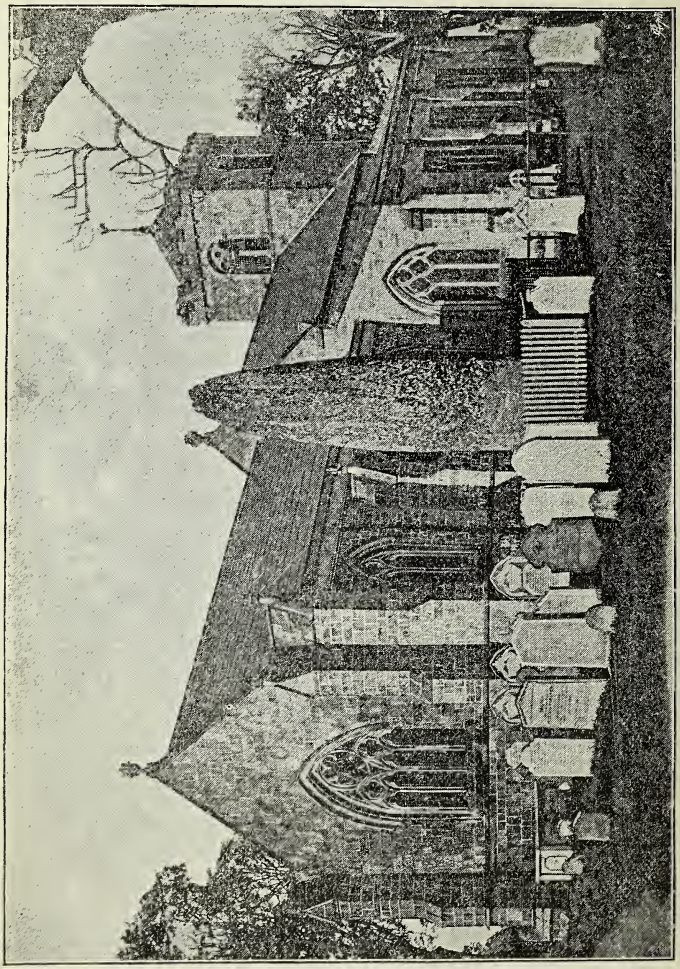
"Stackhouse" Series of Local Tracts. No. 9, Collectanea Giggleswickiana. Part 2. With Illustrations. Compiled by Thomas Brayshaw. 32 pages. Settle, 1887. If local antiquaries would print their collections in pamphlet form, or send them to local papers from which a reprint may be easily obtained, they would be rendering great service; rather than putting off to that day of perfection which never comes, and so their work becomes lost, or too great to publish at once. Mr. Brayshaw gratifies a large number of his friends, and rescues the history of Giggleswick and Settle from possibility of loss, by these privately printed tracts.

Spofford, Spafford.—A Genealogical Record, including two generations in female lines, of ..... descendants of John Spofford and Elizabeth Scott, who emigrated in 1638, from Yorkshire, England, and settled at Rowley, Essex County, Mass. By Dr. Jeremiah Spofford, of Groveland, Mass. Memorial edition by his daughter Aphia Spofford. Boston, Mudge & Son, 1888. Demy 8vo. 502 pp. Portraits, Coat of Arms, Views of Silkstone Church, Yorkshire, Spofforth Church and Spofforth Castle, Yorkshire.

The great philanthropist, George Peabody, was a descendant of the staunch old pilgrim John Spofford.

Pedigree of Denison, of Methley (and Leeds.) Folio sheet. From Giles Denison, yeoman, who died in 1637, to 1887.

Folk-Lore of East Yorkshire.— By John Nicholson, author of "Folk Moots," "Beacons of East Yorkshire," "Folk Speech of East Yorkshire." Driffield, F. Holderness, 1890, pp. xviii, 168, illustrated, 4s. 6d.; one hundred large paper copies at 6s. each, from Mr. Nicholson, Leicester Street, Hull. We cannot praise this work too



Rudston Church (from photo. by W. Fisher, Filey.)

highly, treating fully and originally as it does of the ceremonies, festivities, local customs, superstitions, legends, ghosts, fairies, charms, divinations, witches, nicknames, rhymes, heroes, tree and animal lore, leechcraft, games, sports, jingles, dialect, &c. The whole

are Mr. Nicholson's actual gatherings, and we wish he could do a similar work for the remaining Ridings.

Moravian Chapels, &c. &c. No. 20, Ireland, Part 2. By E. M. C. Upper Wortley, Leeds. Small 4to, 32+4 pages of letterpress, giving short accounts of the work carried on by the Moravian Church in Ireland, and 28 sketches in 12 plates, 3s. 6d. Printed for the Author by Goodall & Suddick, Leeds. August, 1890.

The author is a son of a Moravian Bishop, and if the editor, though a non-member of that ancient church, had his way, he would appoint the talented artist and historian the lay bishop for the British Isles. This 20th part seems to complete the work so long desired and so diligently, faithfully, artistically and lovingly executed. Well may other denominations envy the church that has such a record, and such a recorder.

Biographical Notes on some Liverpool Artists. By J. Cooper Morley, Liverpool, pp. 17, 1890.

Very properly Mr. Morley deplores the absence of local works (literary as well as artistic,) from provincial art galleries and libraries; and such pamphlets as the one before us will tend to remove the apathy. The first local artist named is George Stubbs, R.A., born in Liverpool in 1724, and dying in St. Marylebone, London, 1806. In or about his 21st year he established himself as a portrait painter in Leeds, his chief portrait being a Mr. Wilson. Commissioned to execute some work, he removed to York, and began to study anatomy, dissecting both human and animal subjects, and gave anatomical lectures to medical students. He made his first attempt as an engraver there, supplying a series of illustrations on midwifery for Dr. Burton's work, published in 1757. After some years' residence in York he removed to Hull, and continued to employ himself in portrait painting and anatomical pursuits. He made a tour in Italy, between 1754-6, resided in Lincolnshire a couple of years, and settled in London as an engraver in 1758 or 1759, and worked at his "Anatomy of the Horse," besides making engravings of the favourite horses of the nobility. In 1795 the first part of his "Comparative anatomical exposition of the structure of the human body with that of a tiger and common fowl," in 30 tables appeared, but only three of the six parts had been issued at the time of his death. At Vokins' exhibition, 1885, 42 oil-paintings, and engravings of 50 other of his works, with three portraits were on view. Passing by several artists, we note that William Gawin Herdman (1805-1882), exhibited at the Royal Academy, 1834, &c., "In the village of Giggleswick," "Market Day at Settle," and some Lancashire landscapes. The thirteenth artist named is George Haydock Dodgson, who was born in Liverpool in 1819. He was apprenticed to George Stephenson, and employed in surveying the Whitby and Pickering Railway line. He made wood engravings for many years for the *Illustrated London News*, and became a noted artist especially in water colours. "Whitby Abbey from the Churchyard," 1863, is an excellent picture by him. He died in 1880.

Rambles Abroad: in France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Marocco, United States and Canada. By Herbert Junius Hardwicke, M.D., F.R.C.S., M.R.C.P.E., Sheffield; late Editor of "The Specialist." Sheffield, Widdison, 1890, pp. xvi., 416; maps, 5s.

Evolution and Creation, by Dr. Hardwicke. Published by the Author, 1887. Collected pamphlets, 310 pages, illustrated very curiously, 6s.

The Popular Faith Unveiled. By Dr. Hardwicke. Printed and published by the Author, 1884. 274 pages.

Dr. Hardwicke is a fearless writer; always interesting and instructive; but he allows prejudices to run through the last two books.

Historic Ripon. Notes historical and descriptive of the City and the Cathedral, with their traditions, legends and folk-lore, and a tour through the streets. Plans and illustrations. Ripon, George Parker, 1890, 1s.; paper covers, 6d. 204 pages.

Excellent in every respect, a boon to the public. Every detail of modern Ripon, with which the ancient history is appropriately blended.

Technical Education and Foreign Competition.—By Swire Smith, Member of the Royal Commission on Technical Instruction. Re-printed from the "Westminster Review," by the "National Association for the Promotion of Technical and Commercial Education." 1887. 6d., 34 pages, large 8vo.

The Technical Education Bill.—A Paper read before the Society of Arts, by Swire Smith. Re-printed from the "Journal of the Society of Arts." 1888. 30 pages, double columns, large 8vo.

Technical Education, the Inaugural Address delivered by Swire Smith, Esq., of Keighley, in opening the Technical Institute, Dundee, Oct. 15th, 1888. Leng, printer, Dundee. 32 pages, 8vo.

Night Schools and Technical Education.—A Paper read at Ripon, at the 49th Anniversary of the Yorkshire Union of Mechanics' Institutes, by Mr. Swire Smith. Leeds: Goodall and Suddick, 1886, 20 pages, 8vo.

Report of Heath Street Hall Science Classes, Crewe, Dec., 1887. with addresses by W. S. B. McLaren, Esq., M.P. for Crewe, and Swire Smith, Esq. 1888, Crewe. 30 pages.

In addition to the above, and some earlier pamphlets, Mr. Swire Smith wrote the preface (a short history of the Textile Trades) for the Catalogue of Textile Machinery and Textile Fabrics for the Inventions' Exhibition in London, in 1886, and he assisted in compiling the Report of the Royal Commission on Technical Instruction, especially the references to Continental Industrial Establishments. A portrait and memoir of him appeared in the "Journal of Fabrics and Textile Industries," for August, 1886. (H. & R. T. Lord, Editors, Bradford.) From this account we gather that a Lecture he delivered in Belfast was published and largely circulated. In 1886, the Freedom and Livery of the Worshipful Company of Clothworkers'

were presented to him in recognition of his eminent services to the cause of Technical Education.

Short Account of the Salem Congregational Church, Burley-in-Wharfedale. Jubilee, 1890. Burley, W. Pickles, 8 pages. The church was originated by Mr. John Peele Clapham, who printed an account of it, and the Sunday School in a booklet in 1874, "The Annals of a Village Sunday School." The ministers have been—Rev. Benjamin Beddow, Jos. Boyd, Jno. Robinson (1858), Robert Goshawk (1859), vacant 1862-4, J. Wilde (1864), Joseph Woollard (1874), R. J. Corke (1881).

Hector Davidson.—A Brief Memoir. In Memoriam Service. A Poem and Songs. Compiled by W. Waring. 1d. Leeds, 16, New York Street, 1890. 16 pages.

Hector Davidson was widely known as Leeds District Superintendent of the United Kingdom Alliance, He was a talented man, and was, as he deserved to be, highly respected.

St. Patric de Rouen, by J. Casimir O'Meagher, Proc. Royal Irish Academy, reprint 1890. Carvings and painted-glass windows in this ancient church record the history and miracles of St. Patrick. The mention of three names gives us an opportunity of entering three queries: Can any reader inform us who Ongus, the Scottish King was, who made peace at Bingley, as recorded on the runic stone there; also who Eutest or Autest, mentioned on a stone on Haworth Church steeple, was; and if a pedigree of the Cain or Kane family, of Ireland, has been compiled. John Holdsworth, of Southowram, married Bridget Cain when he served as a soldier in Ireland, probably near Strabane, where the Cains are now fairly numerous, about the middle of the 18th century. A sculpture and window at Rouen record the baptism, by St. Patrick, of Oengus mac Natfraich, King of Munster, at Cashel, (about 444). There is a representation of the saint's visit to Sescnen, father of Benignus, at the mouth of the Boyne. Benignus or Benen was psalmist to St. Patrick, and was of the race of Tadhg, son of Cian, of the Cianachta of Glenn Gemhin. The Golden Legend of St. Eustach is another of the many representations on the fine windows of St. Patrice de Rouen.

Index to the First Volume of the Parish Registers of Gainford, Durham. Part III. Burials 1569-1784. London, Elliot Stock, 1890. pp. iv., 140.

The third volume of this Index deserves the commendations we paid to the first and second, and we are gratified to note that a supplementary volume is to follow recording all the inscriptions in the church and church-yard. Happy Gainford! with so zealous a chronicler. He has not only published these beautiful volumes, but has indexed on the same plan (which is really the register arranged alphabetically), nearly all the remaining twelve volumes from 1784, baptisms and burials, and from 1754, marriages. The references to inhabitants of Piercebridge on the Tees are numerous.

A Shakespearian Vade-Mecum. A Collection of Colloquial Expressions and Proverbial Sayings taken from the works of Shakespeare. By John Darlington, K.L. (Belgium), K.C.I. (Italy). London, Beaumont & Co., Charing Cross Road. 150 pages, 3s. [1890.] The preface is dated from Ilkley, and a portrait of Mr. Darlington adorns the book. There are two books into which we may dip for tracing the origin of almost any expression, the Bible and Shakespeare. Mr. Darlington aids us to find those from our great poet, but hopes also that his book may be specially useful to the young for the helps it may afford to agreeable conversations, and in giving a zest for the study of Shakespeare's plays. We believe this will be the result.

Yorkshire Archæological Association. Record Series, Vol. IX. Abstracts of Yorkshire Wills in the time of the Commonwealth, at Somerset House, London. Chiefly illustrative of Sir William Dugdale's Visitation of Yorkshire in 1665-6. Edited by J. W. Clay, F.S.A. Printed [at Worksop] for the Society, 1890, 8vo. pp. iv. 208.

Apart from the special object, as stated on the title, these wills and notes will be highly appreciated by future genealogists. The index covers over thirty pages, and therefore no local historian can afford to neglect perusing this volume.

Little Prince Frisco.—A Fairy Tale, written and illustrated by Mrs. Fred Reynolds, Leeds, McCorquodale & Co., Ld., 1889. 4to, 24 pages, rubricated borders, 2s.

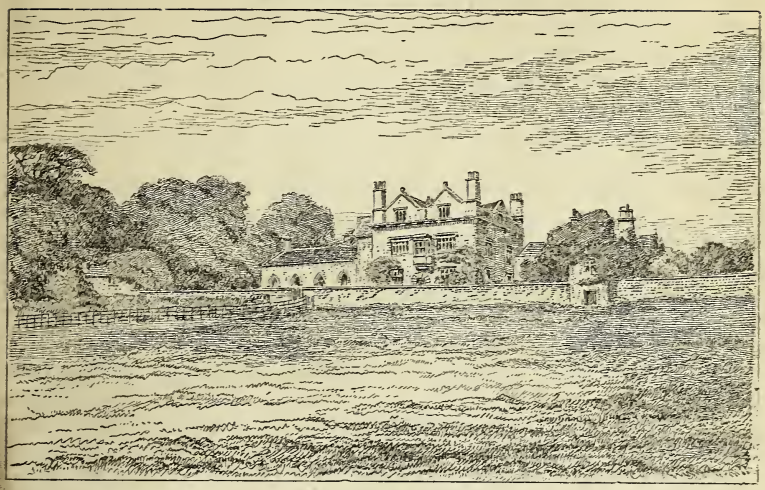
Songs and Poems, by Mrs. Fred Reynolds. Leeds, McCorquodale, 1890. Small 4to, 48 pages. 2s. 6d.

Mrs. Amy Dora Reynolds dates from Headingley, and we shall be pleased to welcome further works from her pen. The beautiful etchings are equally praiseworthy with the literary work, fictitious and poetic. The Fairy Tale captivates the child of ten, and the grand lesson of diligence gleams forth beautifully. The whimsicalities and the didactic lessons are nicely balanced. The poem "Harmony" betokens a close acquaintance with the Muses, which must result in additional effusions.

Monumental Brasses.—By the Rev. H. W. Macklin, B.A. London, Swan, Sonnenschein & Co., 1890. pp. 144, 8vo., illustrated.

This handbook is exactly what was needed, and supplies a want we have felt for some years. It treats of the origin and history of brasses; gives directions for heel-balling and arranging the rubbings; describes the vestments, ornaments, and means of testing the dates of effigies; explains the technical words, canopies, crosses, heraldry and inscriptions; and finally records the books that have been written on the subject, and the places where brasses may still be found. The lists may be augmented undoubtedly. Some years ago we found two brasses in a chest at Bispham, (Blackpool,) and sent a brief note to the local papers urging greater care of such monuments, and we were gratified to find on a subsequent visit that they had been affixed to the walls again. They were memorials of the Veale family.

Yorkshire Families.



Myddelton Lodge.

Yorkshire Families, 1150–1450.—This first series of family notes, designed to trace the origin of all the Yorkshire families (poor as well as rich), as well as to restore the names of the villagers of Wharfedale and Nidderdale, we give by favour of Charles M. Middelton, Esq., J.P., whose fine collection of deeds at Myddelton Lodge, Ilkley, will prove an incalculable blessing to the future genealogist and local historian. During our numerous visits, (for which opportunities and the cordiality of the receptions, our indebtedness will not soon be forgotten,) our attention was specially directed to those deeds that fill up the blank centuries before the Reformation, when Parish Registers came into vogue. The brevity of these deeds is very remarkable, and we need only copy a few in full as specimens of the rest. They are all in Latin, except a solitary one now and again in French. We shall have pleasure in reproducing in facsimile a few specimens. The deeds are on parchment varying in size from 5 inches by 4 inches, to about 10 or 12 inches by 4; and in some cases the seals, bearing arms and mottoes, are still appendant though seven centuries have passed since the sealing was done.

Stockeld. (I).

Stockeld, near Spofforth Castle, was the chief manor and home of the de Middelton family for several centuries, and with the early deeds of Stockeld Manor we will commence. A bag labelled S 1 and S 2 contains, according to the old Schedule, dated 1757, 124 deeds under Stockeld Manor. The undated ones, though not necessarily the oldest on that account, are referred to first. Most of the following deeds were written at Stockeld.

(a) Amabilis, relict of Galfry Dagun de Dicton (Dighton), gives to Henry fil. Henry fil. Robert de Stockeld five acres in Malessart in the territory of Stockeld: witnesses—Sir Richard, Knight of Stockeld, Thomas Gulias of the same, Matthew de Stodefalde, John de Stokeld living in Dicton, Robert Buteler of the same, Robert Dagun, Walter servant de Dicton. The seal bears a capital ℭ.

(b) Thomas Golias gives to Sir Peter de Midelton, Knight, and Eustacie his wife, a bovate in Stockeld called Westcroft. Witnesses—Sir Robert de Ploncton, Sir Henry de Herteli'gton, Sir John Mauleuore, Knights, Nigel de Weyerby (Wetherby), John de Gnetewel, Adam de Middelton, cleric. [There are nine lines of writing on this parchment, a narrow strip of two inches deep.]

(c) A Norman French deed records "Ceste endent' facie á Stokkeld entre Dame Elizabeth de Midelton et Mons. Nicol de Middleton" who guarantees reasonable dower from the lands in Stubbam, Midleton, Skalwra, Oustby, Askwyth, Draghton, Wheteley, Mensyngton, Brakenthwaite, Rigton, ffolifatt, Ribstane, Dighton, Gressyngton, Lynton super Qwerf, Whitewell, ffenton, Oxton, Stokkeld, Newby Wyske, Berwyk juxta Draghton.

(d) Radulphus de Stockelde, Robert of the same, John de Stockeld and Nicholas de eadm, sons of Sir Richard de Stockeld quit claim to Henry de Cas(tley?). Witnesses—Thomas Goulias, Roger Dagn, John fil. Nicholas de Secelinghaw, Roger de Linton, Robert de Panel, William fil. Thomas of the same, Thomas fil. Anabilla de eadm.

(e) Baldewin fil. Nigel de Stockelde gives to Walter de Stockeld his brother, Sir Sim. Camaro then Vic. Ebor., John de Birkin, Nich. Bassett, William de Scoteni, William Constabul de flamesburg, William de Barton, Robert de Scegnesse, Walter de Saureby, Phil fil. Johis, Alan de Kaerton, William de Suilington, Henry de Middelton, lands in Stockeld in trust.

(f) Richard fil. Alan de Stockeld quit claims to Sir Adam de Middelton lands in Stockeld of the gift of Sir William le Vavasour. Witnesses—William de Ros, Knight, Robert de Plumpton, Knight, Henry de Hertelyngton, Knt., Roger de Askewith living in Lynton, John de Kayluy, Robert de Nouby, clerk.

(g) Robert fil. Richard de Stockeld, Knt., gives to Sir William le Vauasour lands in Stockeld. Witnesses — William de Stopham, Robert de Plumpton, Henry de Hertlington, Henry Beaufix, Knights, William de ffarneleye, William de Casteleye, William ffaukes, Nigel de Wetherby.

(h) John de Caylli de Poule to Lady Eustachia de Middelton lands in Stockeld. Witnesses—Symon de Waldeby, John de Whittewell, William de Stobham, Mathew de Brahm. Dated at Stockeld (temp. Edw. III.)

(i) John de Stockeld gives to John de Goldesburg the Manor of Stockeld. Witnesses—Sir Richard de Goldesburg, John Mauleverer, Robert de Plumpton, Henry Beaufiz, Henry de Hertelyngton, Knts., William de Casteley, Nigel de Weirby, Symon de Waldeby.

(j) Radulphus de Stokkyld holds the lands of Gilbert de Housom defunct.

(k) Thomas Gulyas de Stockeld. Faded deed, dated at Stockeld.

(l) Richard, lord of Stockeld gives to Auice his daughter and Thomas Gulias de Brayton and the heirs of the body of the said Auice, five bovats in Campo de Stockeld, &c., which Roger de Brafferton held. Witnesses—Sir Robert, lord of Plumpton, Sir Robert, rector of the Church of Sulinlington, William Helington, Robert de Stiveton, Richard de Staxton, John de eadem, Matthew de Stodfald.

(m) Richard fil. Alan de Stockyld quit claims to Sir Richard, parson of the Church of Dighton, lands that Elyas falcator held in Stockeld. Witnesses—Richard Toller, William de Whiteby, Richard Davy, Adam Davy, Peter de Walton, Richard de Balne of the city of York.

(n) Robert fil. Henry de Stokeld dedi Amabil my daughter lands in Stockeld. Witnesses—Sir Nigel le Butiler, William de Plomtona, Gilbert de Wetelay, Thomas fil. Baldwin de Stokeld, Thomas de Ribestein, Henry de Stockeld. Dated at Stokeld.

(o) John fil. John de Stockeld dedi Galfrid Dagny and Johan his wife, lands in Stockeld. Witnesses—Robert pincia (pincerna) de Dicto', Nigel his brother, William de Plumton, Henry de Ribeston, Nicholas de Secelinghall, William de Beugrant, Nigel fil. Thomas de Stockeld, Adam fil. Reginald de eadm, Galfri Dagun de eadm, John Clerico de eadm, William fil. Robert de Stockeld and Henry his brother, William le Blund.

X689386

(p) Richard, lord of Stokeld, gives to Emae his daughter lands in Stockeld.

(q) Richard fil. Thomas de Stockeld gives to Ralph his son, with remainder to Robert brother of Ralph, remainder to John their brother, remainder to Sibille their sister, remainder to Agneti their sister, lands in Stockeld. Witnesses—Sir William de Ros de Ingmanthorp, Sir Robert de Plumpton, Sir Richard de Goldsburgh, Sir Henry de Hrtelington, Nicholas de Dython, Henry Beaufiz de Plumpton, Thomas Golias de Stockeld, Roger de Linton, Hugo de Bylton in Werby, Nicholas de Rebstan, Robert le Botiler.

(r) Gilbert fil. Henry de Stockeld gives to Henry fil. Robert de Stockeld lands held of Sir Richard de Stockeld. Witnesses—Robert de Pluey, Baldwin de Stockeld, Nigell Pincrna de Dictona, Thomas de Stockeld, William de Plue', William fil. Tom', John prson de Spoford, Robert de Li'ton, Hugo fil. Alexandrie.

(s) Radulphus fil Richard de Stockyld gives to Hugo de Bylton, Nigel de Wetherby, and Robert de Ribsteyn in eadm, lands in Stockeld in trust. Witnesses—Sir William de Ros, Robert de Plumpton, Henry de Hertlington, Knights, Sir John de Schardburgh, parson de Spofford, Thomas Golyas, Roger de Lynton, Mathew de Stodfald, William de Castelay, William fil Henry de ffernelay, Adam de Westwyk, Robert Sesay, John de Stay'ton, Thomas le Chaumberlayn, Robert de Bolingbroke, Robert le Boteler, William de Bylton.

(t) John de Goldesburgh dedi John fil Richard de Stockeld and Eve my daughter in free marriage, lands in the Manor of Stockeld. Witnesses—Sir Richard de Goldesburgh, John Mauleuerer, Henry de Bosco (Wood), Knights, Adam de Hopton, Nigell de Wetherby, William de Bylton de eadm, William de Casteley, Roger de Linton.

(u) Richard fil Thomas de Stockeld gives to Thomas called Golias de Stockeld lands formerly held by Symon Yol de Stockeld. Witnesses —Sir Robert de Plumpton, Henry, lord of Braham, Mathew de Stoddefold of same, John de Staxton (? Stay'ton), Robert le Botelor.

(v) Godfrey Dagun de Dicton dedi Henry fil Robert de Stockeld on behalf of Amabil my wife, lands in Stockeld. Witnesses—Thomas de Stockeld, Mathew de Brham, William de Plumton, Will de Beugrant, Thomas de Ribestan, Henry his brother, Nicholas de Siclinghal, Galfry de Dagun de Stockeld.

(w) Norman French. Maude que sunt ux (widow) of William de Besingby á Mons. Piers de Middelton et ses ayres, lands in Stockeld. Witnesses—John de Wodehall, John de Barton, John de Hoton, Thomas de Wodehall, Thomas de Bramschay.

The dates of the foregoing deeds may be approximately fixed from the following dated Stockeld deeds.

1212 (?) John de Sky(p)tona, clericus, to Roger de Nafferton, lands held of Thomas de Stockeld in Stockeld at 5s. per annum. Witnesses —H. de Ribbestan, Galfry Dagni de Dicton, Robert Pincrna de Dicton, Thomas de Tollero, Edm fil———. Dated at Alne.

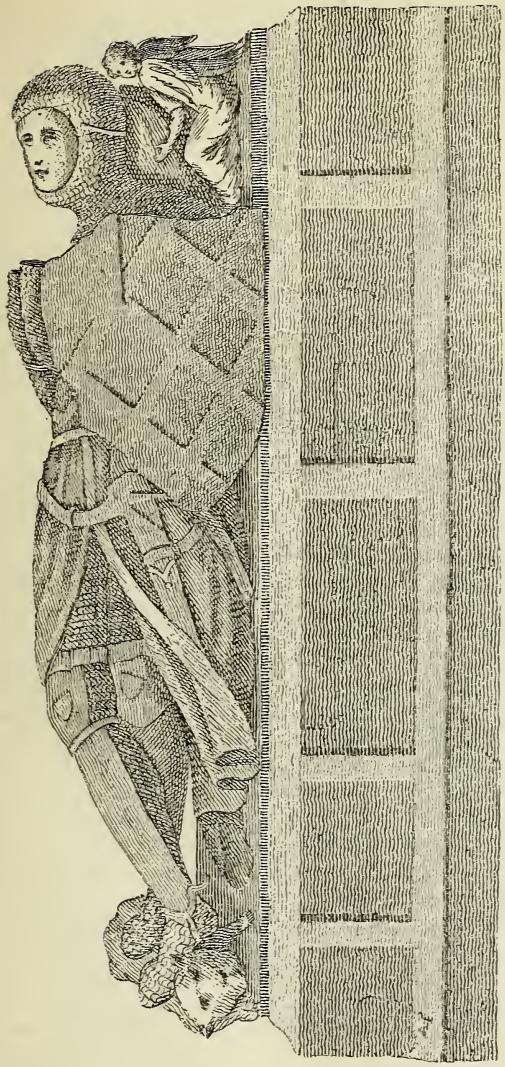
1292. John fil Thomas de Bolyngbroke de Lynton dedi Hungo' de Rypon, clico, lands in Stokeld at Hagwath, held of Sir Richard de Stokeld, chief lord, with remainder to Roger de Askewyth. Witnesses —Sir Robert de Pluncton, Sir Will' de Hertelyngton, Sir Richard de Stockeld, Knights, Hugo de Bylton de Wetherby, Nigell de Wetherby, John de Stay'ton de Linton, Robert fil Dykeman de Linton. Dated, 20 Edw.

1296-7. A very old manuscript on paper records that Edward, King of Scotland, &c., gives to Peter de Middelton the Manor of Tynewall, formerly held by the rebel and enemy of the King, John de Maundeville. Witnesses—Lords Henry de Bello monte Comitte de Ecghlin, David de Strabolgy Comitte de Dachell; Rico Talbot, Alex. de Mowbray, Thomas Pyherdd, John de Simeson, Knights. Dated at Berwick on Tweed, 28 July.

1293. Richard fil Thomas de Stockeld, Knight, to Hugon' de Bilton living in Weriby, Nigel fil John de eadm, Robt. de Ribstan, land in Stockeld, which was held previously by Richard formerly chapellanus de Spofford. Witnesses — Thomas Golias de Stockeld, Roger de Aswytk de Linthon, John de Saxton de eadm, John de Bolingbruk, Matthew de Stodefald, Matthew de Bram, Robert le Boteller.

1272. Roger de Plays, York, to Richard de Stockheld.

1280. Alice, widow of Alan de Stockeld, and mother of Richard de Stockeld.



Tomb of Sir Adam de Middelton, at Ilkley.

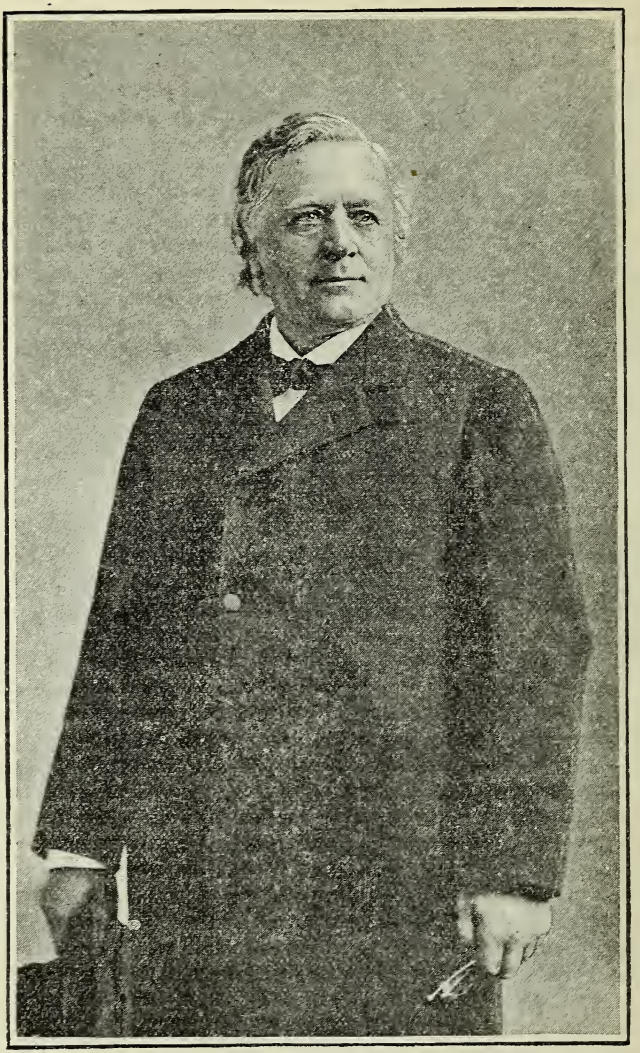
1278. Will' le Vavasore to Sir Adam de Middelton, lands in Stockeld. Witnesses—Sir Will' de Ros de Ingmanthorp, Robt. de Plumpton, Will' de Stopham, Knights, Will' de Casteley, Nigel de Werby, Will' de Bylton. Dated at Heselwode.

1282. Alice formerly wife of Henry le Archer quit claims to Roger de Middelton my chief lord and Agnes his wife, lands in Stockeld to Johana mother of the said Roger, with remainder to Matilda daughter of Roger and Agnes, remainder to Ellen sister of Matilda, remainder to Alice their sister, remainder to Margaret their sister, remainder to Johan their sister, remainder to the heirs of said Roger. Witnesses — Richard de Hulton, John his brother, Thomas de Hopwode, William de le Dam, Hugo de eadm. Dated at Stockeld, 10 Edward. *To be continued.*

———o———

Is this instance of atrocious doggerel to be seen in Selby Churchyard, in Yorkshire?—

"Here lies my wife, a sad slattern and a shrew;
If I said I regretted her I should lie too."



Robert Collyer, D.D., New York.

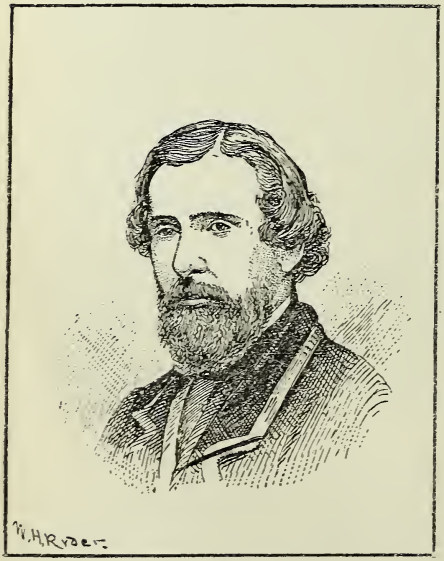
A poet and poet-preacher should have a poet as his biographer; but what the writer hereof lacks as a poet he probably makes up in ardent admiration for the man—Robert Collyer, who was born at Keighley, December 8th, 1823, and when a month old travelled with his parents to their previous home at Blubberhouses. At eight years of age he

was employed in the mill there (now removed to make way for Fewston Reservoirs,) but in 1838, at fourteen years of age, he removed to Ilkley to learn the blacksmith craft under old Jacky Birch, who had taught the trade to Samuel Collyer, his father, at Blubberhouses. Doing some honest work at the old smithy, the gates opposite Ilkley Church porch, to wit, he spent his leisure moments with a few kindred souls in exploring the English classics that were then appearing in cheap form, and frequently served the Wesleyan pulpits of the district. In April, 1850, having buried his wife in Ilkley Church yard, he removed to Shoemakertown, Pennsylvania, where he remained until February, 1859, when he quitted the anvil to minister to the Unitarians at Chicago. The day before he left old England he married a second time, and he is to-day deploring the loss, in the Fall of 1890, of the best of wives, the mother of his children. He continued to preach amongst the Methodists of Pennsylvania for a few years, but gradually became alienated, and on the recommendation of the Rev. Dr. Furness, he was appointed to the mission church at Chicago. From the day of his settlement the cause prospered, and a magnificent church arose. In 1871 he visited England, and his sermons and addresses commanded general notice. To show his attachment to his old home the following extract is taken from a speech then delivered in London:—"There has never been a moment in the twenty-one years that I have been absent from this land when it has not been one of the proudest recollections that I came from this old English stock; that my grandfather fought with Nelson at Trafalgar, and my father was an Englishman too, and my mother was an Englishwoman; that so far as I can trace my descent back and back—and that is just as far as my grandfather—we are all English, every one of us. Well, there is not a day when I stand on the lake shore that I do not see the moors that were lifted up about my old habitation, and a little stone cottage nestled in among the greenery, and the glancing waters, and the lift of the lark up into heaven until you cannot see him, and a hundred other things besides, that belong to this blessed place of my birth and breeding." Of his mother he always speaks with profound veneration, and we need not wonder that now and again he has fixed on Yorkshire for a holiday resort, to see historic Ilkley; the heather-clad moors of Wharfedale and Washburn, the old church at Fewston where he was 'christened,' and gaze on the artificial lakes that cover the Blubberhouse and Fewston valley. A fortnight after his return from England in 1871, the disastrous fire at Chicago brought his grand church to ruins, and alas! his fine Yorkshire library had also fed the flames. On the following Sunday he called together his scattered flock, and on the ruins of their church read to them the touching words from Isaiah—"Our holy and our beautiful house is burned up with fire, and all our pleasant things are laid waste." With marvellous determination, they set about the erection of a more magnificent edifice, and their preacher's house and library, as far as possible, were restored. In 1880, he left Chicago, having accepted the pastorate of the Church of

the Messiah in New York. In 1883 he again visited England, and amongst other engagements presided at the annual excursion gathering of the Yorkshire Archæological Association. Besides many pamphlets and fugitive pieces, (poems and prose, a prose that is full of poetry,) he has published the following volumes, some of which have run to a dozen editions in America and England:—"Nature and Life," "The Life that Now Is," "The Simple Truth," "Talks to Young Men," and "An Idyll of Nantucket." These volumes are amongst the choicest reading in the English language, and never were sermons and lectures more fascinating; whilst their catholicity befits them as worthy to be reproduced in any pulpit in the world. Those who have read them, and especially those who have heard their author speak from pulpit or platform, will endorse the popular opinion that Dr. R. Collyer is rightly styled the "Poet Preacher of America."

Some years ago, Dr. Collyer wrote to me suggesting that I should compile a History of Ilkley. I agreed to make the researches (in addition to what he had done) and work conjointly, which resulted in the publication, in 1885, of "Ilkley, Ancient and Modern," in two sizes, 8vo. and 4to. Personal, epistolary, and business association confirms every eulogistic statement—spoken or printed—respecting one of the worthiest of Yorkshire's Worthies. J. Horsfall Turner.*

"January" Searle.



"January Searle."

George Searle Phillips was born at Peterborough, Northamptonshire, England, in January, 1816, and took the degree of B.A. at Trinity College, Cambridge. Visiting America, he wrote and reported for several New York papers. Returning to England, he edited, in 1845, the *Leeds Times*, and during the succeeding year he received the appointment of Secretary of the Mechanics' Institution, Huddersfield. During the years 1846-7 he, along with Dr. Lees, edited "The Truth-Seeker," and an enlarged edition of the same magazine in 1848-9. Any one wishing to know the merits of Mr. Phillips as a

* Written for a volume on "Airedale Poets" by C. F. Forshaw.

writer may be amply recompensed by reading his productions in "The Truth-Seeker" of that period. In 1853 he was selected to the position of lecturer of the Yorkshire Union of Mechanics' Institutes and literary Institutes. He was on terms of close intimacy at this time with Ebenezer Elliott, "The Corn Law Rhymer," Bright, Cobden, Baines, of the *Leeds Mercury;* Cooper Abbs, and most of the naturalists and *literati* of the north of England. Among his published works may be mentioned "The Life, Character, and Genius of Ebenezer Elliott," 1850; "Country Sketch Book of Pastoral Scenes," 1851; "Memoirs of William Wordsworth," "Life at Home and Abroad," "Sherwood Forest," "The Gypsies of the Dane's Dyke:" a Story of Hedgeside Life in England in 1855, by George S. Phillips (January Searle), Drawn from his Own Observations. He was author, also, of "Walks round Huddersfield," "Guide to Peterborough," and a scarce 16mo., about 1852, entitled "Lincolnshire, a Pastoral." White, of Worksop, has a book on Sherwood Forest with papers by Searle, Spencer Hall, his friend, and others. "A May-day Oration," dated Sherwood Forest, 1844, and "A Dream of May," a poem, are his, see *Truth-Seeker*, 1846.

Besides being a contributor to the *Newcastle Chronicle* and the *Northern Tribune* during the time he resided in Newcastle in 1854 and 1855, he delivered a series of lectures in connection with the Northern Union of Mechanics' Institutes. One of his peculiarities at that time was to take with him on the lecturing platform a big black dog to which he had given the grotesque name of "Satan."

Domestic difficulties began to throw a gloom over the genial but moody author's pathway. His unfortunate partner was placed in the lunatic asylum, at Wakefield, where, wrongly or rightly, she was confined for several years, until she was finally discharged—a privilege she rendered disagreeably memorable, so far as her husband was concerned, by publishing a remarkable book, in which her experiences in the madhouse were graphically described. She had kept a private school in Huddersfield.

About 1860 he returned to America, and shortly afterwards, when Mr. Charles A. Dana connected himself with the *Chicago Tribune*, Mr. Phillips was his literary editor and book reviewer, a position for which he was eminently qualified. When Mr. Dana severed his connection with the Chicago newspaper, Phillips accompanied him to New York, and for some little time occupied the position of literary editor on the *Sun*. Afterwards his work was intermittent and promiscuous, such as writing for the *Evening Mail* and magazines. He likewise wrote books and stories for Pinkerton, the detective. It only remains to be stated that Mr. Phillips' last unfortunate literary association was with Woodhull and Claflin's *Revolution*, and that the last poetical production of his once facile pen was a poetic rhapsody, a column in length, entitled "Love's Philosophy." This wild, irregular lay bore sad testimony to the fact that the once brilliant powers of the man had vanished.

The following is an account of a visit to Morristown (New Jersey) Asylum by a gentleman connected with the *New York Evening Telegram*, from which we extract the subjoined particulars :—It will be seen that the memory of the unfortunate man is still haunted by reminiscences of Marsden Rock and the family of Peter Allan.

In the corridor the object of the visit was seen awaiting the visitor, who cordially grasped the coldish, purple hand, and glancing keenly at the bright, dark brown eyes, the scorched or weather-beaten face and the wretched, ill-fitting garb, asked—

"How is 'January Searle'?"

"First rate ; I'm all right," he answers, with too willing alacrity and a vacant smile.

Respecting events immediately preceding his judicial confinement he professed to have a "poor recollection." It was in vain that incidents, like the death of Dickens in June, 1870, were recalled.

His book on Ebenezer Elliott was referred to, and the names of several of his former friends in Northumberland and Durham were introduced. On these topics his memory was almost perfect. He spoke of the scenery around Marsden, and of the Allan family, with enthusiasm, particularly recalling Lizzie's exploits with the rifle and the hours he used to spend with her shooting at pennies and glass bottles. He recalled the American book, "Chicago and Her Churches," and he was greatly pleased when complimented on his whilom capacity for work.

The following is the official memorandum concerning the unfortunate man :—"George S. Phillips, Jersey City. Admitted to Trenton Asylum May 1, 1873. Transferred to Morristown April 17, 1876."

When placed in the asylum, he was suffering from partial dementia, which the medical board rightly prognosced to be hopelessly incurable. At first the unfortunate patient would contribute, by song and address, to the regular entertainments held weekly in the chapel. He possessed a magnificent baritone voice, which was heard to fine advantage in some of the standard English songs fashionable a quarter of a century ago. Gradually, however, he became more surly and unsociable. His moods were no longer songful. And latterly his mind became almost completely overclouded. His death occurred very recently, but I cannot give the date.

[His son became a lawyer in Manchester, and came to an untimely end. Dr. F. R. Lees has kindly lent us an old photograph from which the above portrait has been taken.] Joseph Hall, Leeds.

———o———

Mrs. Hannah Newsome, who completed her hundredth year in November, 1888, died on February 11th, 1889, at her residence, 65, Leopold-street, Leeds. She was a native of Malton, and leaves numerous descendants, including great-great-grandchildren. Mrs. Newsome enjoyed good health, and would probably have lived for some years yet, but for a fall downstairs on the day before her death causing a fracture of the skull.

Monumental Inscriptions from other Counties relating to Yorkshire.

Sawston, Cambridgeshire.—"Over the door on the North side [of the Church] is a mural monument of black and white marble, gilt and adorned with fruit. The following inscription is on black marble in capitals:

'Here lieth Gregory Milner, second sonne to John Milner of Pvdsey in ye Covnty of York, Esq. sometime one of ye Senior Fellowes of Trinity Colledge, in Cambridge; afterwards he tooke to wife Svsan, ye eldest davghter to Roger French, of Cambridg, Gent., and lived ye rest of his life in Dawston,* and there died ye 5th of Novemb. Anº dm 1615.'

"The following crest and arms are placed *over* the inscription: Sab. 3 snaffle bits, Or, *Milner;* Crest, a snaffle bit, Or. And *below* it are the figures of the above Gregory and Susan, kneeling on crimson cushions, their hands joined and uplifted in the attitude of prayer before a desk, on which are two books with gilt leaves lying open. He is in his academical dress, a gown and ruff, and has a pointed beard; she is in the dress of the time, a ruff, &c.

"On blue slab:

"Vnder ys stone lyeth ye body of Mr. Gregory Milner, Gent. obiit qvinto Novemb: 1653."

Gents Mag. (Aug. 1815) p. 122.

Winterton, Lincolnshire.—Amongst the mural monuments is the following:—

"In Memory of the Rev. John Gilby, LL.B., Rector of Barmston, in the County of York, and Ann, his wife."†

Thornton Curtis.—On the wall of the north aisle of the Church is a marble mural monument:—

"Sacred to the Memory of John Swale, Esq.
of Croom in the County of York
who died the 16 Decr. 1803
Aged 66 years
And of Jane his wife who
died 23 May 1844
aged 95 years
and are buried in this Church"‡

77, Spring St., Hull. W. G. B. Page.

Stokesby, Norfolk.—Reliqvv Isaaci | Brooke rectr: de | Stokesby nati | - - walton Ebor: | - - - - nati Bvrstall | - - - mb 28° 1611° | - - - - - nati | Hic iacet in spe | - - - -

[Capitals, Nave Floor.]

"* Evidently an error of the engraver for Sawston."

† *Notices of Lincolnshire.* By J. G. Hall. (1890. 8vo.) p. 30; ‡ *ib.* 43.

Christ's College, Cambridge.—LECTOR, | Hic Sepultas Labes, beatam | RESURRECTIONEM expectantis, | RELIQUIAS Venerabilis et Eruditissi= | mi Viri IOHANNIS COVEL | S.T.P. | Nuper hujus COLL · CUSTODIS sive | MAGISTRI, necnon ECCLES. CATHEdr | EBORAC. CANCELLARII. | Ob. DEC: XIX. Aº D. MDCCXXII. | Ætat. LXXXV. | [Arms: (above) a lion rampant. Floor of Ante-chapel.]

Ipswich St. Mary Elms.—*In Memory of* | *Capt.* WILLIAM ALLEN, | *of Scarborough* | in the County of York | who died 20th May 1819 | Aged 62 years. | Prepare to meet thy God. *Also* 4 *of his Grandchildren* | *who died Infants.* | [Upright stone, Churchyard.]

Lawford, Essex.—Here lies the Body of | the Revd GEORGE ROBINSON | a Native of West Ardsley | in the County of York | and late Curate of Lawford | He died 14 ¨-(?) Sepr. 178(?)7 | in the - 5th year of his Age | * * [something further indistinct; stone worn, low Altar Tomb on wide Chancel S.]

R. H. Edleston,
Gainford Vicarage,
Darlington.

Wandering thro' Rhayader Churchyard (Radnor, S. Wales,) I came across the following epitaph:—

"Elizabeth, Widow of | Rev Henry Cooke, | Rector of Darfield, Yorkshire | Born May 1st, 1800, | Slept Decr. 10th, 1878."

"So He giveth His beloved sleep."

Arthur Mee,
"Carmarthenshire Notes,"
Llanelly.

Aug. 31, 1890.

Notices of New Books.

Monumental Brasses.—(*See page 32.*)—We give here Mr. Macklin's list of Yorkshire brasses, in the hope that any omission will be sent for insertion in these pages, and if favoured with rubbings we will also add illustrations. A penny cake of heelball, and sheet of white paper from the paper-hanger are all that the copyist requires. The Ilkley brasses are omitted from the following list. They are described, however, in "Ilkley, Ancient and Modern."

"At Wensley there is a beautiful figure of a priest (Simon de Wensley?), *c.* 1360, of Flemish workmanship, large size. [The priest generally holds a chalice in his hand, but that at Wensley is an exception, and the orphreys on the cuffs completely encircle the sleeves. The priest is nearly life-size, and is dressed in eucharistic vestments, all the apparels or orphreys of which are beautifully diapered. The principal lines are very broad, and cut with great boldness, exhibiting a characteristic feature of Flemish workmanship.] Another Flemish brass, rectangular as is most usual, is at Topcliffe to Thomas de Topclyff and wife, 1391. [5 ft. 9 in. × 3 ft. 1 in. Canopy with souls,

angels, &c.] There is also a fine brass at Aldborough, near Boroughbridge, to William de Aldeburgh, *c.* 1360, in armour, and standing upon a short bracket. Other 14th century examples are at Brandsburton, Cottingham, and York Minster.

15TH CENTURY: Allerton Mauleverer, Aughton, Beeford, Bishop Burton, Catterick, Cowthorpe, Harpham, Howden. [where an inscription to Peter Dolman, Esq., 1621, has on its reverse the lower part of a civilian, *c.* 1520. A similar case is mentioned in "Ilkley, Ancient and Modern."] Hull (Holy Trinity), Leeds (St. Peter), Londesborough, Owston, Ronald Kirk, Routh, Sprotborough, West Tanfield, Thirsk, Wath, Winestead, York (St. Michael Spurrier-gate).

16TH CENTURY: Bainton, Bolton-by-Bolland, Burghwallis, Bishop Burton, Hull (St. Mary), Leak, Marr, Otley, Rotherham, Roxby Chapel, Sessay, Wentworth, Winestead, York Minster.

17TH CENTURY: Kirby Moorside, Laughton-en-le-Morthen, Otley, Rawmarsh, Sheriff Hutton, [Skipton,] Thornton Watlass, Wellwick, Wycliffe, York (All Saints, North Street, St. Cross, St. Martin-le-Grand).

18TH CENTURY: Leeds (St. Peter).

FIELD FLOWERS. POEMS BY RICHARD SPENCER. Batley, J. Spencer Newsome. 376 pages, 8vo., 4s.

The last 120 pages are filled with Yorkshire Dialect Poems, and these have a double value, and should alone render the work acceptable to Yorkshire readers. Mr. Spencer's contributions to the local papers have been highly appreciated, and we heartily welcome this neat collection, appealing as it does to the lovers of poetry far and wide, but especially interesting to local readers. The lines have the true poetic ring, and are jubilant throughout. Mr. Spencer resides at Shafton Lane, Holbeck, his native place.

WAYSIDE BLOSSOMS. By Matthew Harman. Revised edition. (Driffield, T. Holderness). 1883. Pp. 200. (First edition, 1867).

Mr. Harman, though a native of Ramsgate in Thanet, we claim as one of Yorkshire's sweetest singers. His topics are mostly local, and always instructive, moral and inspiring. They are attractive to all readers, but especially to the Naturalist and Antiquary. The publisher has done himself credit in the production of these choice volumes, and yet the price is only half-a-crown each. We hope Mr. Harman, who is sixty-eight years of age, will be encouraged to add another volume, for we are persuaded the books will be long sought after.

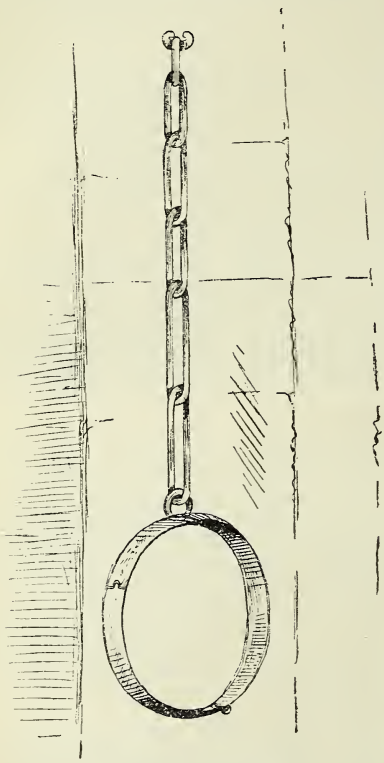
A WREATH OF RHYME. By Matthew Harman, Scarborough. Printed by T. Holderness, Driffield. 1871. Pp. 200.

POETIC BUDS. By Matthew Harman, Scarborough. (Driffield, T. Holderness). 1874. Revised edition. (First edition was published in 1865.) Pp. 200.

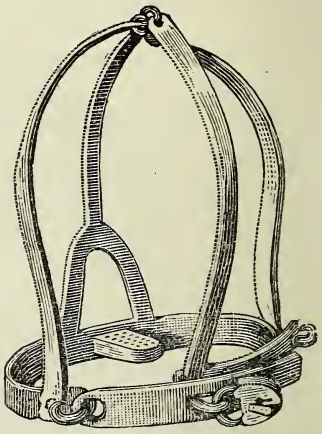
YORK CHURCHMAN'S ALMANACK, 1891. York, John Sampson, 2d. The local and general sections are equally serviceable.

Old-Time Punishments. By William Andrews, F.R.H.S. Hull, W. Andrews & Co. 1890. Pages x, 251. Illustrated.

Mr. Andrews issued in 1881 a small book on "Punishments in Olden Time," which has been a favourite for nine years, and this enlarged edition, or rather new work on the same subject, will become equally popular. Of course, Yorkshire references are numerous, and the interest is intensified by numerous illustrations of which we give two Yorkshire examples,— the scolds' brank at Leeds Museum, and the neck jougs at Bridlington Priory.



Bridlington jougs.



The Signs of the Times, with special reference to the scepticism of the present day. An Address given in the Town Hall, Dewsbury, Sep. 23, 1890, by Geo. G. Waddington. Dewsbury, Alfred Green, 1890. pp. iv, 46. 1s.

Historical and Biographical Notices. By Geo. G. Waddington, Broad Oaks, Mirfield. Dewsbury, Joseph Ward & Co. 1886. pp. iv, 552.

[Contents—Dewsbury Parish Church, Dewsbury Ebenezer Chapel, Earlsheaton Highfield Chapel, Dewsbury Trinity Chapel, Mirfield Parish Church, Mirfield St. Paul's Church, Hopton Independent Chapel, Mirfield Baptist Chapel, Mirfield New Connexion Chapel, Mirfield Moravian Chapel, Greenacres Chapel—Oldham, James Wilkinson—Pastor of Keld and Thwaite, "A Time to Die," a sermon on the death of the Rev. John Waddington, D.D., 1880, by G. G. W.].

Mr. Waddington's portly volume is one that will rise in interest as time advances. The "Greenacres Chapel" and the "Sermon on the

Death of Dr. Waddington" were previously published separately, the latter as a pamphlet.

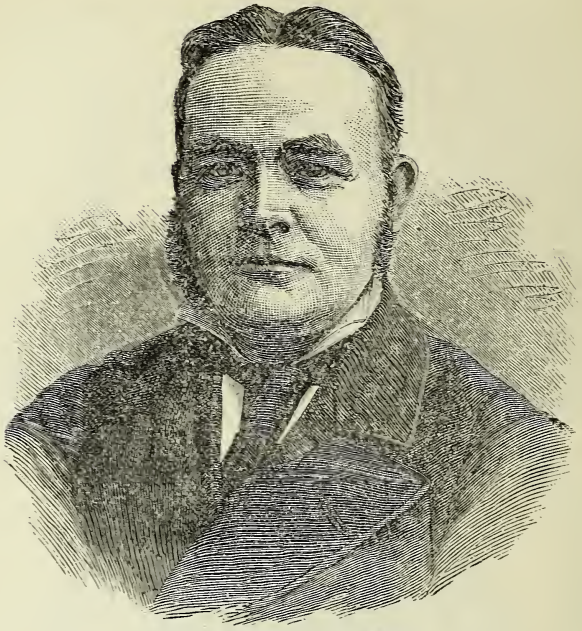
Arcana Fairfaxiana Manuscripta. A Manuscript volume of Apothecaries' Lore and Housewifery, nearly three centuries old, used and partly written by the Fairfax family. Reproduced in fac-simile of the handwritings. An Introduction by George Weddell. Newcastle-on-Tyne, Mawson, Swan & Morgan. 1890. Small 4to., pp. xlviii, 206; hand-made paper, bound in leather.

This book is unique as a Yorkshire work, being a full copy in fac-simile writing of a treatise that will undoubtedly become carefully treasured in Yorkshire libraries. A long account of it will be found in last month's Magazine.

The Bibliography of Ackworth School. By John H. Nodal. Manchester, F. Nodal & Co., 1889, pp. viii., 52. 2s. 6d.; large paper, 6s. Steel portrait of Thomas Pumphrey (by Lumb Stocks, R.A., a Lightcliffe man,) and eight other portraits.



Mrs. Ellis, née Stickney.



J. F. B. Firth, Esq., M.P.

In Vol. I. of the *Yorkshire Bibliographer* will be found many notices of Ackworth books. To these, Mr. Nodal has added the works of over sixty authors who were educated at Ackworth Friends' School, one half of whom Yorkshire may claim in its galaxy. Bibliographers and biographers will be grateful to Mr. Nodal for this useful addition to their libraries. By favour of the author, we add two portraits of Yorkshire authors, Mrs. Ellis and J. F. B. Firth, Esq., M.P.

Ouse Bridge to Naburn Lock. By Mr. William Camidge. Reprinted from the *Yorkshire Gazette*. 1890. 541 pages.

We should have been very sorry if we had missed the opportunity of possessing this reprint of historical and descriptive chapters. It is a topographical work that should be secured at once. We can scarcely imagine that the price is only half-a-crown.

An Inventory of the Church Plate of Leicestershire, with some account of the Donors. By the Rev. Andrew Trollope, B.A., 2 Vols., 4to. Limited to 312 copies. Pp. 430; and 431-628, with plates.

This is one of the charming books of the year, and a pattern for the gentlemen engaged on the similar work for Yorkshire.

The "Gazette" Doncaster Directory, 1891. Doncaster, "Gazette" Office. 6d.

This is a marvellous sixpennyworth, a boon to residents and visitors. It is a perfect statistical history for the present year.

The Spirit and Influence of Chivalry. By John Batty, Author of "The History of Rothwell," "The Charm and Scope of Antiquarian Study." London, Elliot Stock, Paternoster Row, 1890; pp. xv, 234.

All who know our East Ardsley friend will be prepared to expect deep researches, original and accurate ideas, high aims and broad sympathies. Endowed with a chivalrous spirit, there is no wonder that his tastes have led him to this line of study; and the exercises must have been beneficial to himself, as they will be to the readers of his learned and attractive essay. The qualifications of historian and moralist (possibly we should have written the Christian divine,) are apparent on every page, and consequently the book appeals to the widest circle of readers, and is a credit to its author, of whom Yorkshire may be proud.

The Bayley Family of Manchester and Hope. By Ernest Axon. (Reprinted from "Transactions, Lanc. and Cheshire Antiq. Soc.)" Manchester, 1890. 38 pages, 4to.

This family has been distinguished in South Lancashire history for 250 years, and yet no comprehensive sketch of them has hitherto appeared. Mr. Ernest Axon, with his usual accuracy and adeptness, has supplied the deficiency in a beautiful reprint, a fitting supplement to Lancashire histories.

Yorkshire (Part I).—The East Coast, York and country between the N.E. Main Line and the Sea, also Cathedral and Castle of Durham. By M. J. B. Baddeley, B.A. 12 maps and plans. Pp. xv, 131. 3s.

Yorkshire (Part II).—West and Part of North Ridings, and country west of the N.E. Main Line, also Barnard Castle. By M. J. B. Baddeley, B.A. 16 maps and plans. Pp. xi, 141. 3s. 6d.
London, Dulau & Co., Soho Square, 1890.

We very heartily welcome this addition to the guide books for Yorkshire. The specialities of the "Thorough Series" are the excellence and abundance of the maps and plans, and the concise descriptions of the most attractive scenes in the county, with the plainest instructions how to reach them, and appreciate them. We note a few clerical errors that a second edition will remove, as the gift of Kirkstall Abbey to Leeds Corporation by Lord Cardigan. His lordship left Col. North to have the honour. Though second to Murray's *Yorkshire*, it has the advantages of better maps, briefer accounts, portability, and is well up-to-date.

The Antiquary (1s.), The Bookworm (6d.), The Field Club (3d.), three monthlies published by Mr. Elliot Stock, for Jan., 1891, are as usual very attractive, the *Antiquary* never more so to Yorkshire readers as it contains three articles specially interesting, on Holy Wells, York Mercers' Register, and Letters on the 1745 Rebellion.

Wilsden Almanack, 1891. Fourth year of publication. Edited by Æthelbert Binns, 2d.

The local section, 31 pages, supplies the local chronology and directory, and a local story, with several poems, by the editor.

Smithson's Northallerton Almanack for 1891. 28th year of publication.

The local matter includes "Reminiscences of Osmotherley," and a ballad on "The Battle of Cuton Moor," besides a full statistical account of the district.

The Practical Photographer, Vol. I., No. 10. October, 1890. 1d. Percy Lund & Co., Bradford.

This is a marvellously cheap monthly, and we are not surprised that its circulation reaches several thousands each issue.

Notes from the Log Book of a late Worsted Inspector. By the Rev. John Room, B.A., Vicar of Eastwood, Keighley. Reprinted from the "Keighley Herald." 1882. 138 pp. 1s.

Though published eight years ago, we did not know of the publication of this book until recently, when the narrator, Mr. Cowborough, died. The book fills uniquely a place in the history of dark days of manufacturing. The novelist could make fine capital out of this little volume. Mr. Room is author of three more works.

The Poetry of Robert Browning. A Paper read before the Rotherham Literary & Book Society, May, 1890, by Ella S. Armitage. Rotherham, F. Slack, 1890. 22 pages, 8vo.

The author has acted wisely in acceding to the request of her hearers to have this paper printed, for it is calculated to induce general readers to make the acquaintance of a great poet whose works must be carefully studied to be appreciated, and to be profitable.

The Kneph, Vol. VIII., No. 3, Sep. 1890. 6d. (Hawkins, Brazennose St., Manchester,) contains much Antiquarian matter, by Bros. John Yarker, J. A. Wade and others.

Wakefield Diocesan Gazette. Published Quarterly. No. 8, Oct. 1890. 3d. Wakefield, W. H. Milnes.

The Manor of Minster, &c., in Thanet. By H. W. Aldred. 1889. Privately printed for the author, Dover Terrace, Coldharbour Lane, S.E. 59 pages, sm. 4to.

In addition to the numerous genealogical notes on the Cary and other southern families, several pages are devoted to the Wordsworths of Yorkshire.

An Answer to Dr. Pusey's Challenge respecting the Doctrine of the Real Presence..... By John Harrison, D.D., Edin., Vicar of Fenwick, near Doncaster. 2 Vols. 1871. Pp. xvii, 674; 388; large 8vo.

Whose are the Fathers?.....By John Harrison, Curate of Pitsmoor, Sheffield. London, Longmans, 1867. pp. ix., 728. 8vo.

The Primitive Mode of Making Bishops. By John Harrison, Vicar of Fenwick. London, 1870. 72 pages.

John Wycliffe, The Morning Star of the Reformation in Europe. By Rev. J. N. Worsfold, Rector of Haddlesey, 2nd edition, 6d.; Selby, W. B. Bellerby. 20 pages.

THE EASTWARD POSITION, Unscriptural. By John Harrison, D.D., Vicar of Fenwick. 1876. 187 pages.

THE RIGHT OF INFANTS TO BAPTISM. A sermon preached in Wellington Church, 1864, by Rev. J. N. Worsfold, Incumbent. Hanley, 12pp.

THE WATER TURNED TO WINE. A sermon by Rev. J. N. Worsfold, at Wellington. 10 pp.

WELLINGTON TRACTS, 1–10. By J. N. W.

SALVATION BY GRACE. Sermon at Christ Church, Somers Town, London, 1871. By Rev. J. N. Worsfold, M.A., Vicar. 10 pages.

SOMERS TOWN AND HADDLESEY MAGAZINE. 1874. 192 pages.

THE VAUDOIS OF PIEDMONT: Visits to their Valleys. By Rev. J. N. Worsfold, M.A, Rector of Haddlesey. Yorkshire. Enlarged edition, illustrated. London, 1885. 152 pages.

PETER WALDO, THE REFORMER OF LYONS. By Rev. J. N. Worsfold, M.A., Haddlesey. 58 pages. London, 1880.

THE STORIES OF THE TREES. By Mrs. Dyson, author of "Children's Flowers," "Apples and Oranges," &c. London, Thomas Nelson and Sons, 1890. 272 pages, illustrated.

In the first place we remark that like the rest of the books issued by the firm, "The Stories of the Trees" is a beautiful and inexpensive volume, that will gladden and instruct both young and old, though designed for the former specially. It is not belaboured with technical terms, and yet abounds with botanical, folk-lore and moral instruction. By reading Mrs. Dyson's books, young people's tastes will be elevated, and their lives made joyous. As a Sunday school library or prize book, no better can be suggested; and it might be used as an ordinary school reading-book with great profit. The style and language are simply charming, and we are proud to add that the writer is a native of Huddersfield and resides at Wakefield.

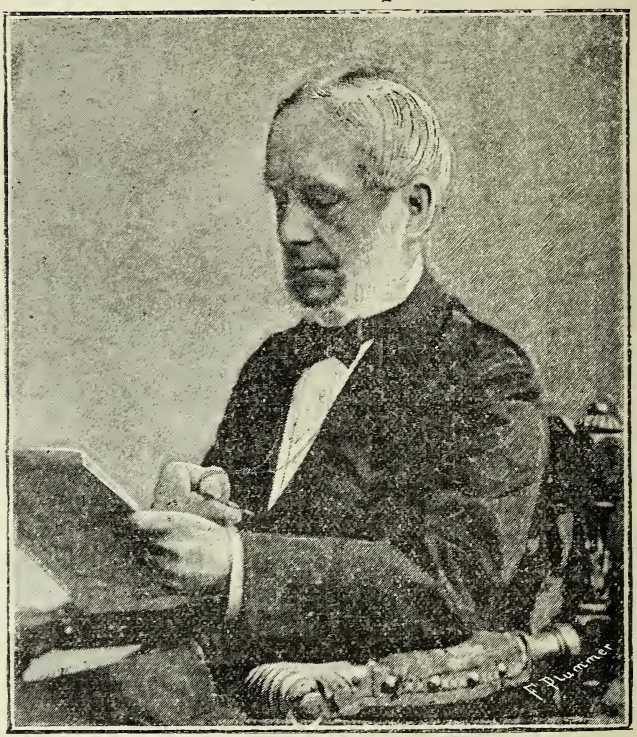
HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, HULL. A Guide and Description, by J. R. Boyle, F.S.A. Hull, A. Brown & Sons, 1890. 1s. 99 pages, illustrated; large paper copies, 2s. 6d.

Visitors to Hull, and all who have seen its beautiful Trinity Church, will welcome this Guide. It was a splendid treat to examine the interior and exterior of the sacred edifice some years ago, but we missed much that this little book indicates. Every detail seems to be given, and a thorough study of the contents will qualify its readers for membership of antiquarian associations.

TWO BEVERLEY CHURCHES, being papers read before the British Association, Sep. 11, 1890. The Minster, by Wm. Stephenson, M.R.C.S., and St. Mary's Church, by John Bilson, A.R.I.B.A. Hull, A. Brown and Sons, 1890. 36 pages. 6d.

We need not remind our readers that the churches of the East Riding are its glory. We can testify from experience that a most enjoyable week may be spent visiting them; and with such handbooks as this and Mr. Boyle's "Trinity Church, Hull," studied previously to the visit, entire gratification will be experienced. They have kindled in us a desire to re-visit these favoured spots.

The late Mr. George Bell.



From the *Publishers' Circular.*

Mr. G. Bell died on November 27, 1890, after three weeks' illness. George Bell was born in the year 1814 at *Richmond, in Yorkshire*, where his father carried on the business of a bookseller. He received a good education at the Richmond Grammar School, the head master of which was the Rev. James Tate, a well-known Horatian scholar (editor of "Horatius Restitutus" and afterwards Canon of St. Paul's). Canon Tate prided himself on the fact that from his school twelve Fellows of Trinity had proceeded, and it was his wish that George Bell should also try his fortune at the University; but his father's circumstances did not allow of this, and he left school at the age of sixteen to assist in the business. In a very short time he came up to London and entered the house of Whittaker and Co., Ave Maria-lane, which was then one of the largest wholesale bookselling and publishing businesses in London. About the year 1838 he began business on his own account as a bookseller in Bouverie-street. His aim, however, was to become a publisher, and it was not long before he gave shape to an idea which he had always entertained. At that time

there were few annotated editions of classical authors, and these consisted almost entirely of German publications. His idea was to found a library of annotated classics, representing the best English scholarship of the day. With this view he sought the help of Messrs. Goldwin Smith, Donaldson, George Long, Macleane, Paley, and Blakesley (afterwards Dean of Lincoln), and the series known as the "Bibliotheca Classica" was the result. It was undertaken in partnership with Messrs. Whittaker and Co. This was followed by similar enterprises, and ultimately led to the formation of a good educational business. He had by this time moved to No. 186, Fleet-street, where he became associated with Mr. F. R. Daldy. He had for some time acted as agent for Cambridge University publications, and in 1856 he acquired the old-established business of J. and J. Deighton, of Cambridge, which is still carried on under the style of Deighton, Bell, and Co. In 1864 he and his partner became the purchasers of Mr. H. G. Bohn's well-known libraries, and transferred their business to York-street, Covent-garden. In 1872 his partnership with Mr. Daldy terminated, and since then two of his sons have taken part in the business. A few years ago he acquired the publishing business of Whittaker and Co., the bookselling portion having been previously disposed of. Two years ago Mr. Bell retired from business, though he never lost his interest in it, and constantly visited the office to within a few weeks of his death.

The foregoing are the bare facts relating to the life of Mr. George Bell. It remains for us, who have had the pleasantest business relations with Mr. Bell for more than forty years, to bear record to his sterling worth and uprightness of character. Mr. Bell was one of those thoughtful, quiet men who never obtrude themselves, but, notwithstanding his innate modesty, he could not altogether hide his light under a bushel, for he has long been regarded in the trade as one whose opinion on all matters connected with the publishing business was invaluable, and consequently his advice was frequently sought whenever trade changes or specially difficult questions arose; and that advice, always freely and ungrudgingly given at whatever personal inconvenience, was always regarded as authoritative. We are told that not only advice but also generous pecuniary support have been during his lifetime bestowed on many charitable works and on many poor dependents, but always with remarkable judgment as well as with kindly sympathy. At the Boys' Home, an industrial school in Regent's Park-road, of which he was one of the founders in 1858, his valuable counsel and his liberal help will be greatly missed by the committee as well as by its officers. He has watched and helped its progress from its humble beginning with two boys until it has reached its great success and usefulness, unsurpassed in Great Britain. Mr. Bell was a conscientious Churchman, and his loss will be deeply felt in his parish, where in every good work he heartily assisted, notably in the establishment of the Church of the Good Shepherd, and in the active mission work of its minister, the Rev. C.

Mackeson. Mr. Bell's death will be regarded by his many friends as a great loss, and by none more than by ourselves. He was interred in Highgate Cemetery.



Mr. George Bell.

The *Bookseller* gives a few more notes. "Dr. Hook, Vicar of Leeds, afterwards Dean of Chichester, had, while at Leeds, projected a number of small practical religious books, some of which had a large sale. The local publisher, being in difficulties, first pawned and afterwards sold them to Mr. Bell, who thus laid the foundation for a good theological trade, year by year improving his business and enlarging his connection. But his chief stepping-stone was the publication of *Notes and Queries*. This was projected in 1849 by Mr. Thoms, who had intended to publish this himself in a somewhat amateurish fashion. Fortunately for the success of the venture, Mr. Thoms was induced to change his mind, and acting upon the advice offered, entrusted the periodical to the energetic young publisher in Fleet Street. *Notes and Queries* turned out a great success, far greater than its projector had anticipated, and it also served as a very useful

aid in extending Mr. Bell's connection as a publisher. For several years Mr. Bell had taken very little part in the business, which had passed under the control of his sons and partners, Mr. Edward Bell and Mr. Ernest Bell. In addition to his reputation as a publisher, Mr. Bell's sound judgment and long experience led to his services being called into frequent requisition as the confidential friend and adviser in matters of difficulty. In valuations and transfers he was constantly asked to act for one of the parties.

The late Mr. Bell was essentially a likeable man, and probably had more friends in the trade than almost any one of his contemporaries. Cautious, sedate, sparing of his words, there was yet a sympathetic kindliness in his manner which won instant confidence, and led people whom he scarcely knew to appeal to him for helpful counsels in moments of difficulty or trouble. He started in life with no greater advantages than fall to the lot of a son of a fairly prosperous country bookseller, and the position which he finally achieved, of being one of the leading publishers of his time, was due entirely to himself. As a young man he was a studious reader, and thus no doubt helped to equip himself for the successful accomplishment of the higher ambitions of his after life. His gentle nature was proof against the invidious vanity which assails most prosperous self-made men. In the end, as at the beginning, he was kindly George Bell." Our second portrait is kindly lent by the proprietors of the *Illustrated London News*.

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Halifax Parish Church Registers.

Continued from Yorkshire Notes and Queries, page 322.

Nupti 1542.

Richardus Benne, Johanna Rayner
John Ryley, Agnes Oldefeld — xj Junij
John Royds, par. de Ottley, Elizabeth Craven

John Wylmon par. de Bradeforth, Margaret brodeley ist. par. xij Junij.

Thomas Oldefelde et Agnes Deyne
Laurencius Haigh par. de Elande, Johanna Deyne, — xviij Junij ist. par.

Edwardus Sclayden et Agnes Bayts
Dionisius Haldesworthe et Johanna Scheparde — xix Junij

John ffornesse par. Heptonstall, Agnes Mawde ist. par. tercio die Julij.

John Stockdayle et Alicia Mytton, nono Julij.

Edmundus Bynnys et Johanna Armatage, xvj Julij.

Willmus Northend et Elizabetha Hemyngway xvij Julij.

Helias Nutter et Agnes Preston xxiij Julij.

Edmund Woodeheide de Elande, et Margt. Oldefelde ist par.
John Cartar et Agnes Tomeson — xx° Julij

Jacobus Hylyle et Alicia Tatrsall
John Romesden et Maria Tatrsall } vij Augusti

Thomas Holl et Alicia Grenewod
John Bryge et Alicia Dale } viij Septemb.

Nicholaus Smythe par. de Kyldeweke, et Agnes Grenewodd ist. par. viij Octob.

Richardus Grenewod et Isabella Pars xxij Oct.

Robertus Mylner et Johanna Brydge de Eland, quinto Novemb.

George Beamont et Alicia Otts
Rogerus Meyre et Elizabetha Barker } Sexto Novemb.

Richard Denton et Agnes Colteman
Willmus Cooper et Alicia Horton
Thomas Keychn par. de Bradeforth et Agnes Schakylton ist. par. } xij Nov.

George Crowther et Johanna relict' Ed' Clyff, xiij Nov.

Richardus Bawmeforth et Elizabeth Mawde, Vidua, xix Nov.

Edward Berstowe et Agnes Bentley, Vidua
Jacobus Haldeworthe et Margaret Hemyngway, Vidua
Robertus Saltonstall et Johanna fferher
John Estwode de Heptonstall et Agnes Deyne ist par. } xx Nov.

Thomas Oldefelde et Elizabetha Myggeley
John Beryne et Agnes Bothumley } Secundo Decembris.

Willmus Heygland et Isabella Stone xiiij Januarij

Willmus Thorneton et Sibella Vicars
Willmus Walton et Isabella Goreld
John Clayton et Isabella Nycoll, Vidua } xv Januarij

Georgius Whytngham et Johanna Hergreffs, Vidua
Thomas Smythe et Isabella Myllner } xvj Januarij

Sepulti. Anno Dm. 1542°.

Johannes Kent de Halifax
Johannes Smythe de Ovenden } consepulti fuerunt xxv^to die mensis eiusdem [Marcij]

Margareta f. John longbothum de Northorum sepulta xxix

George f. Richard Dobson de Sowerby xxx°

John f. Thome longbothum de Sowthorum, eod. die

Hic incipit mensis Aprilis Ano Dm. 1542.

Margaret Riley de Halifax, sepulta fuit primo die

Alicia f. Richard Hemyngway de Northorum sepulta fuit secundo die.

Alexander f. Wilhelmi Hopkynson de Sowrby, v die.

Margareta f. bastarda Richard Mychell & Johanna Wibsey, ix die.

John f. John Mylner
George f. bastardus Henrici Dykson de Sowrby } x° die

Margareta uxor. Thome Mawde de Halifax xj°.

Agnes uxor John Nicollson de Ovenden xiiij.

John Sunderland de Sowerby xvj.

Isabella uxor Wilhelmi Amer (?) de Northorum, xvij.

Robert f. John Schotylworth de Sowerby, xx.

Isabella uxor Galfridi Romesden, vagabunda, sepulta fuit xxi die.

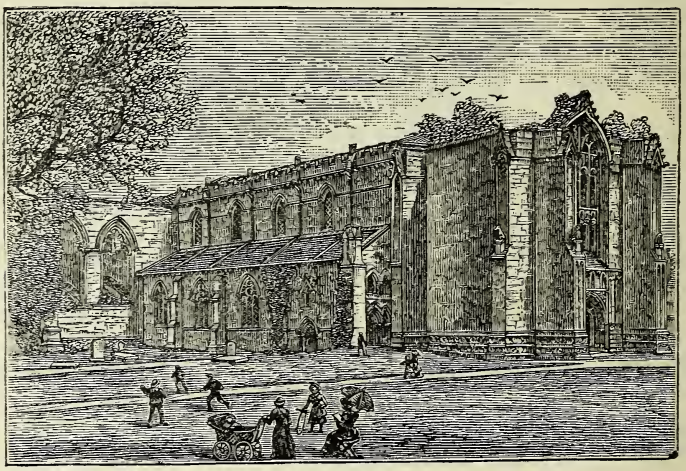


Duke of Devonshire's Arms.

A Day at Bolton Abbey.

The following sketch of the history of Bolton Abbey was contributed by Mr. Fairless Barber, F.S.A., and the description of the remains was delivered by Mr. J. T. Micklethwaite, F.S.A., when the Yorkshire Archæological Association visited the place in 1877. As it is impossible for the majority of people to obtain a copy of this privately-printed guide, the best that has been written, it is here reproduced, with a few general directions for the increasing number of visitors. Apart from the great attractions of the Abbey, Barden Tower, and the Strid, the sylvan scenery from Bolton Bridge to Burnsall is almost unequalled in the county.

Bolton Priory was a Priory of Canons Regular, or Austin Canons, an order founded in honour of St. Augustine, of Hippo, and first introduced into England in 1105. The Habit of the order was a long black cassock, with a white rochet over it. The difference between Monks and Canons has been thus defined: "The latter may wear linen, eat flesh, hold private property, and enjoy that of the church; the former cannot. Yet, equally with the Monks, they should avoid all vices and practise virtue. They should live in well-secured cloisters containing dormitories, refectories, and other necessary apartments. In their dress they should avoid the extravagances of ornament and finery, and likewise uncleanliness, negligence, &c." *Mosheim*, Eccl. Hist., Vol. I, 538.



Bolton Priory.

This Priory was, in the first instance, founded at Embsay, still called Embsay Kirk, to the honour of the V. Mary and St. Cuthbert, by William de Meschines and Cecilia his wife, in A.D. 1120-1, and endowed by them with lands in Carlton Chapel, Embsay, Kildwick, Skipton, and Stretton.

In 1151, Alice de Rumeli, daughter of the founders, granted Bolton to the Canons in exchange for the manors of Skipton and Stretton, and the priory was thereupon removed to its present site. Tradition connects this removal with the loss of the Boy of Egremont, son of Alice, by drowning, in an attempt to cross the Strid; but Dr. Whitaker points out that this son is a party to the Charter of Translation.

As was the case with other Priories of the order, for instance, Lanercost and Christchurch, their church was associated with a parish church, traces of which can still be detected, and the memory of which is preserved in the continued user of the nave for parochial services.

A Compotus of the Abbey, extending from the year 1290 to 1325, is still in existence, from the entries in which it is clear that alterations were being made in the church at that period; that there was an "Infirmarium conversorum;" an "Aula hospitum;" and "a Camera prioris et Capella episdem," which were in course of building from 1307 to 1312, when the Chapel was completed, as in 1313 a vestment was prepared at York for it. In 1321 is an entry—"In quodam muro juxta coquinam et aqua ductum inter coquinam et garde-robam prioris de novo faciendo.—VI.*s.* VIII.*d.*

The Kitchen and the Brewhouse are also mentioned. There are entries also in reference to the repairs of churches and granges, and from 1316 to 1320 there are numerous entries indicating the havoc wrought by invading Scots. In 1317 the prior appears to have gone to Parliament, and in the following year to have attended two Parliaments at York.

Dr. Whitaker in his history of Craven gives the following short summary view of the House at this time:—

"Their establishment consisted first of a Prior, who had a house with hall and chapel, stables, &c., distinct from those of the house. There were on an average 15 Canons and 2 Conversi; besides whom there were the Armigeri, or gentlemen dependent on the house, who had clothing, board and lodging, the Liberi Servientes within and without, and lastly the Garciones, who were Villeins in gross, or mere domestic slaves. Of the free servants, intra curiam, there were about 30, among whom may be distinguished the master Carpenter, the master and inferior Cook, Brewer and Baker, the master Smith, the Hokarius, the Fagotarius, and the ductor Saccorum.

The servants extra curiam, or those employed in husbandry upon the farms and granges, were from 70 to 108, of whom John de Lambhird is styled Magister Bercarius.

Of Prior de Lund, Dr. Whitaker, basing his facts on the Compotus, says: "He built the Prior's Lodgings and Chapel; attended at Skipton or Bolton two Sovereigns, Edward I. and II.; saw the extinction of the Albemarles; the escheat of Skipton Castle to the Crown; the rise and fall of Piers Gaveston in Craven, with the introduction of the Cliffords into his place; entertained two Metropolitans, Greenfield and Melton; took two journeys to Rome; attended many Convocations, most of the general chapters of the order, and three Parliaments."

The House was surrendered by Richard Moone, the Prior, and fourteen Canons, on the 29th January, 1540, remained in the King's hands till April 3rd, 1542, and was then sold to Henry, Earl of Cumberland, for £2,490.

The clear value of the possessions is certified in 30th Hen. VIII. at 238*l.* 15*s.* 1*d.* ob. The Prior had a pension of 40*l.*, and the fourteen Canons of 76*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* There were 3 bells and 329 ounces of plate and jewels.

CATALOGUE OF PRIORS.

DATE.	NO.	NAME.	VACATED BY.
1120	1	Reginald	Cesser
1180	2	Johannes	
1186	3	Walter	
1222	4	Robert, occurs	
1267 4 Kal. Ma.	5	William de Danfield	
1274	6	Richard de Burlington, on the 19 Kal., Feb. (14 Jan.) 1274, cessavit ab officio ...	Cesser
1274	7	William, dictus Hog.	Amot.
3 Nov., 1275	8	John de Lund, 3 Jan.1330 cessavit	Cesser
1330	9	John de Copelay	Mort.
16 Kal. Nov. (17 Oct.) 1340	10	Robert de Harton	Mort.
2 Oct. 1369	11	*Rob. de Otteley, sub-prior ...	
1398	12	Rob. de Greene	
	13	John Farnhill	Resign.
31 Mar., 1416	14	Robert Catton	Mort.
6 Mar., 1430	15	John Farnhill, Canon ibidem ...	
	16	Thomas Botson	Resign.
20 Nov. 1456	17	William Man, Sub-Prior ibidem	
14 Nov. 1471	18	Christopher Lofthouse, Canon ibidem	
	19	Gilbert Marsden	Resign.
10 July, 1483	20	Christopher Wood	Resign.
27 Oct. 1495	21	Thomas Ottelay	Mort.
4 Ap. 1513	22	Richard Moone, Canon ibidem ...	

* See *Yorkshire Genealogist & Notes & Queries*, p. 118, vol. 2.

John de Clifford, killed at the siege of Meaux, 13th March, 1422, and who married Elizabeth Percy, daughter of Hotspur, was buried at Bolton. He was a Knight of the Garter, and the discovery of a slab in the North-eastern corner of the Choir, in which the matrix of a representation of the Garter, no doubt in brass, remains, is supposed to indicate his tomb.

Since the dissolution, various buildings, including the present Rectory, have occupied a part of the area of the Conventual buildings, and the remains are confined to such walls and foundations as the recent examination under the direction of the Duke of Devonshire has proved to be original parts of the Priory.

The Tower at the West end, never completed, was commenced by the last Prior, and bears this inscription, the Crescent being used to indicate his name, Moone:—In the yer of our Lord mvcxx.,

R. ⌣ begann, thes fondacoon on quho' sowl God have marci amen." (See Illustration.)*

The following are the dimensions of the Church—

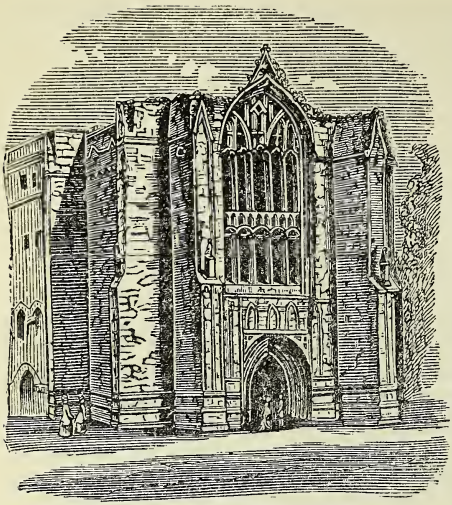
	ft.	in.
Total length outside, E. and W.	261	7
,, inside	233	11
,, Nave (inside)	88	6
,, Transept ,,	121	5
Total width of Choir outside	40	4
,, ,, inside	30	9
,, of Nave within	31	3

The Gate-House still remains on the west of the Abbey, and with extensions on either side has been converted into a residence at which the present noble owner of the domain occasionally resides. The vaulted entrance, now closed at either end, forms the dining-room, and here and in the adjoining drawing-room are some Portraits which, if time and the convenience of the residents will admit, may be inspected.

A Free School of the Hon. Rob. Boyle was founded by the Earl of Burlington by deed dated 29th June, 1700. Endowment 53a. 2r. 35p. of land, some cottages, and a rent charge of £20 per annum. The School was formerly held in the room known as the Boyle Room.

The Rev. C. Bellairs, M.A., Rector, in welcoming the Society, said that Bolton Abbey was fortunate in being in the possession of a nobleman who watched over it with the very greatest care, and who preserved it as far as was possible from any further decay. In this sense the noble duke inherited the spirit of the Countess Anne of Pembroke, who was said to be a repairer of breaches and a restorer of paths to dwell in. He might mention that his Grace had in his possession, in addition to a compotus of the Abbey extending over 40 years, documents relating to the domestic life of the family of Clifford, who were so illustrious in that district during nearly the whole of the 16th and 17th centuries; and he hoped that in a short time his Grace would allow extracts from these documents to be published for general reading. They gave interesting particulars regarding the pursuits and habits of the noble families of those days. He had seen it stated that the great painter Turner learned some of the best lessons of his art at Bolton; that he never visited it without emotion, or left it without tears. He had also been told by the Bishop of Lincoln, nephew of the poet Wordsworth, that if there was one place more than another engraved on the heart and memory of his uncle, it was Bolton Abbey. Whitaker, the historian of Craven, also said that Bolton Abbey had no rival for picturesque beauty in the north of England, and probably not in the country. If then this place had such an interest for the greatest painter of modern days, for one of the greatest of our poets, and for their great local historian, it was not to be wondered at that it had attracted so many of the members of that society.

* This date 1520 may be easily mistaken for 1620. It really means MVᶜXX.



West Entrance, Bolton Abbey.

Mr. Micklethwaite said:—The church of a house of canons has peculiarities which differ altogether from those which we find in the churches of any of the monastic orders. One of the commonest, and at first sight most unaccountable of these is that the nave has only one aisle, as we find it here and at Easby, at Kirkham, at Brinkbourn, at Lanercost, at Hexham, at Dorchester, at Boxgrove, and at many other places. Most of these churches are buildings of considerable architectural pretension, in which the absence of south aisle—for it is generally the south that is wanting—appears as a great defect, and people generally put it down as an exhibition of that caprice which is supposed to have animated the mediæval buildings. Now, as I am one of those who hold that mediæval English builders were not, as a rule, capricious, I wish to show that this one-aisled plan came perfectly naturally, and was the legitimate consequence of the conditions under which the work was executed.

The monastic and collegiate church plans, though in late times they often became very much alike, have quite distinct origins. The ordinary monastic church from the earliest time was a large cruciform building, with aisles, and this so far satisfied later ideas of magnificence that we often find, that throughout all subsequent rebuildings the Norman plan was retained unaltered, except by the addition of a few chapels about the east end. Westminster, Gloucester, and Winchester are examples. Whilst even in churches such as Canterbury, which have been considerably enlarged, the change has taken the form of extension rather than alteration of the original plan. The secular cathedrals seem early to have imitated the abbeys. But many other foundations of canons, whether regular or secular, are built on a quite different model—namely, the parish church. In fact, most canons' churches actually were parish churches, either before they were made collegiate or from their foundation, if they were absolutely new.

Now the original parish church plan differed from the monastic in that it was entirely without aisles. Our parish churches as first built were sometimes cruciform, and sometimes without transepts, but in either case aisleless; and if there was a tower it was in the

centre of the building over the chancel, the sanctuary forming the eastern arm, and the transepts, if there were any, the north and south. I must not take up your time now by defending this statement, but I believe it to be true, with few, even if it have any exceptions. The canons took the cruciform, which was the finer type of parish church before them, and glorified it by making it larger, so much so sometimes as to make it vie with the cathedrals in scale, but still keeping its characteristic want of aisles. Here at Bolton, for example, if you look for the remains of the original 12th century work you will find none in any part which cannot have belonged to an aisleless church, with chapels east of the transepts, such as is roughly shown by shading upon the plan in the programme, of which I should say that I am not sure that the transepts are shown sufficiently long. If you look at the building you will find that as usual the work has begun with choir, and worked gradually westward. The earliest part is the lower part of the side walls of the choir, which, though it was afterwards lengthened, and almost wholly rebuilt, kept its aisleless form to the east. The early work here must date from about the time of the foundation. The great piers of the crossing show remains a little more advanced in style, and in the lower part of the south wall of the nave, which is all that remains there of the original work, we find the pointed arch and other characteristics of the Transitional period.

The church had not been long finished before the alterations began, as they did in nearly every other church of the same sort. The canons felt that their churches were inferior to those of the monks, and notwithstanding their length they were cramped for want of breadth. They craved for the addition of aisles, which were now becoming common, even in parish churches. But here the regular canons, and a good many of the seculars also, were met with a difficulty. Along one wall of the nave ran the cloister, and important buildings abutted against it towards its west end. To add an aisle on that side would have been expensive and very inconvenient; so they were content with one on the other side only, where the ground was free. Where there was no cloister, as at Ripon, two aisles were added; and the alteration was so general that Bayham, in Sussex, and Lilleshall, in Shropshire, are the only churches of any size which I remember to have kept their aisleless naves up to the time of the general suppression. At Bristol it had just been pulled down with the intention, as it appears, of rebuilding with one aisle, which rebuilding has only now been carried out, with the addition of a second aisle obtained by taking a slip off the cloister. In Scotland and Ireland, where money was scarce, examples of the unaltered plan are not uncommon.

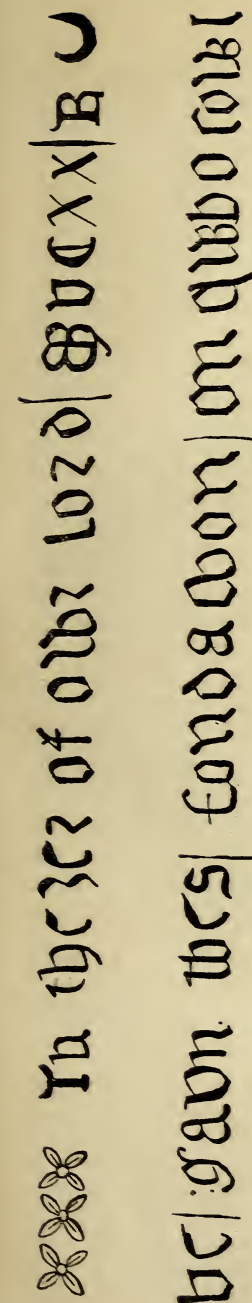
The aisle at Bolton was added, as the west front shows, early in the thirteenth century—very few years after the church was finished. It has been somewhat altered in parts since, but on plan it remains the same. To compensate for the want of aisle on the south side, the wall was taken down as far as the roof of the cloister, and the

existing range of five fine windows set up in its place. These windows were only carried for the length of the cloister, because further west a lofty range of building abutted upon the church. That part of the wall was therefore not taken down, and on the inside you may trace the difference between its masonry and that of the newer work.

In the fourteenth century the choir and transepts were magnificently rebuilt almost from the foundations, and at the same time somewhat extended. The choir, even in its present condition, is one of the most beautiful architectural compositions in England.

The latest work at this church is especially interesting, because it shows us arrested half way a process which has been applied to half the parish churches in England, and which has entirely altered their external character. I said just now that when a church had a tower at its first building it was always in the centre. Whence comes it, then, that nine out of ten, as we now see them, are at the west end? The reason is that such towers are always additions. The greater number of parish churches were without towers at first. We may take the little church of Adel as an unaltered and typical example of what most others have grown from. But in later times, and chiefly in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, towers became fashionable, and it was a very poor parish which was without one in the sixteenth. These towers were built very slowly—sometimes, I believe, they were going on for the greater part of a century—and it was important to avoid disturbing the church and interfering with its continued use, as would have been done by breaking into it, especially in the middle. The new towers were therefore built on fresh ground outside the church, generally at the west end; and then, when the work was done, the west end of the nave was taken down and the building joined on to the tower. The same was also often done in churches which, like this one, had at first central towers, for, if for any reason the tower had to be rebuilt, it was easier to do it outside than inside the church. And this was the common case, for twelfth century towers were much given to tumbling down, and the earlier ones had very heavy piers, which took up a great deal of room, and were likely to be condemned as obstructions during the progress of later improvements. Thus it has come about that in spite of the central position being the normal one in a parish church, it has been almost wholly superseded by the western.

What became of the original central tower at Bolton is, I think, not known. Perhaps its fall may have caused the general rebuilding of choir and transepts in the fourteenth century; perhaps it may have been taken down at that time and not rebuilt; or perhaps it may have stood till the end, and only fallen when the whole eastern part of the church was allowed to go to ruin. I do not think the last is very likely; but, however it may have been, it was thought fit in the sixteenth century to build another tower at the west end, and as the inscription tells us, it was begun in 1520. At the suppression, 20 years later, the work had only reached the height of the nave, and in that state it has come down to us. The thirteenth century west



front is still standing, and close to it is the large arch of the tower, which, if the work had been allowed to go on a few years longer, would have opened into the nave.

The process, which is here so clearly displayed to us, may be traced in nearly every church with a western tower, except that in a few the nave itself has been rebuilt, either together with or after the tower.

Before leaving the church we must say a few words about its ancient furniture, although unfortunately scarcely anything remains of it now. The canons, although, as we have seen, they took the general form of their church from that of a parish church, arranged it entirely in their own way. A parish church is all one, the nave and chancel being only different divisions of the same apartment. But the canons made it two. They wanted the choir for their own services, and so they fenced it off in a way which takes from it all ritual resemblance to the parish chancel. The choir was cut off from the nave by two solid screens, one in the eastern and one in the western arch of the central tower. The eastern screen, called in Latin *pulpitum*, and at Ripon, if not elsewhere, in English *purpytil*, had a broad gallery above it from which parts of the service were sung, and where the organ generally stood, as it continued to do in most of our cathedrals till quite lately. The western screen was the rood screen—not a light wooden screen such as we are accustomed to associate with that name in parish churches, but a solid wall with an altar in the middle, and a pair of

little doors, one at each end. This arrangement was also found in the monastic churches. The only instances I remember where the rood screen of this form still exists are at St. Alban's and at Boxgrove. I think it is also at Wymondham, but I am not sure.

This altar, which, from its position, generally had the name of the *Jesus Altar*, or the *Altar of St. Cross*, was for the use of the public, and when a church was partly parochial, this was the parish altar. Here at Bolton it stood exactly where the parish altar still stands, and in the south wall of the nave you will find the piscina which belonged to it; and near is a plain stone bench which served for what we now call the *sedilia*. The presence of this altar, and the public use of it, has saved the naves of several fine churches when the choirs have gone to ruin. In our own county we have, besides Bolton, Howden and Bridlington.

The screen at the west end of the nave contains some old fragments which no doubt at one time formed part of the enclosure of some of the chapels. There is a story that the screen at Skipton comes from here, but it is very unlikely. There is no place here that it would suit, and it looks very much as if it had been made for the church it is now in. In the south transept are the remains of two altars, and there is the slab of another lying in the tower. This last has a rectangular sinking in the middle, which has been taken for the "sepulchre" or place for the reception of relics which were inclosed there under the small stone called the "seal" of the altar. But it is much too shallow for that use, and is probably no more than the matrix of a brass plate, which has been let into the stone at some time when it has been re-used to cover a grave. Sealed altar stones are exceedingly rare. I only know of six in England. Also lying in the tower is a dished stone, such as are sometimes found in the floor at the south side of altars. These are generally confounded with the piscina, but their use is quite different, and is connected with the preparation of the chalice before the offertory. They are often found where there is the usual piscina in the wall, though, perhaps, sometimes they may have served its purpose as well as their own.

The three panels over the early English west door have been painted. The subject appears to have been our Lord seated, and with angels on either side. These are the only external mediæval pictures I have seen in England, but there are traces of decorative painting outside the Lady chapel at Ely.

Of the domestic buildings of the Priory little remains except foundations, and we can consider them best as we go round. These surrounding the cloister are easily identified, because there is one arrangement of them, which is at least as old as the ninth century, and was followed by nearly all the orders. Mr. Sharpe has talked to us so often about the Cistercian plan that some of us are, I think, rather apt to regard it as peculiarly Cistercian, whereas the Cistercians did but follow with such slight modifications as suited their circumstances a plan which had been used centuries before their time.

The cloister here was small. It had the usual doors into the nave, and close to the eastern one is another into the south transept, which may serve to remind us how complete was the separation between the nave and the part of the church which the canons reserved for their own use. Next the end of the south transept is a passage leading to the chapter house, which was a small octagonal building. The Dorter or dormitory ran south from the transept above the passage to the chapter house and some other apartments, the most important of which was the common house. This, as well as the Dorter, was, I think, reached from the cloister by the door in the south-east corner, marked G on the plan. The Frater or hall took up the whole south side of the cloister. It was raised upon a basement, part of which formed passages, and the rest was no doubt a cellar for stores. Near the south-west corner of the cloister is a mass of masonry, which, I think, marks the foot of the stairs to the Frater. On the west side was a large building, the height of which you may see by the marks which remain where it joined the south wall of the church. This building was appropriated to the cellarer, who had charge of the stores and of the lay servants of the house and the greater number of the guests, for which purposes he required a great deal of space both for warehouse and lodging-room. You will remember that this is the building which Mr. Sharpe called the *domus conversorum* in his Cistercian plan, and, laying aside the controversy about the name, he was right to a certain extent. But it was a good deal more than the house of the *conversi*, and where it remains in a reasonable state of preservation it is generally easy to trace the divisions.

Beyond the cloister there are considerable remains of buildings towards the south and east, but without further information than we possess we cannot identify them with certainty. The most important were the prior's lodge and the infirmary. Mr. Barber suggests that the buildings south of the Dorter, including what is called the Boyle room, may have formed part of the prior's lodge, and I think he is very likely right. But nothing short of the excavation of the whole site can enable us to speak confidently.

We have to thank His Grace the Duke of Devonshire and Mr. Cottingham for having caused some new excavations to be made in anticipation of our visit to-day, but I have not yet had the opportunity of examining them. We shall see them as we pass round, and I advise you in passing to give a glance at the front of the rectory house, which is a good example of seventeenth century domestic work.

Before leaving the ruins of Bolton, we must add that previous to its constitution into a parish in 1864, Bolton was simply a chapelry. The great tithes were then purchased and Bolton thus became a rectory. The list of ministers is at present imperfect.

——Idson, 1603. Brown, 1660. Timothy Ferrand, 1680. James Snowden, 1697 or earlier, died 1722. From 1726 James Carr, Rector

of Addingham, died 1745. . Thomas Carr, son of the previous incumbent, resigned Bolton, when he became Master of Skipton School, in favour of his son, Thomas Carr, who died in 1789 and was succeeded by his brother, William Carr, B.D., the author of "Craven Dialect," who planned the walks, &c., around Bolton for public convenience. Mr. Carr died in 1843, aged 80, as will be seen by a gravestone in the churchyard. Gravestones may also be seen to the memory of the Rev. John Umpleby, who died April 16, 1863, aged 81, in the 57th year of his ministry of this place, twenty of them as incumbent; of Stephen Brigg, 1782, Jan. 28, aged 105; of John Headache, 1842, March 31, aged 104; whilst three small brasses with inscriptions to Josias Morley, 1731, aged 80, and his wives, who died respectively in 1715 and 1746, are preserved in the Mauleverer or Clapham Chapel.



Bolton Woods.

The Claphams were buried in the vault beneath in coffins standing upright. The restoration and re-seating of the nave cost the Duke of Devonshire £3000. The stone screen at the east end was erected in 1877. The entrance gateway forms the hall, to which side erections

have been added to form a residence for the Devonshire family, during the shooting season. Some family paintings are preserved here, but



The Strid, Bolton Woods.

most of the old local deeds have been removed, probably to Chatsworth, as we found to our disappointment after obtaining his Grace's leave to copy them. They were here when Dr. Whitaker examined them.

Bolton came to the Clifford family by purchase after the Dissolution of Monasteries. It passed to the Earl of Burlington family by the marriage of Lady Elizabeth Clifford to Richard Boyle, Earl of Burlington. She died in 1690. Her great-great grand-daughter, Charlotte Boyle, born 1731, being sole heiress, married William, Duke of Devonshire. The Duchess died in 1751 leaving a son whose descendants now hold the estates.

Bolton Bridge had anciently a chapel on or near it, probably at the west end, where a cottage has an inscription on a beam: **Thou yat passys by ys way, One Ave Mare here thou'l say.** On the plain between the bridge and the priory, the army of Prince Rupert encamped, according to old tradition, in July 1644, before Marston Moor fight. Beamsley Hospital is about a mile from the Bridge. It is an Alms-house for thirteen women, founded in 1593.

The greatest beauty of Bolton scenery starts at the Priory. In Akegill was a rocking stone in Whitaker's time. The Valley of Desolation may be reached by passing over the Wharfe by the wooden bridge, but most people with only a short time at disposal proceed up the river to the Strid, 2½ miles beyond Bolton Bridge, and to Barden Tower, four miles along the river side. The story of young Romille crossing the Strid is splendidly told by Wordsworth, and probably has some basis of truth in it. Though people regularly stride across, it is a practice that should be discouraged.

There are fifty miles of walks laid out in the woods, parks and glens. Where a seat has been placed it is worth while to take glances, especially on the east side of the river. A day's visit should embrace the walk from the Priory to the Strid and through the wood to Barden Tower, where refreshment may be had, and return on the east side of the river, visiting as time may allow the Waterfalls and Valley of Desolation. Red deer still roam over the Deer Park. The lower fall in the Deer Park is well worth a visit. The way to the Valley of Desolation is two miles below Barden Bridge on the east side. It was so named after a great thunder storm in 1826. At the head of the Valley is the Higher Fall. The Abbey is reached by crossing the wooden bridge, but those that have 'a good head' may cross by the stepping-stones. Readers of the White Doe of Rylstone will enjoy a quiet rest, to follow Emily Norton "to Bolton's sacred pile," where

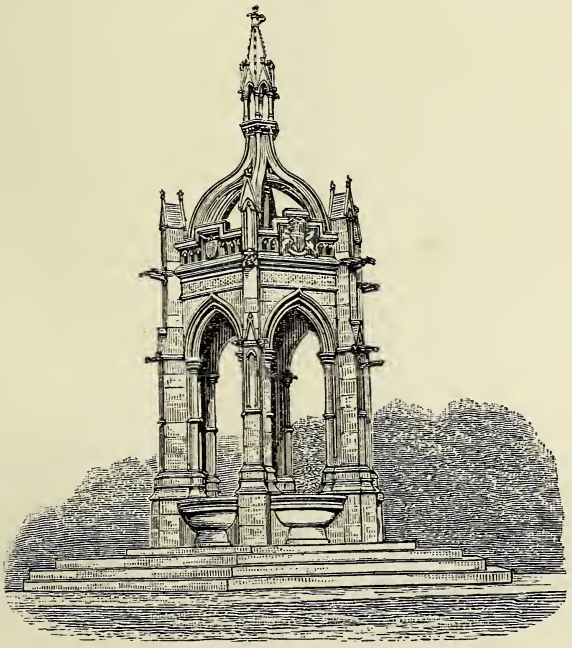
> "On favouring nights, she loved to go;
> There ranged through cloister, court, and aisle,
> Attended by the soft-paced doe."

Barden Tower was one of the Keepers' Lodges, which was enlarged by Henry, Lord Clifford, the reclusive Shepherd Lord, for his own residence. In 1513, when sixty years of age, he was called from his retirement to fight at Flodden Field. He was buried at Bolton in 1523.

A stone on the ruin tells of the restoration of the Tower in 1657.

THIS BARDEN TOWER WAS REPAYRD
BY THE LADIE ANNE CLIFFORD COUNTE
SSE DOWAGER OF PEMBROOKEE DORSETT
AND MONTGOMERY BARONESS CLIFFORD
WESTMERLAND AND VESEIE LADY OF THE
HONOR OF SKIPTON IN CRAVEN AND HIGH
SHERIFESSE BY INHERITANCE OF THE
COUNTIE OF WESTMERLAND, IN THE YEARES
1658 AND 1659 AFTER ITT HAD LAYNE
RUINOUS EVER SINCE ABOUT 1589 WHEN
HER MOTHER THEN LAY IN ITT AND WAS
GREAT WITH CHILD WITH HER TILL
NOWE THAT IT WAS REPAYRD BY
THE SAYD LADY. ISA. CHAPT. 58. VER. 12.
GODS NAME BE PRAISED.

The Tower was habitable up to the middle of last century. The Chapel building is still preserved. In the Hawe at the south eastern extremity of Barden, are the remains of an ancient Saxon village. Barden forest and parks were simply tenanted by the forester and serfs, who were amenable to the Lord of the Swaine Mote only.



Cavendish Memorial Fountain.

Neither written descriptions nor pencil sketches can adequately describe the glories of Bolton and Barden, but the reader is advised to peruse Wordsworth's "White Doe of Rylstone," and his poem on the drowning of young Romille in the Strid before visiting the delightful scenery so faithfully described by the poet. Rogers' *Boy of Egremond* is also a Bolton classic.

Two objects of special though melancholy interest have been added to Bolton, namely, a Memorial Cross, erected by the Duke's tenantry,



Cavendish Memorial Cross.

To the beloved Memory of
LORD FREDERICK CHARLES CAVENDISH,
Son of William, 7th Duke of Devonshire,
And of Blanche Georgina, his Wife,
Born November 30th, 1836.

He went out as Chief Secretary to Ireland, "Full of love to that country, full of hope for her future, full of capacity to render her service," and was murdered in Phœnix Park, Dublin, May 6th, 1882.

"The Lord grant thee thy heart's desire, and fulfil all thy mind."

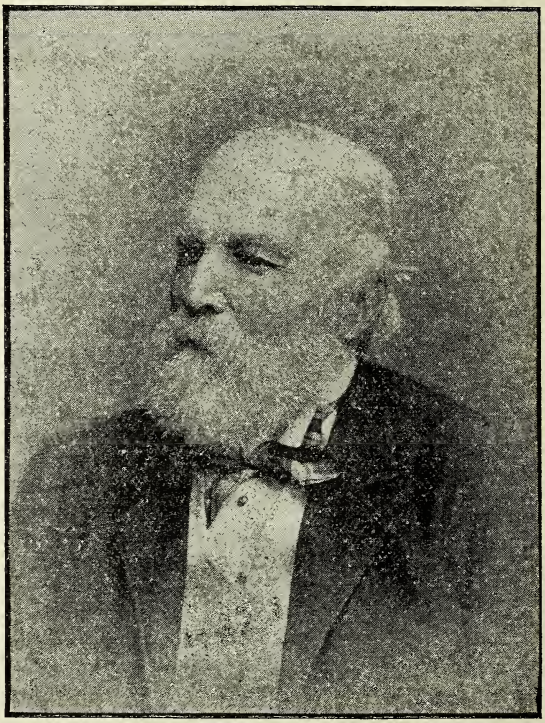
Lord Frederick was buried in Derbyshire. A memoir of him, supplied by Lady Frederick, and Lady Louisa Egerton his sister, appeared in the *Yorkshire Genealogist*, Vol. I.

The Cavendish Memorial Fountain, near Hartington Seat, also to Lord Frederick's memory, was erected by the West Riding electors. The Cavendish Arms occupy two sides: the other four have the armorial bearings of Lyttleton, Boyle, Clifford, and Howard.

Lumb Stocks, Esq.

Lumb Stocks, Esq., Royal Academician, was born at Gawbert Hall, Lightcliffe, near Halifax, on the 30th of November, 1812, and spent his boyhood at Till Carr (T'hill carr) in the same chapelry. He was a pupil in the late Mr. Joseph Hinchcliffe's school at Horton House, in the years 1826 and 1827; his contemporaries here among others being Col. Akroyd, M.P., George Beecroft, M.P., Butler, of Kirkstall Forge; Sir H. W. Ripley, Sol. Smith, F.C.C., of Halifax, &c., now all departed. It was there he received instruction in drawing by Mr. Charles Cope, of Leeds, for whom he formed a strong attachment on account of the interest he took in his pupil's progress, taking with him to London some of his drawings with a view to his pursuing Art as a profession, and not merely as an accomplishment as hitherto. His pupilage in line-engraving was commenced under Charles Rolls, in 1827, and on the completion of the term of his articles, in 1833, the already able engraver, was at once engaged by the proprietors of several of the annuals then in the meridian of their popularity. For the "Literary Souvenir," the "Amulet," and the "Keepsake," he was commissioned to engrave plates after Stothard, Sir W. Beechey, Cattermole, Herbert and others. Succeeding these, he engraved for "Finden's Royal Gallery of British Art" the picture by Maclise, "Fitting out Moses for the Fair," "Nell Gwynne," after Charles Landseer, and "The Christening," after Penry Williams. Then followed the larger, beautiful and well-known work, "Raffaelle and the Fornarina," after Sir A. W. Callcott, a commission from the Art Union of London; and the "Glee Maiden," after R. Scott-Lauder, for the Association for the Promotion of the Fine Arts in Scotland; for which society he subsequently engraved "The Ten Virgins," after J. E. Lauder, "The Gentle Shepherd," after Wilkie, and "Nannie," after T. Faed, R.A. In 1846 he commenced the engraving of "The

Dame School," from Webster's well-known picture; and on its completion, "The Rubber" was undertaken, after the same painter. In 1853, he was elected an Associate-Engraver of the Royal Academy, and in 1855, was made a member of the new class, thereby being eligible to the rank of Royal Academician. The engraving of "Bed-time," after W. P. Frith, R.A., was produced in 1853, followed by "Many Happy Returns of the Day," (1859,) and Claude Duval," both from pictures by the same painter. For the "Queen's Gallery" series



Lumb Stocks, Esq.

he also engraved plates after Mulready, Leslie, Uwins, Philip, Faed, and other artists. Mr. Stocks was elected a Royal Academician in 1872, in which year he completed his most important work, "The meeting of Wellington and Blücher after the Battle of Waterloo," from the original picture by Daniel Macluse, R.A., in the Palace of Westminster; subsequently he has engraved "The Silken Gown," after T. Faed, R.A., "The Odalisque," after Sir Frederick Leighton, P.R.A., and "Dr. Johnson in the Ante-Chamber of Lord Chesterfield," from the picture by the late E. M. Ward, R.A., in the National Gallery.

For the Art Union of London he has engraved "The Spanish Letter-Writer," after J. B. Burgess, R.A. Mr. Stocks has endeavoured in all his engagements to adhere to the highest style of engraving,—the line manner, which, however, has in England now given way to more rapid and less laborious work, in accordance with the spirit of the age.

Mr. Stocks married in 1839, Ellen, the eldest daughter of William Fryer, of the firm of Messrs. J. & W. Fryer, Manufacturers, of Rastrick and New Bridge Street, Blackfriars, by whom he had a family of eight sons and one daughter.

Three of the sons have devoted themselves to Fine Art. Walter to Water Colour Landscape, and has been a well-known exhibitor at the Royal Academy and other exhibitions for many years; Arthur, whose decease in 1889 was a great loss both to his family and to Art, for as a painter of domestic subjects he had attained to eminence, and Bernard, who on account of ill-health has been unable to achieve the position as an engraver he would otherwise undoubtedly have held. J. H. T.

———o———

Coultas, (Coulthurst ?)—Wanted, particulars respecting Mr. John Coultas, a lawyer, residing at Seamer about the year 1780, and of his family and ancestors. W. M. C.

Morley of Greasbro'.—Henry Morley died at Scholes, near Greasbro', and was buried at Greasbro' Church, in August, 1789. His property at Scholes was sold by Joshua Emerson, son of the mortgagee, to the father of the present Earl Fitzwilliam in 1827. Henry Morley purchased properties at Scholes from 1758 to 1774, from the Fretwells of Pollington and others. His wife Margaret was buried at Greasbro' in 1779. Their only child, Mary Morley, married ——— Fletcher, of Hunslet, near Leeds. Henry Morley married a second time, August, 1782, at Rotherham Church; Sarah Gillot, spinster, being the wife's name. Their daughter Margaret married James Firth, of Wath, whose sons were Henry (died 1875, aged 61) and Frederick (died 1887, aged 70).

William Morley, only son of Henry, born 1788, married Sarah Twigg, of Greasbro' in 1806, at Rotherham. He was buried at Rotherham Parish Church about 1840. Their children were Henry, Thomas, William, John, Frederick, Charles, Harriet (wife of Joseph Smith, Ecclesfield), Ellen (wife of ——— Smithies), and Mary (wife of (1) Poulson, (2) Leadbeater). Most of these have descendants in and near Rotherham. It is desired to discover the ancestors of the first-named Henry Morley. M., R.

Crests.—I have two hall chairs painted with two Crests,—"a Griffin holding a key in its mouth, and a Goldfinch." Can anyone tell me whose Crest this is? C. L. K.

Hargraves.—John H. was born at Bowdish or Rawtenstall, (Yorks?) about 1793. He was a cotton spinner, and died at Ancoats about May, 1843. His parentage is unknown, but information is desired by the writer. The said John married Sarah Barratt, (born in Yorkshire?) Who was she? John and Sarah Hargraves had seven

children, Henry, Ebenezer, John, George, James (died in infancy), Mary Ann (married —— Livingstone), Sarah Ellen (married Samuel Hilditch, at Ancoats, whose son resides in Bermondsey, London). A member of the family "went abroad, leaving a box containing the will of the 'great John Hargraves' and other articles with friends. Police Constable Tom Smith, Manchester, is believed to have some articles" belonging to the emigrant. F. H., L.

KINSMAN.—Information relating to the Rev. J. G. Kinsman, sometime clergyman at Gildersome, Yorks., and his connexion with that district, is desired and would be gratefully acknowledged.

——o—— ONESIPHORUS.

Yorkshire Briefs.

	s.	d.
1. Collected at Ribchester, Lancashire.		
1661. Sep. 8, For re-edifying of the Church at Pontefract	6	8
,, Sep. 29, For repairing of the Steeple and the Church at Rippon	3	8
1661. Nov. 3, For repairing of Twoo Churches in Scarowbrough Towne	3	6
1661-2. Mch. 2, Towards the reliefe of Thom. Thornton, James Nelson, and Christopher Milner of Sowerby in Thirsk with Emly	3	2
(At Stretford, Manchester, 2s. 6d. was contributed for same.)		
1664-5. Jan. 1, For reliefe of Henry Lisle in Gisborough towards great losse by fire	3	0
(Stretford subscribed 2s. 3d.)		
1665. Augt. 13, For the reliefe of divers p'sons who suffered great loss by.....in Shillingfleete in the E. R.	3	2
1671. Augt. 13, Towards ye reliefe of ye inhabitants of Yaram	4	0
1673. For relief of certain persons dwelling in Barrow of R...seborough in Yorkshire	2	0
1696. Oct. 4, For ye fire at York (Loss £18,000) ...	5	4
Trinity Hospital in Hull	1	7
1711. For fradmore and Market Rayson breife	0	11½
(Tadmore, Yorks. Loss by fire £1169)		
1712. For Charles Empson breeife (of Booth, in Howden, Loss by fire £2000)	0	9
1717. For Hethwaite (Healthwaite Hill, Yorks.) ...	1	2½
2. COLLECTIONS UNDER BRIEFS for Churches, &c., in Yorkshire, made in the Parish of Soham, Cambridgeshire.	s.	d.
1735. [E]mpsay in Com Ebor loss by fire 1549 & upwards collected	4	6½
[The leaf is torn, & the first letter of the name is wanting.]		
1741. Marrick in Com. Ebor. loss by fire 1328, collected	5	2
1743. Hemsingore Church in Com York charge 1326 ...	3	0½
1745. Harthill & Woodall in Com. York loss by storm 2957£, collected	17	1

		s.	d.
1745.	Blacktoft in Com York loss by flood Charge 1541£	2	4½
1746.	Stillington, Healey, &c., loss by fires Com York & Southampton 1085£, collected	3	9½
1746.	Wyke, Founop, &c. loss by fire in com York, Hereford, &c. loss 1107£ coll	3	8¾
1750.	Bishop Thornton, Audlem, & Adlington in com York Chester & Lancaster losses by Fire £1014 & upwards collected	5	0
1750.	Honley Chapel Com: York charge 1392£, collected	2	1¼
,.	Halton Grafton & Saxton com: York losses by fire 1135£ collected...	3	1½
1750.	Thurstonland Harden &c com: York losses by fire £1036 & upwards coll	3	2½
1751.	Stamford Bridge in Com: York loss by fire, collected	5	1½
1752.	Horsforth Chapel in Com: York, collected ...	2	1
,,	Knottingley Chapel in Com York	3	7
1753.	Haworth Chapel in Com York	1	8
,,	Thornton Chapel in Com: York	2	1
1754.	Addingham Church in Com: York	2	4
,,	Ampleforth com: York loss by Fire	4	2
,,	Flaxton Chapel in Com York	2	5
1755.	Marsden Chapel in Com York	2	10
,,	Rastrick Chapel in Com York	4	0
1756.	Hemsley in ye North Riding of York loss by inundations	7	9½
1756.	Lightcliffe Chapel in Com York	2	6
1757.	Netherby Chapel in Com: York	2	1
1761.	Everingham Church in Com: York	2	4
1762.	Illingworth Chapel in Com: York...	2	0
1764.	Sharrow More Fire in Com. York...	4	4
	Frizzinghall (?Bradford) fire in Com. York ...	4	9
1765.	Hail Storm in Com. York	4	3½
1766.	Alne Church in Com. York	2	9½
,,	Bransby Church in Com. York	2	11½
,,	Dewsbury Church in Com. York	2	9
1767.	Hail Storm and Fire Com. Wilts and York ...	3	2
,,	Wallington Fire in Com. York	4	6½
1768.	Easington Church Com: York	3	6
1769.	Inundations in Yorkshire	14	6
1770.	Saxton Chapel in Com. York	1	3
,,	Bradford Hail Storm in Com. York	4	3½
,,	Tarnham [?] Com York	3	0
,,	Nun Monkton Com York	3	0
1771.	Gisburn Forest Chapel in the County of York ...	2	7
1772.	Chapelthorpe Chapel in Com. York	2	2
1773.	Burkby & Appleton upon Wisk Churches in Com. York	1	7

		s.	d.
1774.	Ryther Church in Com. York	1	2¾
1775.	West End Chapel in Com. York	1	6
,,	Barlby Chapel in Com. York	2	8
1776.	Thornhill Church in Com. York	0	11½
1777.	Holmfirth Chapel in Com. York	2	5
1779.	Collected for Weldrake Church in the East Riding of Yorkshire	0	9
1780.	Barton Leonard Church in Com. York	1	1
,,	Kirk Hammorton Church in Com. York	1	4
1781.	Hulton Ambo and Morland Fires in Com. York and Westmoreland	2	10
1782.	East Ardsley Church in Com. York	1	2
,,	Meltham Chap: Com: York	2	2
1783.	East Coltingworth Chap: Com: York	2	5
	St. Ann's Chap: Com: York	2	0
1784.	Eccleshall Chap: Com: York	2	9¾

JOHN CYPRIAN RUST,
Vicar of Soham.

———o———

West Yorkshire Childhood Ditties.

Artless rhymes for an artless child! How memories of childhood's nursery ditties cause a smile to flicker across the careworn face of the aged! What a pleasure it gives to us parents to repeat to our babies the childish rhymes that our parents repeated to us, and which our grandparents recited to them! One generation gives place to another, but some of our common nursery rhymes, like the oft-quoted brook, seem to "go on for ever;" but to continue the parallel, while the sources of many brooks are plainly visible to all who will search for them, others there are that have their beginnings in dark, gloomy caves and recesses inaccessible to man; so the more modern of our infantile rhymes can generally be traced to the brain from whence they have originated, but not so with many of our older types—they are shrouded in obscurity. It is some of these older types of West Yorkshire ditties that the writer intends to treat of in this article.

One of the commonest in this neighbourhood is

Round about, round about, applety pie,
Daddy loves ale and so do I,
Mammy gets up, and fills us a cup,
And daddy and me we sup it all up,
Sup it all up,
Sup it all up, *ad lib.*

In repeating the above lines, the parent takes hold of the child's little outstretched hand, and begins to run the tip of his or her forefinger round the open palm, thus tickling it more or less; this round about motion is continued until the words "sup it all up" are reached when the parent uplifts the child's hand to its mouth as though it

were "supping it all up." This action is continued at the discretion of the parent or the patience of the child, after which a fresh beginning is made. Some parents say "appletree pie" in place of "applety pie." The allusion to ale would seem to imply that this ditty originated in more remote days than these of the nineteenth century.

"This little pig went to market" is a common nursery rhyme in this district, and runs as follows:

This little pig went to market,
This little pig stayed at home,
This little pig got a *buttercake,
But this little pig got none,
And this little pig †cried "wee, wee, wee," all the way home.

*In place of "buttercake" the older inhabitants in this neighbourhood say "buttershive," i.e., a thin butter slice. †They also say in place of "cried 'wee, wee, wee,' all the way home," "said give me a bit, give me a bit, before it's all done." As far as the rhyming of the concluding words in the last two lines is concerned this latter older form is certainly more correct.

The accompanying action to these lines is this: the child has its feet, or one foot, bare; when the parent repeats the first line he or she gets old of the big toe and wags it to and fro till the whole of the line is repeated; at the repeating of the second line the second toe is wagged; third line, third toe; fourth line, fourth toe; fifth line, little toe.

Shack' a leg o' lamb,
Ah dar'n't for mi mam;
When mi mammy's deead an' goan
Ah'll shack' a leg o' lamb,

is a ditty that is repeated in a sing-song style as the parent wags the child's leg upwards and downwards.

Heat a *wimble, heat a coal,
Where must †I buddle a hole?

Rendered in our W. Yks. dialect

Heat a wim'l', heat a coil,
Wheear mun I buddle a hoil;

*A "wimble" used to be a common household utensil, and was used for boring purposes, it having being (prior to the boring operation) previously heated red hot in the boring part of it. It consisted of any sort of rude shaped wooden handle into which was pushed a piece of thickish wire, generally about eight inches in length, and tapering to a point. This point, heated red hot, in the fire, constituted the borer.

*"Buddle" is a dialect word which means "to bore;" it is never used in that sense, however, excepting when someone is tickling a child by boring—"buddling"—it with the finger, or fist, in any ticklish part of its body, as the armpit, pit of stomach, neck, &c.

(e.g., "Thi soft an' fleshy neck,
Below thi chin,
Is a reyt temptin' place
To *Buddle* in.")

When repeating the words of the ditty the parent begins with the repeating of the first line to gyrate his or her hand, and at each gyration gets nearer to the child until the word "buddle" is reached, when the tickling "buddling" operation begins and continues to the end of the line.

In place of "wimble" some persons say "uttil," thus:

"Heat a' uttil, heat a coil,
Wheear mun I buddle a hoil?"

"Wimble" and "uttil" are similar instruments with the exception that one has a thicker wire than the other.

"Hob shoe, fellow fine,
Can you shoe this nag of mine?"
"Yes, sir and that I can
As well as any other man;
Here's a nail, and there's a prod,
That shoe's well shod." *ad lib.*

In repeating these lines, the parent, at each syllable or note, beats the sole of the child's boot with the palm of his or her hand. There are but two notes in the singing of this ditty, and without any reference to the time, which is uniform throughout, in the tonic sol-fa notation it runs as follows:

Me, doh, me, me, doh,
Me, me, doh, doh, me, me, doh,
Me, doh, doh, me, me, doh,
Doh, me, me. doh, doh, me, me, doh,
Me, me, doh, doh, me, me, doh,
Me, doh, doh, doh, *ad lib.*

Seated in a rocking-chair, with child in arms, our West Yorkshire parents will sing in time with their rocking movement

Rock a-boo babbies, an' babbies is bonny,
One in a cradle but *two* is to' monny;
Rock a-boo babbies, an' babbies is bonny,
Two in a cradle but *three* is to' monny,

and so on, the number in the cradle being increased one at each fresh time singing.

Another version runs:—

Rock a boo babby, babbies es bonny,
Two in a creddle, three es ta monny,
Four es a company, five is a charge,
Six es a family, seven's ta large.

Another jingle that must be modern, as it mentions women going to mills, reads:

"Hush a bye baby
Be still with thi daddy,
Thi mammy has gone to the mill,
But when she comes back,
She'll give thee some pap,
Hush a bye babby be still."

When a child is old enough it is often set to

Winnd a bobbin, winnd a bobbin,
Bum, bum, bum;
Winnd a bobbin, winnd a bobbin,
Bum, bum, bum, *ad infinitum.*

The accompanying action to the recital of the first line is to whirl the little chubby fists round and round each other; at each "bum, bum, bum," the upper fist has to "bum" or thump the lower one.

Children coming from school form rows, each in the row being connected hand in hand with its neighbour; marching forward, they shout aloud

Jack, jack, jaw, (? daw)
All in a raw, (row)
Shoot at a pigeon
An' kill a black craw! (crow)

Rushing out of school on a winter's day when snow-flakes are falling, they shout out

"Billy, Billy Baxter, snow, snow faster,"
or, "They are killing geese in Scotland,"
An' sendin' feathers here,
Tak' yo'r feathers back agean,
We doan't want 'em here!
[To make feather bolsters
'Cause feathers es sa dear.]

An afternoon moon is often saluted by school children in these words:

Man i' t' mooin,
*Spetchin' shooin, (shoes)
Eytin' (eating) †leather humbugs!
*"Spetchin" is W. Yks. for "patching."

†"Leather humbugs" is the name given by Yorkshire people to a pink or reddish coloured jujube.

Ah! those happy, innocent childhood days! With me they are gone, and gone for ever. But not so the memories of them. Ah, no! these will *never* die, and some of the sweetest of those many sweet remembrances will ever be the childhood ditties learnt on my mother's knee!

ÆTHELBERT BINNS.

Wilsden, Nr. Bradford, Yorks.

———o———

Robin Hood.

Historians hitherto, have followed Ritson, and the later ballads in making this popular hero to have lived in the reign of Richard Cœur de Lion; but the Rev. Joseph Hunter has given, in one of his "Critical and Historical Tracts," very good reasons for believing that this period is a mistake.

The oldest *bona-fide* mention of this West Riding outlaw is in Longland's "Vision of Pierce Plowman,' which dates 1355-65, and which names the "Rymes of Robyn Hood, and Randolph Earl of Chester." According to the "Lytel Geste," which is a string of the most ancient and interesting of the old ballads, and was printed by Winkyn de Worde about 1495, this "proud outlaw" frequented the forest of Bernysdale, or Barnesdale, situated in the neighbourhood of Doncaster, Wakefield, and Pontefract, and thence as far as Sherwood in Nottinghamshire; after a certain time he entered the service of "Edward

our comely King" for 15 months, but the court life proving distasteful, he fell sick, and obtained leave to visit his old haunts in Yorkshire, from whence he never returned to court, but eventually died under the blood-letting of his relative the Prioress of Kirklees. A later ballad of less authenticity says that he was born at Loxley, probably the Loxley near Sheffield. The Rev. Mr. Hunter considers him to have been a yeoman in a superior station in life, and mentions that there are extant in the British Museum three MSS. ballads in the hand-writing of the 14th century.

The only Edward, King of England, who passed through Lancashire, Barnesdale, and on to Nottingham, as related in the "Lytel Geste," was Edward II. In the 9th of that King's reign, 1316, the Court Rolls of the Manor of Wakefield shew that Robertus Hood was defendant in a suit respecting a small piece of land; in a subsequent year he is again mentioned as of Wakefield with his wife Matilda. Now as related in the ballad, Edward 2nd passed through York, Holderness, Pickering, Wherlton, Richmond, Jervaulx, Heywra-Park in the forest of Knaresborough, in which is Plumpton Park, thence to Skipton, Liverpool, and arrived at Nottingham on the 3rd. Nov. 1323, and left there on the 23rd. of the same month and year. Turning now to the expense book of this King, preserved in the Exchequer, Mr. Hunter finds that amongst the 24 *Porteurs de la Chambre* (grooms of the Chamber) who received 3d. per day pay between the 24th March and 21st April 1324 are "Robyn Hood," and "Simon Hod;" the name continues to appear, once as Robert Hood, until the 22nd Nov. 1324, when it is said that, "Robyn Hood, heretofore one of the Porteurs, because he could no longer work, received as a gift by command, 5s." Hence if Robin Hood took service with the King at Nottingham, his term would correspond closely with that related in the old ballad.

As to his station in life, Mr. Hunter endeavours to fix it by his relative, the Prioress of Kirklees; who seems to have been a Staynton. This last family were tenants in chief of the Honor of Tickhill and Pontefract, near Barnesdale. One of them was Prior of Monk Bretton, and two were Incumbents of Churches in the vicinity. As to the cause which drove a respectable yeoman like Robin Hood into outlawry, Mr. Hunter finds it in the political circumstances of the time, and the rebellion of that popular personage Thomas Earl of Lancaster, who may have had Robin as the leader of a band of Archers; this rebellion was crushed with severity, on the 16th March 1322, when the rebel was defeated at Borough-Bridge and beheaded, and his following, which included two of the Stayntons, scattered.

A slightly earlier date, and springing out of the same cause, may perhaps be found in the robbery of the Cardinal Legates, on their way to treat for peace with the Scots, on the 4th September 1317, the robbers being excommunicated *en-bloc* by the Cardinals. Many of these obtained a pardon in 1319, and the cause seems more consonant to what is related of the outlaw.

In the West Riding Poll-tax of 1379 we find that Robert Hode and Johanna his wife were inhabitants of Wakefield; and John Hude and Johanna his wife of the near village of Walton. Of other names mentioned in the ballad we find the following in the Poll-tax. Normanton has a Richard and Christiana *de* Loselay, which Loxley was applied to Robin Hood. A William Schakelock appears at Beeston near Pudsey. Del Green is common, and Pynder, and Naylor are found more than once. Gamyll' is found in the Wap. of Strafford. John and Frances Staynton, Thomas and Elizabeth de Staynton, were considerable Franklyns at Wollay in Stayncross, and had a numerous family; Adam and Johanna Staynton were butchers.

Though not relating to our subject this valuable record would lead us to believe that the Shakespere family was of West Riding origin, though the name only occurs once; it has also been traced at Carlisle.

J. Y.

———o———

To the Inhabitants of the Parish of DARLINGTON.*

The Churchwardens of Darlington, being desirous of having recourse to the mildest measures; in order to put a stop to the gross Profanations of the Sabbath, which unhappily prevail in the Parish, think it their Duty to publish a Statement of the Laws which exist for the due observance of it. They trust, that all Descriptions of Persons, acknowledging the Necessity, and feeling the Benefit of the Laws which govern Society, will not only cheerfully adhere to those which the wisdom of the Legislature has established for this purpose, but will also use their Influence with others in order to promote the same important object. The Churchwardens cannot, however, conclude, without publickly warning all Carriers, Butchers, Bread-Bakers, Hairdressers, Publicans, Shopkeepers, and others, that, should Persuasion fail of promoting the object they have in view, they shall be compelled, in the Discharge of their Duty, which they are sworn to perform, to resort to the Authority which the Law has vested in their Hands for that Purpose.

Christopher Coates,
David McKeown, } Church Wardens.

Carriers with Waggon, Cart, or Horses travelling on the Lord's Day, to forfeit 20s., and Butchers killing or selling meat on the Lord's Day, to forfeit 6s. 8d. 3 Car. I, ch. 1.

Tradesmen, Artificers, Workmen, Labourers, or any other Person whatsoever, doing or exercising any worldly Labour, Business, or Work of their ordinary Calling, on the Lord's Day, to forfeit 5s. And all Persons crying, shewing forth, or exposing to Sale any Wares, Merchandise, Fruit, Herbs, Goods, or Chattels whatsoever (except Milk, which may be sold before 9 o'clock in the Morning, and after 4 in the Afternoon) are liable to forfeit the same. 29 Car. II, ch. 7.

*Co. of Durham. Ed.

Artificers, Handicraftsmen, and others, playing at any unlawful Game on the Lord's Day, to forfeit 3s. 4d. 1 Car. I, ch. 1. Alehouse Keepers, suffering Tipling and Drunkenness, in their Houses, to forfeit 10s., and Persons guilty of Tipling and Drunkenness, to forfeit 5s. 1 Car. I, ch. 4.

W. Appleton, Printer, Darlington.

Joah Bates, born at Halifax in 1740. He was well known in the musical world, &c. He married a native of Saddleworth parish. He died in London 8 June, 1799. Where was he buried? What was the age of his wife, Sarah, who died in London, 11 Dec., 1811? J. R.

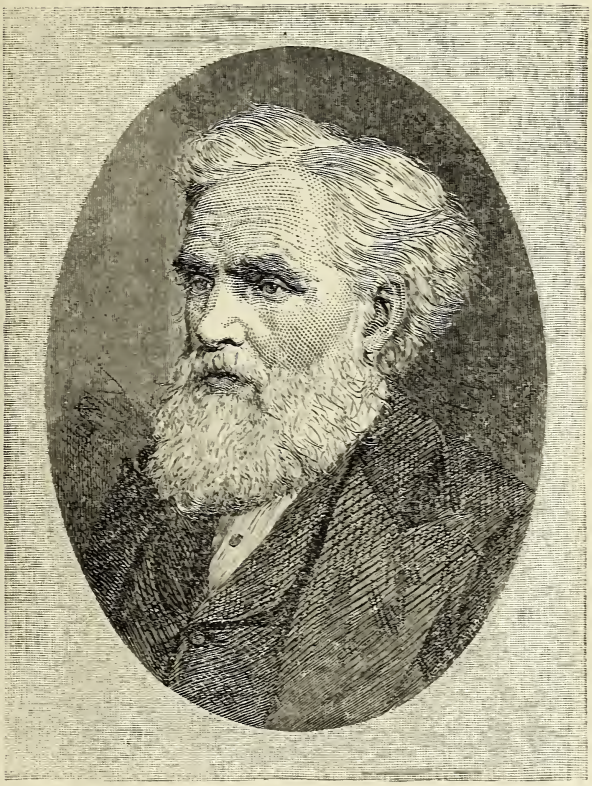
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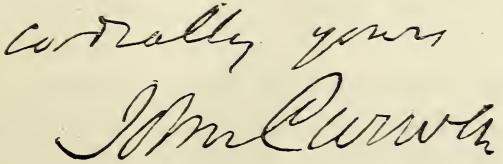
John Curwen, Tonic Sol-fa-ist.

Thomas Curwen was a corn merchant at Whitehaven, in partnership with a Mr. Spedding. The Curwens are a very old Cumberland family. In 1790, Spedding Curwen, son of Thomas, was born at Whitehaven, but removed with his father, when nine years of age, to Middleton, near Leeds, where his father was surveyor of mines. Spedding became a student at Rotherham Independent College, and settled successively as minister at Heckmondwike, Cottingham, Barbican (London), Frome, Newbury, and Reading, where he died in 1856. He was twice married. His first wife was Mary, daughter of John Jubb, of Leeds, a school teacher before and after her marriage in 1814.

Their son John was born at Hurst House, Heckmondwike, on Nov. 14, 1816. It stood close to the Co-operative Stores. John Curwen was baptised at the Upper Chapel. His father was minister at the Lower Chapel, but removed to Cottingham at the close of 1817. In 1822, as the tablet at Cottingham Chapel records, Mrs. Curwen died, aged 37, leaving two little boys, John and Tom; the first-born, Mary Jubb Curwen, having died in infancy. Mrs. Curwen's diary is still treasured by the descendants. In 1824, the Rev. Spedding Curwen removed to London. A portrait of him appeared in the *Evangelical Magazine* away back in the 'forties, and his grandson has a large lithographed portrait of him. John Curwen entered Wymondley Independent College, Herts., at the close of 1832. The College was shortly afterwards removed to London, and known as Coward College. In 1838, the Rev. John Curwen left college to become assistant minister at Basingstoke Independent Chapel, at fifty pounds a year, supplementing his income by keeping at his lodgings a little school for boys. He wrote here "The History of Nelly Vanner," a very successful child's book. In 1841, he became co-pastor at Stowmarket, in Suffolk. In the autumn of that year he found Miss Glover, daughter of the Rector of St. Laurence, teaching her plan of notation in singing, at Norwich, and began to lecture on Sunday school methods. He was accompanied

by Mr. (afterwards Sir) Charles Reed on his Yorkshire tour. Henceforth the main tenor of his life was seen in the promotion of musical education, and this will ever remain his greatest memorial. His son published in 1882 an interesting memoir of him, which with his





numerous musical educational works, may be had at the Tonic Sol-fa Agency, London. The Tonic Sol-fa College Authorities, with Mr. John Spencer Curwen as Chairman, are about to celebrate the Jubilee of its existence as an educational system. Mr. Curwen was commissioned at a Sunday School Conference at Hull, in 1841, to find some

easy way of teaching children to sing, and with Miss Glover's sanction he altered and propagated the Tonic Sol-fa method, which is undoubtedly destined to accomplish the greatest results with the least friction. At least three millions of children are now learning the system in Board and Denominational Day Schools. Its simplicity and excellence have borne down all opposition, and thousands of homes are blessed by its teaching. Yorkshire, musical old Yorkshire, closely identified with Mr. Curwen, must do honour this Jubilee year, to itself and its honoured son, by joining in the Crystal Palace festivities, and by Local celebrations. Surely a great gathering should be held at such places as Heckmondwike and Hull. Suggestive circulars may be had from Mr. Bonner, 27, Finsbury Square, E.C.

Gallows at Otley.

Pleas of the Crown, 52 Henry III. 1267-8, Wapentake de Skyrayk.

The jury present that the townships of Pouel, Ottelay, Bramhope and Ardinton wishing to seize Ralph Brun, who was accused of many robberies, he fled, but was beheaded [*decollatus*] by the said townships at the gallows of Ottelay. His chattels are worth fourteen shillings, for which the sheriff shall answer.

And Ralph had land of which the year and waste are worth 24s. 4d. and for this the sheriff shall answer.

Afterwards it was testified by twelve [jurors] and by the Coroner's Rolls that this was done in the 46th year, [1261-2], and that Ralph's land remained in the hands of Robert of Pouel for one year; and he must answer for the issues thereof, to wit, eleven shillings; and it is testified further that the land was in the hands of Simon le Clerk of Pouel for five years, and he must answer for the issues, to wit, 60s. 6d. And Robert and Simon are in mercy, because they took the land without warrant. Afterwards came Robert Pouel, and made fine for himself and Simon and for the year and waste, for ten marks; pledges Simon son of Roger of Pouel and Thomas son of William of the same.

Tower Assize Roll, No. 37, m. 5.

W. Paley Baildon.

[The site of the Otley gallows is still identified.—Ed.]

The Parliamentary Lord Mayor of York in 1644.

The following Ordinance of the two Houses of Parliament appointing Alderman Hoyle Lord Mayor of York, may possibly be worth printing in Y. C. M.

On the 19th August 1644, a Petition was presented to the House of Commons, from John Geldert, Stephen Watson, Robert Knight, and Percivall Levitt, Citizens of York, desiring that preaching Ministers should be sent down, and also that Mr. Hoyle should be Lord Mayor. In consequence of this Petition it was ordered, "That the Committee

for Yorkshire where Sir Tho. Widdrington has the Chair," with certain additional names mentioned, "do consider of, and prepare an Ordinance for disenabling of Sir Edmond Cooper, now the reputed Lord Mayor of York, for continuing any longer in executing the Office of Lord Mayor of the said City, and to enable and appoint Mr. Alderman Hoyle to execute the place and office of Lord Mayor of York until the election day."

The Ordinance passed the Commons on the 30th August and received the concurrence of the Lords on the 3rd September following.

W. D. Pink.

Leigh, Lancashire.

An Ordinance of Lords and Commons assembled in Parliament, whereby Thomas Hoyle, esq., one of the Aldermen of the City of York and one of the Members of the House of Commons, is appointed to exercise the power and Authority of the Mayor of the City of York, until a new Mayor be there elected according to the usage and Charters of the City.

Whereas Sir Edmond Couper, Knight, one of the Aldermen of the City of York, was heretofore (that is to say) upon the 20th day of January, in the year of our Lord God 1641, elected Mayor of the said City, from the Feast of Blase then following, for one whole year then next ensuing; but in the year following (that is to say) upon the 15th day of January in the year of our Lord God 1642, when the election of a new Mayor should have been made, the same was interrupted and hindered by Force and Arms, so that no election could be made according to the usage and Charters of the said City; yet the said Sir Edmond Couper, howbeit his office of Mayoralty did, according to the said usage and Charters, determine upon the third day of February, called *Blase's day*, which was in the year of our Lord God 1642; yet the said Sir Edmond Couper hath ever sithence, till this present time, exercised the place and authority of the Mayor of the said City; which he hath so done without any just ground or warrant. Therefore the said Lords and Commons do declare: That the Office and Place of the Mayor of the said City of Yorke is actually void, and that the said Sir Edmond Couper is not in Truth Mayor of the said City. And because there is no Mayor for the present there, and for that it is most fitting and necessary, for the Good and peaceable Government of the said City, that some able and faithful Person be entrusted with the Power and Authority of the Mayor of the said City, until a Mayor be chosen there, according to the usage and Charters of the said City: The Lords and Commons being well assured of the Ability and Fidelity of Thomas Hoyle Esquire, one of the Aldermen of the said City, and a Member of the House of Commons, hold him a fit Person to be intrusted with the said Place and Authority. Therefore the said Lords and Commons do hereby *Appoint* and *Ordain* the said Thomas Hoyle to exercise the Place, Office and Authority, of the Mayor of the said City of York, until a Mayor be chosen there according to the usage

and Charters of the said City. And the said Lords and Commons do further *Ordain:* That the said Thomas Hoyle shall exercise the Place and Authority of the Mayor there; and all and every thing and things as Mayor to do, which the Mayor of the said City, by Charter, or any lawful Usage or Description, have done, or might do, and shall have, receive, and take all the Profits, Advantages and Enrolments, belonging or in anywise appertaining unto the Mayor of the said City for the Time being, in as large, ample, and beneficial manner as any Mayor of the said City, for the Time being, heretofore had used or enjoyed the same: And do hereby Will and Require all and every the Citizens of the said City, and all and every other Person and Persons, that they give Obedience to the said Thomas Hoyle, as to the Mayor of the said City for the Time being, until a Mayor be chosen there, according to the usage and Charters of the said City. And the said Lords and Commons do hereby give Leave to the said Thomas Hoyle to take upon him the Trust and Charge of the said Office. Provided always, nevertheless, and it is hereby *Ordained:* That the said Thomas Hoyle shall still continue a Member of the said House of Commons. And provided also, and it is further *Ordained*, by the said Lords and Commons: That this present Ordinance, nor any Matter or Thing therein contained shall not, in any sort whatsoever, be prejudicial for the Time to come to the Rights, Privileges and Franchises of the said City of York, or of any of the Citizens thereof, in the Election of a Mayor within the said City, but that all and every time and times hereafter, when and as often as a new Mayor is to be elected there, according to the Usage and Charters of the said City; the said Citizens, or such number of them to whom, by Usage or Charters, the Right of the said Election doth or shall appertain, may proceed to the Election of a new Mayor there, and may have, use, exercise and enjoy, all their other Rights, Franchises, Liberties and Immunities therein, in as free and ample manner to all Intents and Purposes, as they, or any of them, have at any time heretofore held, used, exercised or enjoyed the same, any thing in this present Ordinance contained to the contrary hereof in anywise notwithstanding.

Ancient Deeds.

Kirkstall Abbey, &c. From the MSS. of the late Fairless Barber, Esq., F.S.A., Brighouse.

[We have been favoured with a large collection of manuscripts, giving the early history of the families between Todmorden and Roundhay, near Leeds. These will take a considerable amount of space and time in printing, but will afford genealogists an unexpected field of discovery. We are thankful for the encouragement that has been accorded the *Yorkshire County Magazine*, but would beg to intimate to our readers that an enlarged circulation would secure a larger issue each month. At present it is double the size of most of the county antiquarian journals of the same price, besides being

illustrated. Such collections as Mr. Barber's prompt us to venture on issuing extra sheets in the hope that the extra cost will some time be recouped by an appreciative public.]

D. 71. [6 inches by 5.] Anno gratie M° CC.XXX nono. Ad purificationem beate Marie facta est hec finalis concordia inter Abbatem et conventum sancte marie de Kirkestal ex una parte et Ricardum clericum filium Roberti de Cimiterio de Allertona ex altera. Videlicet quod predicti Abbas et conventus concesserunt et quietum clamaverunt predicto Ricardo et heredibus suis omnes terras et possessiones et omnia tenementa cum omnibus pertinenciis et libertatibus suis sine aliquo retinemento inperpetuum que idem Ricardus in territorio de Allertona de nostris possidebat, Salva predictis monachis firma sua annua Scilicet duodecim denariorum quam firmam idem Ricardus predictis monachis annuatim persolvere tenetur Et predictus Ricardus renunciavit omnibus

contra predictos Abbatem et conventum vel contra aliquos de suis. Ita Scilicet quod omnis contentio inter eos vita imperpetuum quassetur Et si forte contingat quod aliqua contencio a modo inter eos vel aliquos de suis eveniat per visum duorum bonorum fidelium ex utraque parte sine dilacione digne emendabitus. Et si altera parts predictorum nolint judicio predictorum bonorum constare subjecit omnia mobilia et inmobilia sua viris decani capituli Eboracensis sub pena xx solidorum fabrice ecclesie beati petri persolvendorum. Ad hanc vero composicionem fideliter et sine dole in perpetuum tenendam utraque pars huic scripto hinc inde sigillum suum apposuit. Hiis Testibus, Domino Hugone vicario de Ledes, Willelmo de Mirefeld capellano, Willelmo Scotico de Newtona, Willelmo de Allertona, Alano de Grimestona, Ricardo Albo de Allertona, Willelmo de Scipeker, Gilberte de eadem Villa et aliis.

D. 52. Omnibus sancte matris ecclesie filibus presentibus et futuris Willelmus Scoticus de Newtona salutem in domino Noverit universitas vestra me hoc scripto concessisse et quietum-clamasse deo et Abbati et monachis sancte Marie de Kyrkestall totum jus et clamiam quod habui vel habere potui infra clausuram dictorum Abbatis et Monachorum in Menewood versus Wetwod et de muro ibidem facto et de molendino ibidem constructo cum stagnis et omnibus pertinentiis suis et de lapidina dictorum Abbatis et Monachorum in Wymarke flat et in bosco de Burghelay Ita quod nec ego nec aliquis heredum meorum clamium vel calumpniam erga dictos Abbatem et monachos movere poterimus inperpetuum de aliquibus prenominatis nec de aliquis aliis contentionibus vel querelis aliquo loco habitis erga ipsos aliquo tempore ante istam concessionem et quietam clamanciam. Et pro hac concessione et quietaclamancia dicti Abbas et monachi dederunt mihi pre manibus quandam summam pecunie. In cujus rei testimonium huic scripto sigillum meum apposui, hiis testibus: Willelmo Pictavensi, Alexandro de Ledes, Hugone de Lasey, Roberto de Wodehus, Willelmo de Aldwaldelay, Willelmo filio Willelmi de Alreton,

Willelmo de Cimiterio, et aliis. Datum Anno Millesimo CC° L° septimo ad festum Sancti Egidii. Seal gone, 1257. 6½ in. by 4.

To All sons of holy mother church present and to come William the Scot of Neuton Greeting in the Lord. Know all of you that I by this writing have granted and quitclaimed to God and the Abbat and Monks of Saint Mary of Kirkestall all right and claim that I have or can have within the close of the said Abbat and Monks in Menewod towards Wetwod and of the Wall there made and of the Mill there constructed with all their belongings, and of the Stone quarry of the said Abbat and Monks in Wymarkeflat and in the wood of Burghelay so that neither I nor any of my heirs any claim or complaint against the said Abbat and Monks shall be able to move for ever for anything before named nor for any other contentions and complaints had in any place against them at any time before this grant and quit claim. And for this grant and quit claim the said Abbat and Monks have given to me in my hands a certain sum of money. In witness whereof to this writing my seal placed. These being Witnesses William Paitfin, Alexander de Ledes, Hugh de Lascy, Robert de Wodehus, William de Alwaldley, William son of William de Allerton, William de Cimiterio et aliis.

Datum Anno millesimo ducentesimo quinquagesimo septimo ad festum Sancti Egidii. [1 Sep. 1257, 41. Hen. III.]

D. 13. Sciant etc. ... quod ego Willelmus filius Nicholay de Allertona dedi etc. ... Johanni filio Ade de Eubank et heredibus suis in perpetuum unam bovatam terre in Murallertona in liberum maritagium cum Silk filia mea illam viz. Bovatam quam Ad. de Colwelle tenuit . . . . . tenendum de me et heredibus meis in feodo et hereditate libero . . . . Reddendo annuatim mihi vel heredibus meis unam libram infra octavas Apostolorum Petri et Pauli pro omnibus que ad me vel heredes meos pertinet. Et Sciant quod predictus Johannes et heredes sui faciunt forense servicium quantum pertinet ad unam bovatam unde sex decim carucate faciunt feodum unius militis . . . . .

Hiis testibus, Simon de Monte Alto, Hugone de Bayldon, Ade Capellano de Harwode, Thomas Pictavense, Ade Samson, Alexandro de Allerton, Thoma de Birtona(?), Henrico de Murton, Henrico de Alwoodley, Ade de Eubank, Galfrido de Duningtona, Willelmo de Lofthous, Alano de Brerehagh et multis aliis

(Does not appear to have ever been sealed.)

D. 46. [8 × 2¾]. Sciant presentes et futuri quod Ego Thomas filius Alexandri de Allerton dedi concessi et omnino inperpetuum quietum-clamavi de me et heredibus meis Willelmo fratri meo et heredibus suis vel assignatis totum jus et clameum quod unquam habui vel habere potui in omnibus terris et tenementis cum toftis et croftis et edificiis et cnm omnibus pertinenciis aisiamentis ubique et in omnibus locis sine aliquo retinemento cum wardis et releviis et excœtis que mihi poterint accidere jure hereditatis in villa et teritorio de Allertona post discessum Alexandri patrismei Ita videlicet

quod ego Thomas nec heredes mei vel assignati nec aliquis alius per nos nec ex partibus nostris in predictis terris nec in tenementis nec in toftis nec in croftis nec in Edificiis cum omnibus pertinenciis et aisiamentis predictis nec in wardis nec in relevis nec in Exscaetis nullum jus nec clameum possumus pouere clamare vel decetero inperpetuum vendicare In cujus rei testimonium hoc presens Scriptum sigilli mei munimine roboravi. Hiis testibus domino Alexandro de Ledes Willelmo paitefin de headdinglay Rogero de Ledes Willelmo de Allertona Willelmo de Grimestona Ada de Secroft Ricardo ad boscum et multis aliis.

Fine oval seal [1½ × 1 inches] in white wax.
Device a fleur de lys.
legend S' THOE DE ALERTVN.

D. 89. [6½ × 2½. Endorsed. Memorandum quod tota terra que in hac carta continetur Eschaeta est propter injurium quod Nicholas Falder comiset.] Sciant omnes presentes et futuri quod ego Willelmus filius Ernisi vendide et hac mea carta confirmavi Nicholao Falder de Alretona et suis Assignatis quoddam Essartum in Moralretona Illud Scilicet Essartum quod vocatur le Graunger Rode tenendum et Habendum illud idem essartum sibi et suis assignatis de Monachis de Kirkestall in liberam et perpetuam Elemosinam Reddendo annuatim eisdem monachis duos denarios ad festum sancti martini pro omni servicio et demanda. In hujus rei testimonium huic carte sigillum meum apposui Hiis Testibus, Willelmo Pictavensi de Hedinglai, Henrico de Alwaldele, Robert le Scot, Willelmo de Alretona, Willelmo filio Roberti de moralretona, Henrico de Stubhus et aliis.

Round seal in white wax 1⅛ inch diameter.
Device a fleur de lys.
Legend + SIGILL 'WILLELM' FILII ERNISII.

D. 26. Sciant presentes et futuri quod Ego Mergareta de Lascy dedi concessi et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi Thome de Lascy filio meo et heredibus suis vel suis assignatis ad totam vitam meam omnes terras tenementa redditus et dominium meum in Toddemarden cum wardis releviis excætis et singulis suis pertinenciis Et etiam dedi eidem Thome ad totam vitam meam duas placeas terre infra metas de Southourum quarum una Vocatur le Preistrod altera le heie in le Mylneclyf Habendum et Tenendum omnes predictas terras tenementa redditus et dominium in Toddemarden et dictas duas placias terre in Southourum cum wardis releviio excahetis moris turbariis planis aquis Stagnis rivis molendinis haeio infra metas de Toddemarden ubique pertinentibus dicto Thoma et heredibus suis ad totam vitam meam libere quiete bene et in pace de Capitalibus dominis feodi illius per servicia inde debita et de jure consueta et ego vero dicta Margareta et heredes mei omnes predictas terras tenementa redditus cum pertinenciis ut prescriptum est ubique pertinentibus in Toddemarden infra divisas de huvresfeld dicto Thome et heredibus suis vel suis assignatis ad totam

Vitam meam Warrantizabimus et ubique defenderius in cujis rei testimonium huic presenti carte mee sigillum meum est appendum.

Hiis testibus Domino Johanne de Eland Milite Domino Henrico de Sothill Milite Willelmo de Stansfeld Hugo de Copley Henrico de Langefeld et aliis. Seal gone. [$8\frac{3}{4} \times 4\frac{1}{2}$]

D. 11. Notum sit omnibus presentibus et futuris quod ego Ricardus de Stokeslaye quondam forestarius in la Runde haye dedi et concessi et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi Ricardo filio Elye ad boscum totam terram et tenementum que habui et tenui in villa et territorio de Allirtona cum omnibus suis pertinenciis et sine aliquo retinemento Scilicet duas bovatas terre quas tenui per cartam Alani filii Willelmi de Allertona et unum thoftum quod jacet inter Boscum Laurencii et Boscum quondam Agnetis mater predicti Alani et unum assartum terre prati et bosci integre sicut jacet inter Greneflat et Lowerode et abbuttat super byrton sik et unam bovatam terre quam Ricardus Spanald quondam tenuit quam tenui per cartam Willelmi filii Willelmi de Allertona. Habendum et Tenendum predicto Ricardo filio Elye et heredibus vel assignatis suis de prenominato Willelmo de Allertona domino feodi et de heredibus suis in perpetuum libere pacifice quiete et integre sicut ego predictum tenementum tenui pro ut predicte carte mei feoffamenti testantur cum omnibus pertinenciis libertatibus in boscis planis campis pratis pasturis moris mariscis turbariis aquis molendinis Stagnis in viis et in semitis et in omnibus locis commune et aysiamentis predicte ville de Allerton ad tantam terram pertinentibus sine aliquo retenemento Reddendo inde annuatim predicto Willelmo de Allertona et heredibus suis duos denarios infra Natale domini pro omnibus serviciis exactionibus et demandis secularibus Salvo forinseco servitio quod jure pertinet ad tres bovatas terre in eadem villa secundum tenorem predictarum cartaram quas inde habui et tradidi predicto Ricardo filii Elye. Et ut ista donatio concessio et presentis scripti confirmacio in perpetuum perseverent presenti scripto sigillum meum apposui. Hiis testibus Domino Alexandro de Ledes, Willelmo pictavensi Johanne Sampson Willelmo de Allertona Willelmo de Grimston Thoma de Caldekotes Thoma de Yorewyk Adam de Ledes in Secroft Jurdano de Secroft Waltero Harpin Jurdano de Mor allertona Gilberto clerico et multis aliis.

Fine oval Seal in green wax. Device—A pelican feeding its young. Legend—S. Ricardi filii Rogeri. [Size, $8\frac{3}{4} \times 5\frac{3}{8}$.]

D. 78. [$6\frac{3}{4} \times 4\frac{1}{4}$.] Grant by William, son of William de Allerton, to Mariot his daughter, a toft, a croft, and that bovate of land, which Alan my brother formerly held in Allerton; and part of the wood called Mampsum Grene, which wood Alexander de Nurwyck formerly held—to hold to her, her heirs or assigns or to whomsoever "ea dare legare vel assignare Voluerit."

This deed is much blurred and obliterated by damp and cannot be completely read. Among the witnesses the following can be made out: ——— de Heddynglay, Thomas de Caldecotys, William de Grimeston, Richard "Forestarius de Allertona" . . . Alexander

de Allerton, Thomas de Eltoft, William de Breteby, Alan de Allerton, Roberto de . . . . .

Seal is gone but twisted parchment by which it was appended remains.

D. 9. [4½ × 6¾.] Sciatis quod Ego Alexander de Alreton pro amore dei et salute anime mee dedi concessi et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi deo et Sancte Marie et Monachi de Kirkestalle tres acras cum pertinenciis in Alreton . . . . . vie que pervenit de domo Turstini versus revulum Tenendas dict.
. . . . . ab omni servicio reddendo annuatim . . . . . Sancti martini pro omnibus Serviciis Et Sciendum . . . . . has predictas tres acras terre Sibi et heredibus Suis . . . . . per idem servitium sicut Monachi eas tenent de me et herebibus has predictas tres acras terre cum pertinenciis predictas Monachis et predicto . . . . . Warantizabimus ubique et erga omnes homines. Testibus. Ada de Ranvill . . . . de Stapelton Willelmo Pictavense, Petro de Alta ripa Petro de Ardington et multis aliis.

Oval Seal in green wax, almost perfect. A branch with 6 offshoots apparently with foliage at the end. Around, this legend—Sigill Alexandri de Allertuna.

D. 92. [8 × 5.] Sciant omnes presentes et futuri quod Ego Adam filius Willelmi filii Sansonis pro amore dei et salute anime mee heredum et antecessorum meorum dedi et concessi et hac mea carta confirmavi Deo et Sancte Marie et Monachis de Kirkestal in perpetuum totam terram quam habent ex donacione Sansonis avi mei. Videlicet duas carrucatas terre in Est Alretona cum Toftis et Croftis et cum omnibus pertinenciis suis. in Bosco et Plano. in Pratis et Pasturis in Stagnis et molendinis. in Essartis et fracticiis infra Villa et Extra et in omnibus locis siue aliquo retinemento cum Mesagio et Gardino Sansonis avi mei et cum toto dominico quod ipse habuit in Alretona Tenenda de me et heredibus meis in perpetuam Elemosinam, libere et quiete ab omni Servicio quod ad me pertinet vel heredes meos pro viginti et uno Solidis et viij denariis mihi et heredibus meis annuatim reddendis. Medietatem ad Pentecostem et medietatem ad festum Sancti Martini. Monachi Autem facient forense servicium quantum pertinet ad duas carrucatas terre vinde octo carrucate faciunt dimidium feodum militis. Ego autem et heredes mei prenominatam terram predictis Monachis Warantizabimus et adquietabimus ubique et erga omnes homines. T.—Sansone de Wridelesford. Willelmo de Lungvillers, Simone de Pateshil, Henrico de Moniaie, Galfrido Hanselin, Ada de Rainvill, Thome filio ejus, Helia Camerario, Rainold de Sothil, Ivone de Metheleia, Rainero de Stivetona. Rannulfo de Ferseleia, Alexandro de Kalverleia.

Perfect round Seal in green wax, diam. 1½ inches.

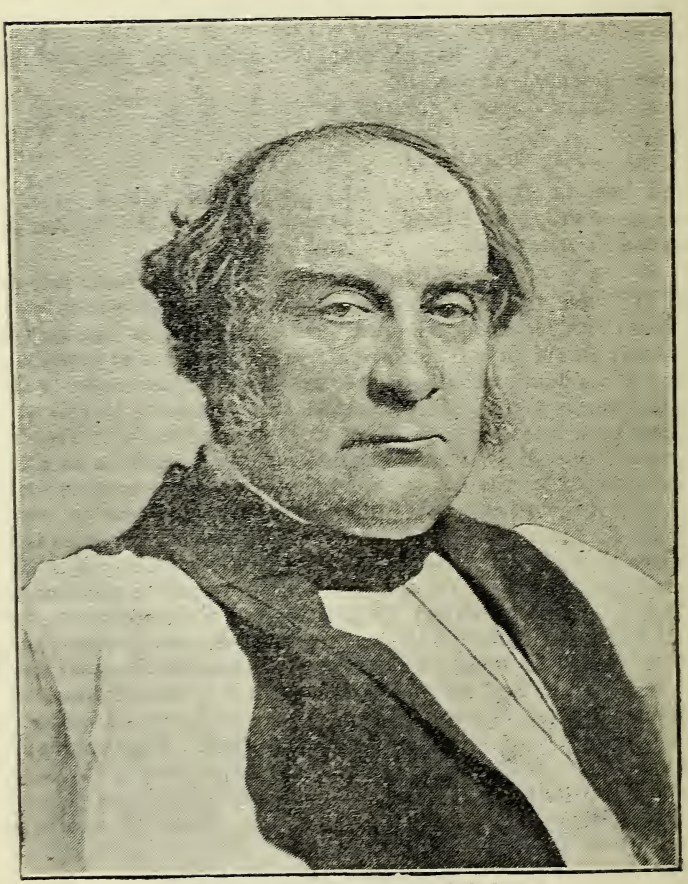
Device. An Eagle with wings outspread passant gardant from right to left, in Dexter claw which is uplifted it holds a thin rod which is seen in relief as it traverses the inside of the right wing.

Legend + SIGILL. ADE. DE. OLRETVN.

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Dr. Thomson, Archbishop of York.

Few men have worked harder than the Archbishop of York. Eminent as a theologian, he was equally distinguished as a philosopher and a man of science. He had not confined himself to any particular branch of learning, but his rule through life has been to act on the conviction that in all knowledge, as in "all labour," there is "profit."



Dr. Thomson, Archbishop of York.

He would have gained eminence in any profession; for he had a remarkable power of grasping any subject to which he turned his mind. On one occasion, when he addressed the students of St. Mary's Hospital, Paddington, the medical men present exclaimed, "What a good doctor spoilt by being an archbishop!" Another time an ironmaster in the North to whom he was talking said, "If he had been an ironmaster he would have beaten us all."

The Archbishop, who was born in 1819, was the son of John Thomson, Esq., of Kelswick House, near Whitehaven. The youth in his persevering studies was "father to the man." After six years' school life at Shrewsbury, in 1836 he entered Queen's College, Oxford, where he gained a scholarship and a fellowship. His ordination took place in 1842, and his first curacy was at St. Nicholas', Guildford.

In 1847 he was asked to return to his College as tutor, and became dean and bursar. He was also appointed Select Preacher to the University, and Bampton Lecturer. The subject chosen by him for the lectures was "The Atoning Work of Christ," which were afterwards published, and attracted much attention. He also published at this time, "An Outline of the Necessary Laws of Thought."

In 1855 he married Miss Zoe Skene, daughter of the Consul at Aleppo, who had married a Greek lady. Miss Skene resided at Rubislaw with her grandfather, Mr. James Skene, the friend of Sir Walter Scott, (see dedication, Marmion, 4th canto). By her Dr. Thomson had a numerous family. In the same year he became Chaplain to the Queen, and shortly afterwards, Rector of All Souls', Langham Place.

In 1856, he took his degree of Doctor of Divinity. In 1858 he was elected to the Preachership of Lincoln's Inn, and published a volume of sermons preached there. He also issued a volume of twenty-five sermons under the title of "Life in the Light of God's Word." He also contributed largely to Smith's "Bible Dictionary," and projected the "Speaker's Commentary." In 1861 he was appointed Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol, and the year after, under Lord Palmerston's gift, he became Archbishop of York. His labours in religious and scientific spheres after he became Archbishop were very heavy, and probably no Archbishop of York ever better deserved the title given to him of "The People's Archbishop." It was hoped that relaxation from his incessant labours might be the means of restoring him to his wonted health, but his robust frame gave way, and Dr. Thomson, amid signs of great sorrow, was buried at Bishopthorpe, near York, December 30th, 1890. Nonconformists joined with Churchmen to render just due to his memory.

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Notices of New Books.

Notes relative to Manor of Myton. By J. Travis Cook, F. R. Hist. S., Author of "The History of the Hull Charter house" "The Story of the De la Poles," V. P. Hull Literary Club. Hull: A. Brown

and Sons, 1890, Pp. xvi. 200. Frontispiece—Doomsday Book fac-simile; three plans. Bibliography, 300 demy 8vo. copies, 130 large paper, 4to, of which 30 are hand-made paper.

From first to last these pages teem with solid information, and the book must take its place as a standard work of reference on Myton, and the district around Hull. It is a work from which students of manorial history in any part of the country may glean copiously. The Author seems to have been too intent on imparting sound information to give space even for pictures. It takes the palm as the Yorkshire Topographical Work of 1890.

The Prymer, or Prayer Book of the Lay People in the middle ages, in English dating about 1400 A.D. Edited with Introduction and Notes from the Manuscript (G 24) in St. John's College, Cambridge, by Henry Littlehales. Part 1.—Text. London, Longmans, Green, and Co. 1891; Pp. ix, 119. large 8vo. Frontispiece—Fac-simile of one page.

We are exceedingly gratified that Mr. Littlehales has followed up his former account of the Prymer by the publication of this beautiful, interesting, useful, literary treasure. The students of English literature and history will here find a text book at first hand. Instead of the word "Redemption" he will find "ageynbyinge;" for eyes, eyen; &c. Every page is interesting, and displays the editor's carefulness.

A Descriptive Catalogue of the Library and Print Room of the Ruskin Museum, Sheffield, with notes and extracts from the works of Professor Ruskin. First issue. Orpington, Kent; Geo. Allen, 1890. 1s. Pp. xii, 95. Printed by Loxley Brothers, Sheffield.

Mr. William White, of the Ruskin Museum. has compiled a Catalogue that should satisfy the most fastidious. Apart from its primary use as a Catalogue, it possesses no mean importance as a literary production, and will be a book of bibliographical reference for a long period.

Craven's Almanack for Keighley and District. 1891. 1d. Keighley, E. Craven. The local portion gives a full statistical directory, a chronicle of local events for the past year, and three poems by Mr. C. W. Craven, on local topics.

Ancient Halls of Halifax Parish. 1d. Reproduced from the *Halifax Free Press*. This oblong album many of our readers will like to obtain. The idea is splendid, and deserves more care in the publication, especially in the quality of the paper and the history of the old edifices.

Yorkshire Battles by Edward Lamplough, Pp. x, 232. Hull, W. Andrews & Co. 1891.

This is a record of twenty two battles fought within our borders. The stories are very briefly told, and generally well known, but as a popular account we welcome the book, which does great credit to the new firm of book publishers.

Wakefield Diocesan Gazette. Quarterly. 3d. No. 9. Jan. 1891. Wakefield, W. K. Milnes. A Record of vigorous Church work.

A Yorkshire Artist.

Francis Nicholson, the subject of this sketch, was born on the 14th of November, 1752, at the little Yorkshire town of Pickering, called by the inhabitants of that day the Royal town. The father of Francis, who was a weaver by trade, had been christened Francis; the grandfather had also possessed the same name, and the great-grandfather the same, and it was thought by the happy mother that the newborn babe should be called Francis also, and accordingly he was baptised by the favourite name of his ancestors. His great grandsire had been a trooper in the Parliamentary Army under Monk. He was the third man who entered the town of Dundee when that place was stormed in 1651. He afterwards returned to Pickering, and with difficulty established his claim to some property in the district.

Although the doughty deeds of his great grandfather were often related to the youthful Francis, they had not the effect of stimulating his martial ardour, or causing that desire for military service which so often animates the youthful breast. Indeed, with the exception of the Parliamentary trooper, all the Nicholson family appear to have been of most peaceable disposition, which fact no doubt accounts for their longevity, the last generation of Nicholsons averaging a span of 80 years. The years passed by, and it was decided that he should follow the trade of house painter and decorator, a class from which numbers of our first-rate artists have sprung: in fact, Thornbury, in his life of Turner, speaking of the year 1775, says it was "an age when most even of the Royal Academicians were sign painters, carriage painters, decorators, and miniature painters."

The early part of his career was not a path of roses. Like nearly all men who have made their mark, he had to struggle hard at first, but this no doubt made success all the sweeter. When out of his apprenticeship he commenced to give lessons in drawing and painting, and then gradually adopted portrait painting as a profession. He lived some time at Whitby, and afterwards for a time at Knaresborough and Ripon, and in those neighbourhoods found much material for his facile pencil. Many of his earlier water-colour paintings represent scenes on the coast near Whitby and Scarborough, and speaking of these Thornbury, in his first edition of Turner's life, says: "Nicholson, whom Turner imitated at one time, before he established his own style, was famous for coasts with stormy seas. In his later work, as the 'Waterfall of Rhaiader Mawr,' in South Kensington Museum, he resorted to the new method of rubbing and cutting out."

In the year 1789 he exhibited at the Royal Academy a view of Castle Howard, and in the year 1800 migrated from Yorkshire to London, where he resided for the remainder of his life, practising as a portrait and landscape painter and as teacher of these arts.

In 1794 he accompanied the Marquis of Bute to the Isle of Bute, and his sketches of that Isle shew his manner and the difficulties which he subsequently overcame.

In 1806 he visited Scotland again for the purpose of obtaining subjects for the third water-colour exhibition, and among his collection of sketches were views of Sterling, Doune, Callande, Pass of Leny, Loch Tay, Killen, Glen Lochy, Glen Dochart, Loch Lomond and Katrine, Lochs Vennachar, Achray, Aberfoyle, &c., the Falls of the Clyde, and many others. About this period he also produced a number of water-colour drawings of the Lake district of Cumberland and Westmoreland for Mr. Fawkes, of Farnley Hall, the patron of Turner, whose collection of Turner's pictures is considered to be the best in existence.

In the years 1812 and 1813 he painted a series of water-colour pictures for Sir Richard Hoare, Bart., from sketches made by him when in Wiltshire; and during the same years he visited Somerset and Devon, making about twenty sketches of the scenery of that district.

In the months of June and July, 1823, when in his 70th year, he paid a visit to Yorkshire and executed over twenty-five drawings of the neighbourhood of Pickering, Scarbro' and Whitby.

Mr. T. Crofton Croker, F.S.A., in his book entitled "A Walk from London to Fulham," gives the following anecdote of Francis Nicholson, whose daughter, Marianne, he married in 1830:—"The simplicity and uprightness of Mr. Nicholson's heart did not permit him to tolerate or pander to the vanities of man or woman-kind. To flatter was with him an utter impossibility; and as he could not invariably consider the human face divine, he was incapable of assuming the courtly manners so essential to that branch of the profession. He never, indeed, quite forgave himself for an approach to duplicity committed at this time upon an unfortunate gentleman who sat to him for his portrait, and who squinted so desperately that in order to gain a likeness it was necessary to copy moderately the defect. The poor man, it seemed, perfectly unconscious of the same, on being invited to inspect the performance looked in silence upon it a few moments, and with a rather disappointed air said, "I don't know—it seems to me—does it squint?' 'Squint,' replied Nicholson, 'no more than you do!' 'Really! Well, you know best, of course; but I declare, I fancied there was a queer look about it.'"

In the year 1805 Nicholson, in conjunction with Barrett, Cristall, Gilpin, Glover, Havell, Hill, Holworthy, Nattes, Pyne, Rigaud, Shelley, J. and C. Varley, and Wells, opened the first exhibition of water-colour painters on the 22nd April, in Lower Brook Street, Grosvenor Square, which proved to be a great success, and so long as he continued in practice he was a regular yearly contributor. From that time his name and fame were established, and the title of "Father of Water-colour Art" was given him by his contemporary artists.

Francis himself gives the following account of the formation of this exhibition:—"Messrs. Hill and Pyne asked me to join in the attempt to establish such a society, which I readily agreed to. It was a long time before a number of members sufficient to produce so many works

as would be required to cover the walls of the exhibition room in Brook Street could be brought to join it. Artists were afraid they might suffer loss by renting and fitting up the room, the expense being certain, the success very doubtful. After a great while the society was formed, and in the first and second exhibition the sale of drawings was so considerable, and the visitors so numerous, that crowds of those who had refused to join were eager to be admitted to the society." (Croker's "Walk to Fulham.")

He was one of the first to see the value of lithography, and soon became very clever in the art. He is said to have executed nearly a thousand lithographs, principally intended for drawing copies. In 1820 he published a work, "The Practice of Drawing and Painting Landscapes in Water-colours," (4to), and a second edition was called for in 1822. Having by this time acquired a competence he retired from his profession, but being of an active disposition, he continued to paint and to employ himself in divers mechanical pursuits, such as organ building, clock making, &c. In a letter to his brother at Malton, dated August 20th, 1833, he says:—"My organ I gave to Marianne, and it is now at Turnham Green." This organ was made by himself.

In November, 1833, he lost his son, Mr. Alfred Nicholson, aged 45, and the *Gentleman's Magazine* of that date has an article from which we make the following extracts:—"This gentleman was the only surviving son of Francis Nicholson, the celebrated and now veteran artist, who in his 81st year continues in the full enjoyment of his mental and bodily powers. Early in life Mr. Alfred Nicholson entered the Royal Navy on board H.M.S. Berwick, and saw some service on the coasts of Holland and Portugal. After a few years he abandoned the naval profession for the arts. About the year 1818 he became permanently resident in London, and was almost exclusively occupied in the instruction of pupils. His drawings are chiefly remarkable for a graceful and delicate touch, combined with the force and vigour of general effect which distinguish those of his father, from whom his style is modelled. Among the anecdotes of his naval adventures is the following:—"Being in command of a transport, and ignorant of the French language, he was addressed by a French cavalry officer demanding 'Avoine, avoine.' 'Have wine, have wine,' replied Nicholson, 'by all means, my honest fellow,' and motioning the way to the cabin, he placed a bottle before him, which, without further conversation, they dispatched together in the most friendly manner. With the last glass the demand of 'Avoine' was repeated. 'Certainly,' replied Nicholson, and he produced another bottle. The second bottle was finished, but still the demand for 'Avoine' was repeated. 'Well,' said Nicholson, 'you seem to be a jolly fellow enough for a Frenchman, and wine you shall have—here's another bottle for you; but as I have my duty to attend to on deck, you must drink it by yourself, and here's another to the back of that.' The result of the adventure was, the officer was carried ashore under arrest, and unable to

communicate his business. Nor was it until years afterwards that Nicholson discovered 'Avoine' to mean oats. Overhearing a little girl repeat her French lesson, the meaning flashed upon him."

In a letter from Francis to his brother in Malton, dated February 17th, 1837, he says:—"It is long since you have heard from me, and I now write to explain why it has not been sooner, having begun a portrait of myself last autumn which is intended for you. Owing to the dark weather at the end of the year it was not forward so soon as I wished, and I deferred writing until I could say that it is in good forwardness. As there is yet very foggy light in London, I concluded it best to send the picture to Turnham Green and finish it there. I have been working upon it there, and to-day have brought it near to a finish, intending to go again on Tuesday next, and think with that and another touching over I shall have done. It will require a fortnight or three weeks longer before it will be hard enough for varnishing. When that is done and dry it shall be sent off. You will perhaps advise me how it may best come, whether by steamer by way of Hull, or by wagon or fly through York. The latter might be best as the case is light and thin, containing nothing but the picture, which is 30 inches by 25, and 1 inch deep. I shall mark the date, &c., and it is not often that the portrait of an artist in his 85th year has been seen."

The letter then goes into family affairs and concludes with the following postscript, from which it will be seen that Francis had not a very high opinion of the intelligence of the Pickering people of that day:—"I have had a letter from Mr. Wilson, Scarborough, in which he gives a very unfavourable account of the railway speculation. Why it does not answer he does not explain. I think myself the hugger-mugger clodpoles of Pickering would do all in their power to cross it, as they did that of the navigation of the Costa with Lord Fitzwilliam. Knowing that to be their stupid feeling, I should have been even sorry had it been a successful project, as the blockheads would have had a share of profits of which they deserve nothing. Hogs they are, and hogs they will remain."

This is pretty vigorous, outspoken language for a veteran of 84. He goes on to say:—"Mr. W. says they are opening a subscription for a new spaw, with a walk to the south as far as the cliff garden, but he thinks it a bad speculation." If the shades of Mr. Wilson and his ancient artist could revisit the glimpses of the moon on a fine night in August, at the Spa Promenade, what a different place it would seem to the Scarborough of 1837. A little later he writes:—"With this you will receive my portrait, sent according to your instructions. . . . Whatever the portrait may be, it is at least uncommon on account of age. We are all very well here, so are the Crokers, who have left Turnham Green and taken a house near Fulham, where I hope they will remain, as it is so complete a place. It is called Rosamond's Bower, being built on the site of a very ancient building, said to have been at one time the residence of Rosamond Clifford. There are several houses in the neighbourhood that have been occupied by

well-known characters—one very curious and now picturesque, formerly occupied by Oliver Cromwell. A very comfortable bedroom is fitted up for me, and having all my materials about me it is all the same as in Charlotte Street. The distance is just three miles from Hyde Park Corner. Crofton often walks to the Admiralty and back, being convinced his health is all the better for the exercise."

The portrait alluded to in these extracts is now in the possession of the writer of this article, whose grandmother was niece to the artist, and is highly valued by him. When Charles Dickens was in the district many years ago he called at Mr. George Nicholson's specially to see it, and pronounced it to be a wonderful likeness, as well as an undoubted work of art. In the South Kensington Museum, near the drawings of many members of that school of which he was a prominent ornament, are six specimens of his art, viz.:—(421) Rhaiadr Mawr, North Wales, bought; (445) A River Scene, bought; (658) Mount Etna, given by T. F. Dillion Croker, Esq.; (301) Lamb Row, Chester (exhibited 1808), William Smith, bequest; (301) Scarborough Castle (a shipwreck), ditto; (654) Scarborough (Shipwreck at foot Castle Cliff, 1803), bought.

By some critics of to-day his work is considered rather wanting in power, but the great Turner, according to Ruskin, the greatest artist of the century, first copied from Nicholson, as he freely owned to Mr. Munro, of Hamilton Place, and then surpassed him. In vol. 1, page 46, of Turner's Life, Thornbury says:—"But Turner at this period (supposing him to be about 13, just after he had left school at Margate, the period so eventful and fatal to him) had other occupation besides copying Sandby and Nicholson (whom he used to mention as his model), Dayes, Girtin's master, and Hearne, the successful water-colour men of that day." Chesneau in his recent handbook on 'The English School of Painting' places Nicholson as second class in the ancient school, along with Sandby, Cozens, Crestall, Girtin, Varley, Dayes, Rowlandson, Westall, Cotman and others; whilst in the first rank are Turner, David Cox, Peterde, Mint, Copley, Fielding, Prout, &c. As a proof of the value of his best water-colour drawings, at one of Christie & Manson's recent sales a view of Stirling Castle sold for 50gs., which for water-colour painting is a good price.

Cosmo Monkhouse in a recent number of the Portfolio, in a series of articles on 'the earlier English Water Colour Painters,' observes—"Another man, not of the first rank as an artist, but yet of considerable ability and ingenuity, was Francis Nicholson, who in the course of his unusually long life must have exercised considerable influence as a teacher. . . . . He also invented a method of securing the high lights of his water colours by a composition of wax and turpentine insoluble in water, which was afterwards easily removed by the application of turpentine. An account of this method will be found in the Transactions of the Society of Arts in 1799."

One more extract from a letter to his brother, dated June 9, 1840, showing that advancing years were beginning to tell even on him,

and we have done :—"I should be very glad to come into Yorkshire, but it is now impossible, and the railroad is made too late to be of any use to me, as I should not be suffered to come alone if I could come at all, since Mary and myself cannot leave the house. I have several pressing invitations to the country, but can take none. Sir William Worsley, of Hovingham Hall, called upon me and invited me to come to him at Hovingham, the conveyance being now so easy, but I was obliged to decline it. . . . The job of York Minster appears from the last accounts not to have been wilful, but nearly as bad, as the clockmaker admits he had a candle to his work. . . . As to the repairs it will not be so easy to find the means—there are many great fools who will give great sums for such a purpose, but I think the little ones will not be so ready to come forward." This sentence is quite after Carlyle's manner. But the grand old man's painting days were fast drawing to a close.

A few years later the following paragraph appeared in a London paper :—"Mr. Francis Nicholson, the distinguished artist who has just died at the patriarchal age of 91 (March 6th, 1844), was the father of the water-colour school of painting in this country. He was a man of true genius, and eminent as was his position as an artist, he was no less distinguished for his practical knowledge of mechanics, music, optics, and chemistry. He also devoted much of his time to lithography, to the advancement of which art England is much indebted to him."

At the sale of his effects, held at Christie & Manson's rooms, in April, 1844, one hundred and fourteen water-colour drawings, upwards of 1,400 sketches, and fifty oil paintings by this indefatigable worker, were sold.

The portrait which accompanies this article is taken from a lithograph published about the year 1815. In the one painted by himself in the year 1837, he has lost the mass of snow-white hair, and is quite bald.

He was uncle to George Nicholson, another Yorkshire artist who died June 7th, 1878, at Filey, by a singular coincidence in the 91st year of his age and was buried at Old Malton, and who though much inferior in ability to Francis was an indefatigable worker. He produced hundreds, we might say thousands of drawings and oil-paintings, and for many years taught pupils. His colouring was good but he was defective in drawing, and some of his best landscapes are spoiled by the introduction of badly drawn figures.

A gravestone on the south-east side of the West of London Cemetery marks his last resting-place, and also indicates the grave of his son-in-law, the famous Thomas Crofton Croker, and Marianne, his wife, who both died in 1854, the former in August, and the latter in October. The worker is at rest, but his works survive ; and in many a Yorkshire "parlour" the place of honour is given to the works of the Yorkshire artist, Francis Nicholson.

Malton. GEO. WRANGHAM HARDY.

County Magistrates:

AUTOGRAPHS AND ARMS.

I. West Riding, 1670-1690.



Sir John Dawnay (Downe Peerage.)

Walter Calverley of Calverley, Esq., afterwards the first baronet of Esholt.

Christopher Wade of Kilnsey, Esq.

Walter Hawksworth of Hawksworth, near Otley, Esq.



Dawnay.



Thomas Horton of Howroyd, near Halifax, Esq.

Sir Thomas Yarborough and Thomas Yarborough, Esq.

William Farrer, of Ewood, near Hebden Bridge, Esq.

Sir John Kaye, of Woodsome, near Huddersfield.

Henry, 4th Lord Fairfax, Thomas, his son, 5th Lord.

Wm. Drake, Esq.

Sir Wm. Lowther.

Sir John Assheton.

Sir John Armytage of Kirklees, bart.



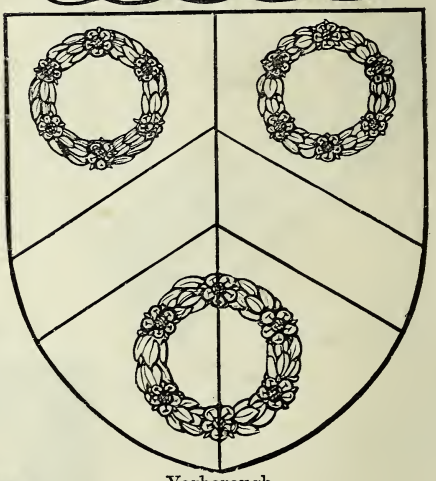
Calverley.







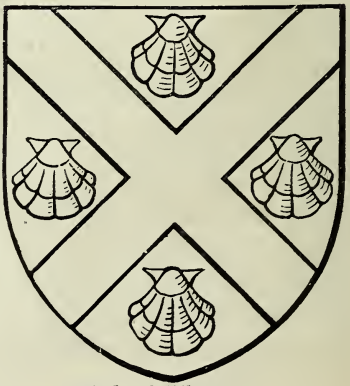
Horton.



Yarborough.



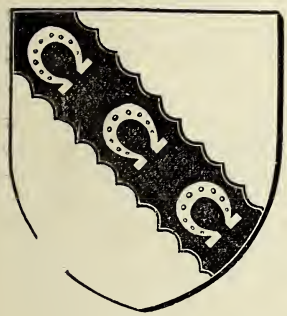
Hawkesworth.



Wade of Kilnsay.







Farrer.



Kaye.









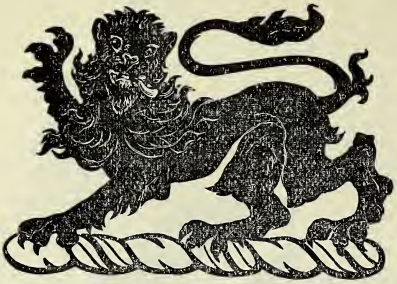


KYND · KYNN · KNAWNE · KEPE

Sir John Lister-Kaye, Bart.



Lister-Kay, Bart.



John Boynton.
Sir John Reresby.
Sir Wm. Ingleby.
Henry Marsden, Esq.
F. Fane.
Francis Whyte, of Wakefield, Esq.
H. Edmunds, Esq.
W. Palmes, of Lindley, near Otley, Esq.
W. Ellis, Esq.
W. Johnson, Esq.

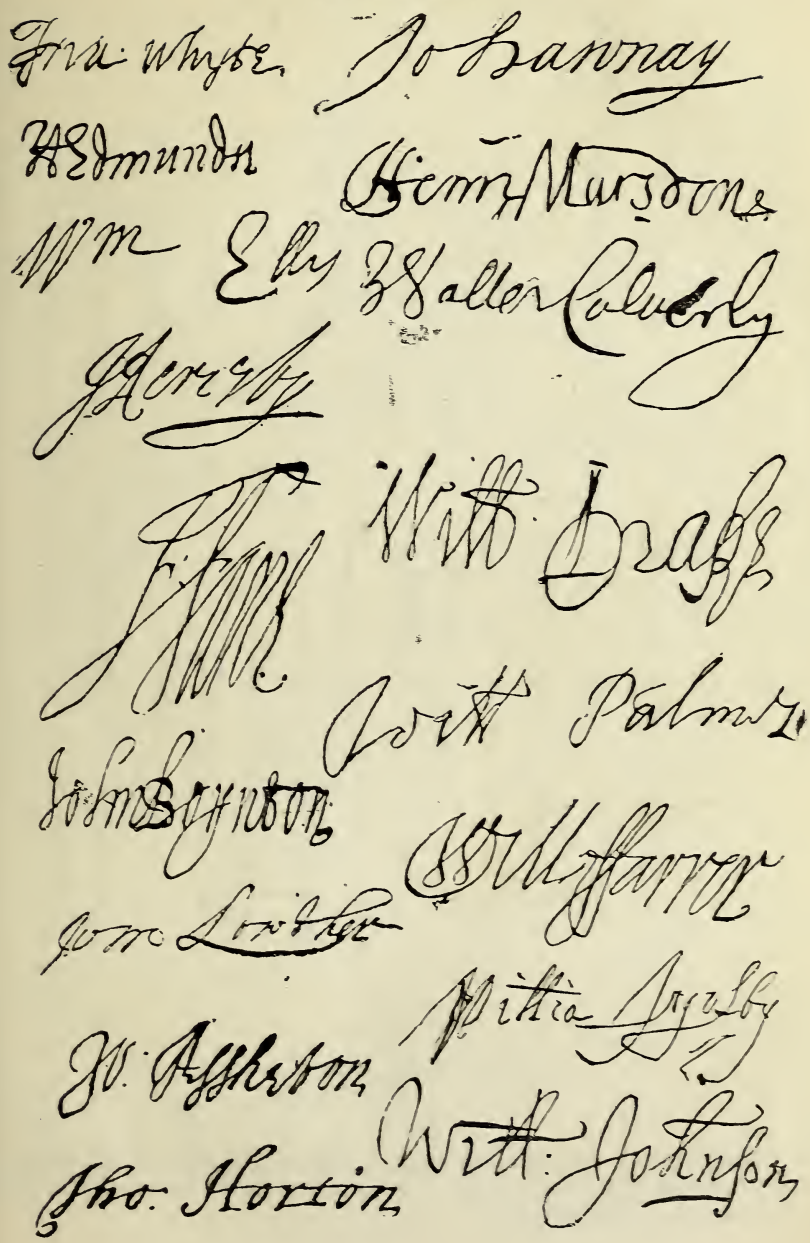


Fairfax.

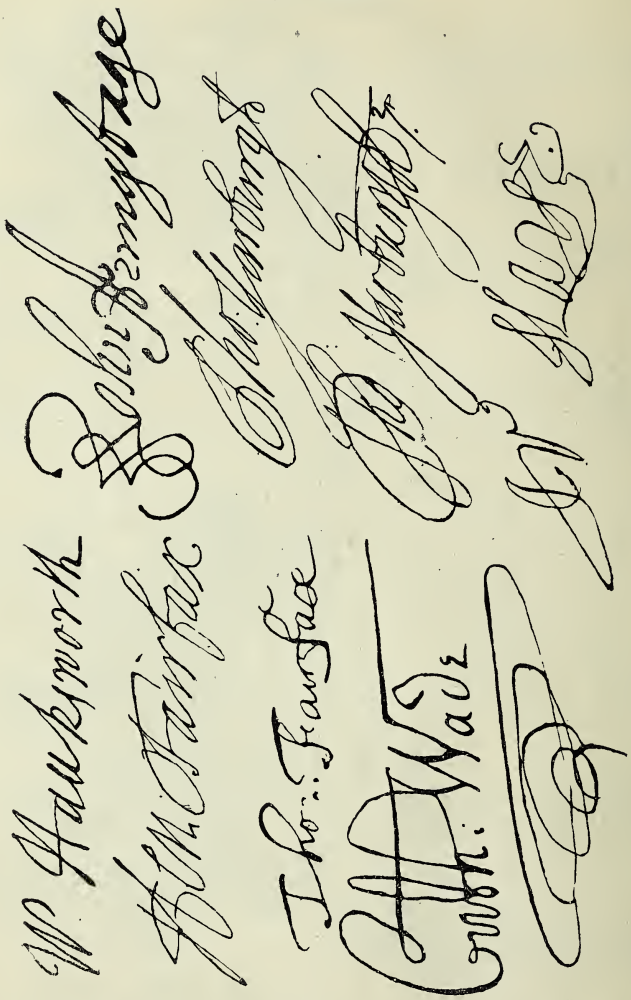
Common Field System. I have discovered an omission in my "Haworth—Past and Present," of special interest. The Town Field in West Lane is divided into thirteen gates or deals, which are owned by six owners in very unequal shares. A gate contains 1¼ day-work, that is a little short of an acre, which is given as 1½ day-work. The balks are fairly discernible to a stranger, but clearly identified by the farmers, who take certain gates along with other enclosed fields, and on the same terms. A common road passes through the field, and hay-making in various stages may be seen in different parts of the same field, each tenant taking his own course. In September (last two weeks) and October (first two weeks) the tenants put into the field a "beast" (cow) for each 'gate' held. One corner of this common field has evidently been enclosed this century. T.

Hes.ony.onyah.ony.onyah? A Yorkshireman knows that this unintelligible word stands for "Has any of you any (matches, money, &c.) on you (about you). Another awful puzzler to a stranger is "Huggerum," the English of which is "Hug (carry) her (th)em."

AUTOGRAPHS.



AUTOGRAPHS.



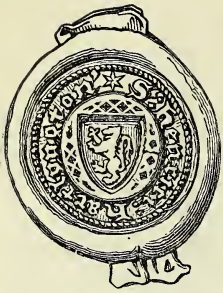
Charm, reduced to prayer even now:

"Matthew, Mark, Luke and John,
Bless the bed that I lig on."

Mrs. Hannah Dyson, of Swinefleet, near Goole, on April 29, 1890, attained her 101st birthday, and in consequence was the recipient of numerous congratulations.

Yorkshire Families.

Stockeld Deeds, II.



Seal of
Henry Hartlyngton.

1307. Thomas, called Colyas, de Stokild quit claims to Simon Yol de Stokild lands in the town of Stokild of the gift of Sir Richard de Stokild. Witnesses—Sir Robert de Plumpton, Sir Henry de Hartlington, knights, Mathew de Stodefald, Richard Soinr de Spofford then bailiff, Roger de Lynton, Robert fil Richard de eadem, John de Bolingbroke de eadm, William de Wilton de Worroby, Robert le Boteler de Dichton. Dated at Stokild, 35 Edw. fil Henry.

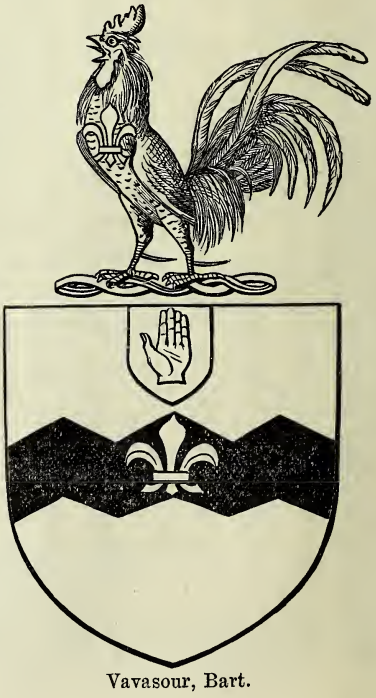


De Hertlyngton.

1312. William le Vavasour gives to Sir Adam de Middelton two tofts with crofts, two bovates, four-and-a-half



Vavasour.



Vavasour, Bart.



Fawkes.

acres in Stokeld near the messuages of Thomas Culyas, Thomas Clarell and Henry le Carpenter, and one acre near le Horsenee. Witnesses—Lande priore de Boulton, Sir William de Roos de Ingmanthorpe, William de Stopham, Robert de Plumpton, knights, Thomas Sayuill, William de Castelay, William fil Henry de ffarnelay, William ffaukes de frenale, William fil Michael de ————ton, Nigel de Wetherby. Dated at Heselwode.

1317. John de Stokeld, lord of the same, gives to Sir Richard de Dichton prsone said church a toft and croft in Stokkeld, one acre at Langridding, ten acres on the Moreflatte, one acre at the Buttes and Stanway, ten acres at Crawlflatte, and 'sexta selion ad fontis' called Crawelkeld. Witnesses —Nigel de Wetherby, William de Dikton de eadm, Roger de Rynton, John de Stayton, Richard Blays, Richard de Neusom, Gilbert de Popelton. Dated at Stokkeld, 10 Edw. fil Edw.

1320. Agnes filia Sir Richard de Stokeld to Sir Peter de Midelton, Knight, seven acres of land, &c., in Stokeld. Witnesses—William de fernelay, Nigel de Weyerby, John de Stayton. Dated at Stokeld.

1328. Ralph de Schurton gives to Sir Peter de Midelton, knight, two acres in the field (campo) de Stokeld, and half-acre at Apilgarth land. Witnesses—Adam de Hopton, Thomas Deyvill, John de Warton, William de Slingesby. Dated Stokeld, 2 Edw. III.

1340. Augnes filia Sir Richard de Stockeld quit claims to Sir Peter de Middelton the Manor of Stockeld. Seal, a stag's head.

1316. Richard fil Alan de Stockeld gives to Peter fil William de Midelton the Manor of Stockeld. Witnesses—Simon Ward then vice——of York, William de Ros, Robert de Plumpton, Henry W——sia, Mauger le Vavasour, Henry de Hertlyngton, knights, Adam de Midelton parson of the church of Unskelf, John de Ryther, Nigel de Werby, William de Bilton, Thomas Golias, Roger de Lynton, Symon de Waldoby, John de Cayluy, Thomas de Schalwra, Robert de Newby, clericus. Dated at Stokeld, 9 Edw. fil Edw.

1314. Richard fil Alan de Stockhilde quit claims to John fil Sir Richard de Stokhilde, the Manor of Stokilde. Witnesses—Sir Robert de Plumpton, Henry de Hertelington, knights, Nigel de Wetherby,

William de Bilton, Thomas le Chaumberlayn de eadm, Roger de Lynton, Thomas Culyas de Stokhilde, Richard Blays de eadm.





Mauleverer.

1338. John fil Richard de Stockeld and Peter fil William de Middelton, lands near those of Thomas Guyllas, Richard Blays, and Richard Parson of the Church of Dighton. Witnesses—Sir Richard de Goldsburgh, Henry de Hertelington, ———— le Mauleverer, Knights, Adam de Hoperton, William de ffarnelay, William de Castelay junior; mentions Ralph, Sibilla and Agnes, brother and sisters of the said John de Stokeld, and a messuage which Tille daughter of Roger the Smith (ffabri) held.

1322. Simon Yol de Stockelde gives to Sir Richard parson of Church Dighton, and Robert son of John brother of the said Sir Richard, a messuage and croft in Stockeld, formerly William le Blounte's, and new lands of Nigel Paskes and Walter falcator, rendering to Thomas Golias a red rose flower in the time of roses. Witnesses—John Warde, Roger de Lynton, Thomas Golias, John de Dighton, Thomas Chamberleyn, Gilbert de Popelton, Richard de Newsom. Dated at Stockeld.

1344. Adam de Mydelton rector of the church of Merston gives to John de Mydelton his brother lands which John de Stockeld held and Sibella his sister. Witnesses—Sir William de Plumpton, Sir Richard de Goldsburgh, Walter de Kyrkeby, William de Lyndelay, William le Moanch, Hugo de Dykton.

1320. Elen who was the wife of Richard de Stockeld grants lands in Stockeld to Sir Peter de Midelton. Witnesses—Sir William de Beston, Sir John Mauleverer, Sir Richard Wallays.

1319. John fil Sir Richard de Stockeld quit claims to Peter fil William de Midelton the capital messuage of Stockeld, held by Thomas Golyas and Richard Blays. Witnesses—William de ffernelay, William de Castelay junr., Robert fil Walter de Middelton, John Malebranche, and Thomas de Scalwra.* Dated at Stubham, 12 Ed. fil Ed.

1317. Richard fil Alan de Stockeld to Sir Richard the parson of the Church of Dighton, lands in the town and territory of Stockeld. Dated there 10 Edw. fil Edw. Witnesses—Nigel de Wetherby,

* Hence the name Schorah.

William de Bilton, John Picard, John de Dighton, Richard Blais, Richard Rig, Ad. Stodan, Simon Yol.

1328. Norman French. Monsieur Peter de Mydelton, Chevalr., grants dower to Male que sunt la femme (widow) of William de Besingby.

1340. Johanna widow of Symon Ygul de Stokkell deceased quit claims to Sir Robert de Dyghton, chaplain, a messuage in Stockeld. Witnesses—Thomas Golias de Stokkell, Robert fil Xiane de ead., John de Dyghton, Galfrido le Botelar de Northedighton, John le Boteler de eadm.

1343. Adam de Mydelton rector of the church of Merston gives to John de Mydelton his father, lands in Stockeld which Eustachia widow of Sir Peter de Mydelton held. Witnesses—Sir William de Plumpton, Sir Richard de Goldesburgh, knts., Walter de Kereby, William de Lyndelay. Laurence de Castelay, William le Moanch.

1318. Alice q. s. ux (widow) John de Goldsburgh quit claims to Sir Peter de Midelton, knight, the manor of Stockeld. Witnesses—Laurence de Arthington, William de Castelay, William de Farnelay, Nigell de Wetherby, Roger de Linton, Nicholas de Harwod.

1306. Robert fil Richard de Stockeld, knight, received by the hands of Sir William le Vavasour, certain money. Dated at York.

1329. William fil John de Dyghton gives to Thomas de Mydelton, knight, a messuage in Stockeld. Witnesses—Thomas de Bokyngham, Robert de Bylton, John fil Roger de Lynton, Roger de Staxton, Richard de Dyghton, Thomas Knott. Dated at Stockeld.

1342. Thomas fil Peter de Midelton, knight, gives to Sir Adam de Midelton rector of the Church of Merston lands in Stockeld juxta Spofford which Eustachia mother of said Thomas held. Witnesses—Sir William de Plumton, Sir Richard de Goldsburgh, knights, Walter de Kereby, William de Lyndelay, Henry de Castelay, William le Moanch. Dated at Stockeld.

1315. Richard fil Alan de Stockeld grants the manor of Stockeld to Peter de Mydelton. 8 Ed. fil Ed.

1318. York Assizes, 11 E. fil E. John de Stockeld and Eva his wife and Agnes and Sibill his sisters, versus Peter de Middilton, respecting the grant of Stockeld by Richard de Stockeld to Ralph his son.

1314. Deed of Richard fil Alan de Stockeld. Witnesses—Nigel de Wetherby, Thomas Chamberlayne, William Panele.

1331. Notice from Henry de Percy to Mons. Peter de Middelton, Mons. John de Eland, Mons. Nicholas de Wortley, and William Skargill of the wappentakes of Strafforth and Aggebrig to meet at Spofforth. (Norman French).

1341. Richard de Dighton parson of the church of Gerford gives to Richard fil John de Dighton lands in Stockeld and North Dighton. Witnesses—Walter de Kerby, Simon de Waldeby, Thomas Gulyas de

Stockeld, Richard de Lynton, William de Askham, Hugo de Bilton, Robert de Bilton, Magister Thomas de Linton, Robert de Sighelsdene (Silsden). Dated at Gerford, 14 Ed. III.

1333. Thomas fil Peter de Midelton to Richard de Dighton and Margaret his wife, lands in Gluseburn in Ayredall for lands in Stockeld which were formerly Richard de Dighton's, parson of Suthdyghton. Witnesses—Mons. William de Plomton, Mons. Richard de Goldesburgh, John Mauleverer, Walter de Kerby, Peter de Marthelay, Thomas de Kyghelay, John de Styveton (Steeton), Adam de Coppelay. Dated at Stokeld. French.

1329. Thomas Gulias de Stokeld quit claims to Sir Richard de Dighton, parson of St. Michael iux ponte Use (Ouse bridge) in York certain lands. Witnesses—Richard Toller, William Fox, William de Grafton, John de Collom, William de Norton. Dated from York.

1316. Richard fil Alan de Stokeld lands in Stockeld to Peter de Midelton. Witnesses—Sir William de Ros, Robert de Plumpton, John de Walkingham, knights, ffalcon de Lindeley, William de Casteley, Nigill de Wetherby, William de Bilton, John de Whittewelle, William the chapelayn de Wetherby.

1315. Robert de Stokeld son of Sir Richard de Stokeld, knight, gives to Sir Richard parson of the church of Dighton two messuages, &c., in Stokeld which Ralph Attekeld and Anabilla his widow held. Witnesses—Sir Adam de Midelton, Nigell de Wetherby, William de Bilton, Roger de Linton, Thomas del Hille de Syclinghall, Richard Blays, Ad. Malches, Ric. Rygg. Dated at Stockeld.

1314. Richard fil Alan de Stokeld quit claims to John son of Sir Richard de Stockeld certain lands and rights. Witnesses—Sir Robert de Plompton, Henry de Hertlington, knights, Nigell de Wetherby, William de Bylton, Thomas le Chaumberlayne de ead., Roger de Lynton, Thomas Gullyas de Stokhilde, Richard de Blays de ead.

(To be continued.)

———o———

Parochial History—Middelton Tyas:

By the Rev. J. L. Saywell, F.R.H.S.

During the last decade a wonderful impetus has been given to the study of parochial history, which fifteen years ago existed for the most part *in situ*, viz:—the parish chest. Since then, however, a mighty resuscitation of old registers, deeds and other documents, has taken place, with the result that the mould deposited thereon has produced a species of literary fungus, in the shape of parochial histories. And their number is increasing so rapidly that very soon every village library will have upon its shelf a modest volume containing the nucleus of its own parish history. It goes without saying that this is a consummation devoutly to be wished, for nothing can

produce a loftier spirit of patriotism than the study and knowledge of history. Let the people once become interested in the history of their country, and especially of their native place, and the smouldering *amor patriæ* will be fanned into an inextinguishable flame—No doubt this will all sound somewhat sentimental, but in these days of social unrest everything calculated to revive the languishing spirit of patriotism should be encouraged and employed. For this purpose Sir Walter Scott's novels are invaluable because their perusal necessitates a frequent reference to English History, and the taste for history once acquired parochial history immediately becomes invested with peculiar charms. The multiplication therefore of parochial histories however crude and incomplete is a good sign, and there can be no better method of compiling such history than by collecting and enshrining from time to time the various statistical records, facts and figures which came under notice, in the pages of the County Magazine, with a view to their subsequent publication in book form. Nothing however should appear in print which has not been carefully authenticated, for nothing is easier or more tempting than to create or evolve history, especially when there is little fear of exposure. History like the current coin of the realm should always possess the ring and impress of truth. The happy hunting ground of the tyro historian is undoubtedly the parish church and churchyard, armed with notebook, heelball and roll of paper, thither let him wend his way, and secure the most interesting monumental inscriptions and epitaphs to be found there, which will form the basis of a parochial history. For this purpose we will select the parish of

MIDDELTON TYAS.

Inside the church on the south side of the chancel, left of the sedilia we find the following inscription, on a plain white marble slab—

Near this wall in the churchyard is interred
Daniel Watson*
Aged XVII. MDCCLXXXIII.

It is a consolation to his afflicted parents that "honourable age is not that which standeth in length of time, nor is measured by number of years, but that wisdom is the gray hair of men, and an unspotted life is old age." WISD., IV., 8, 9.

Near the same place | are interred his brother and sister, | Horace and Dorothea,* | who died in the morning of life.

"Of such are the Kingdom of Heaven."—Matt. xiv. 19.

On the right of the Sedilia, on a white marble slab laid upon a larger slab of grey granite—

This Monument rescues from Oblivion
the Remains of the Reverend John Mawer, D.D.,
Late Vicar of this Parish, who died Novr. 18th, 1763, aged 60, as
also of Hannah Mawer, his wife, who died
Buried in this Chancel.

*Children of the Revd. Daniel Watson, Vicar of Middleton Tyas.

They were persons of eminent worth. The Doctor was descended from the Royal Family of Mawer,* & was inferior to none of his illustrious ancestors in personal merit, being the greatest Linguist this Nation ever produced. He was able to speak and write twenty two Languages, and particularly excelled in the Eastern Tongues, in which he propos'd to his Royal Highness Frederick Prince of Wales, to whom he was firmly attach'd, to propagate the Christian Religion in the Abissinian Empire: a great & noble Design: which was frustrated by the Death of that amiable Prince, to the great mortification of this excellent person, whose merit meeting with no reward in this world, will, it is to be hoped, receive it in the next, from that Being which Justice only can influence. †

On the same side of the chancel between two small lancet windows on slabs of white marble and grey granite, surmounted by a draped funeral urn carved in white marble.

Dorothy Watson, | wife of the Revd. Daniel Watson, | Vicar of this Place, | who died May 10th, 1799, aged 63, | and was buried in the churchyard. Her husband and children in affectionate and grateful respect, erect this monument | to her loved memory.

"Because she delivered the poor that cried, and the fatherless, the blessing of him that was ready to perish came upon her; and she caused the widow's heart to sing for joy."

29 chap. Job, 12. 13 verses.

On the north side of the chancel on slabs of white marble and grey granite, surmounted by a white marble sarcophagus.

(On the sarcophagus) AD RECTE AGENDUM | VITA BREVIS SATIS EST. | Leonard William Hartley, Esquire, | of Middelton Lodge, only child of George Hartley, Esquire, Barrister-at-Law. |

Died August XII, MDCCCXV, aged XL years. Courteous, Liberal, and Kind, Correct in Judgment, Strict in Honour, Firm in Friendship, Respected and Beloved. He was a pure example of Every Social and Christian Virtue.

In Remembrance of Him and of His own most worthy and affectionate brother Francis Hartley, Esquire, of Middleton Tyas, who died April II, MDCCCXX aged XLII years.

George Hartley of Middleton Lodge, Esquire, | Their sorrowing Heir | Has placed this Tablet. |

On the left on a white and grey marble sarcophagus surmounted by a draped funeral urn of white marble:—

Near this place | is interred George Hartley, | Counsellor at Law, only surviving son of | Leonard Hartley, Esq., | He married Anne,

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*Hereditary Kings of Wales.

†The above is certainly the finest specimen of a fulsome epitaph the writer has ever met with.

widow of Tomlinson Bentley, Esq., of York, | only daughter of the Reverend William Tomlinson, | Rector of Skelton, near that city. | In testimony of her affectionate regard she placed this tablet to his memory. He died April 29, MDCCCLXXX, aged 54.

"Be as a father unto the fatherless, and in stead of a husband unto their mother." Eccles. iv, 10.

Beneath, on a modern brass, laid upon black marble.

[Stay recumbent.]

Sacred to the memory of Leonard Lawrie Hartley, Esqre., of this Parish, and of St. Leonards-on-Sea, who died at St. Leonards-on-Sea, Decr. 27, 1883, aged 67 years. His remains are interred in the Chancel of this Church, which by his munificence was restored in the years 1867, 1868, and 1869.

Over the vestry door, on a small oval slab of white marble, laid upon a slab of grey granite, and surmounted by the *Hartley* and *Bowles* arms, emblazoned upon a small funeral urn of white marble.

[Arms.]

To | the Memory of | Leonard Hartley, Esq., | and Catherine his wife | only daughter of the Reverend | Samuel Bowles, | Rector of Bromley in Kent. | By her he had nine children | six of which are interred | near this place. | She died in childbed, | June 4. MDCCXXIX, aged 34, | He died | Novr. 19. MDCCLXXIV | aged 85. |

Between two small lancet windows on a finely carved sarcophagus of white marble laid upon a large slab of grey granite.

George Hartley, Esquire, | of Middelton Lodge, the surviving son of | Leonard Hartley, Esquire, and Jane his wife. Died on the fifteenth day of July, 1841, aged 61 years. This Tablet is placed by his nephew Leonard Lawrie Hartley, in grateful and affectionate remembrance of a most kind and worthy relative.

[Hartley Arms.]

Beneath, on a finely executed brass, laid upon a slab of black marble. To the Memory of The following beloved children of General Henry Eyre and his wife Elizabeth Martha, Mary Fanny twin, born at Devonport, 13th April, 1842. Died at Brecon 20th March, 1844, and is buried in the Old Priory Church in that place. Vincent Edward, born at Brecon 8th February 1844. Sailed as a Naval Cadet on board H.M.S. Raleigh, Died on board H.M.S. Calcutta, off Hong Kong, 10th February 1858, and is buried in the Happy Valley, Hong Kong. Lancelot James, born at Ehrenbreitstein on the Rhine, 13th December, 1845. Died at Brighton, 4th March, 1852, and is buried in Preston Churchyard. Martha Elizabeth, born at Brighton, 20th November, 1851. Died at Bournemouth, 28th October, 1876, and is buried in St. Peter's Churchyard in that place.

"Until the day break and the shadows flee away."

On the south side of the south aisle, over the canopied monumental slab of the founder of undoubted chapel, on a small square slab of white marble laid upon a larger slab of grey granite, and surmounted by a funeral urn of white marble :—

To the Memory of | George Smithson, Esqre, who died | Novr. 20. 1795. | Also, John Smithson, Esqre. his son | who died April 27th, 1810, | Aged 41 years.

There are several inscriptions on the floor beneath the organ at the west end of the church, and three large heraldic hatchments all of the Hartley family, placed above the Norman arcade within the nave.

At the east end of the church outside :—"The master is come and calleth for thee."

General Henry Eyre | Colonel of the 59th Regiment | Born 31st October, 1805 | Died at the West Hall | 10th April 1889, | Aged 83 years. "In the blessed hope of everlasting life."

Roland Charles second son of | Jonathan Edmund and | Florence Backhouse. | Born 15th December, 1874. | Died 18th December, 1877. | "The Lord is my Shepherd, I shall not want." Psalm xxiii, v. 1.

Here rests | Sarah Juliet, | wife of | Horatio Noble Pym,* | and daughter of | Edmund Backhouse, | Born 6 Decr. 1852. | Died 18 Janr. 1880. | "Love is strong as death." |

On south side of church :—

Hic jacet | Corpus Roberti Steaney, | qui obiit hanc vitam | viginti sexto die Octobris | Anno Domini 1747, | Etatis sua 67. |

Anthony Mackney | Died Jan. 18. 1799 | Aged 90. | Barbara, his wife | Died, January 28. 1808 | Aged 102. |

Christopher Martin, Parish Clerk | and Schoolmaster of this Parish for | nearly 40 years, died March 25, 1837. | Aged 83 years.

"An honest man's the noble work of God."

Such was | John Ayre | who was buried here Nov. 8. 1804, | Aged 74. |

There are many others but the above are the most interesting of those which are legible. At the west end of the church outside :—

Sacred | To the Memory of | The Reverend Joseph Clarke,† | Vicar of Ilkley in the West Riding, | 44 years Curate of this Parish, | who died 4 March, 1342 | Aged 84 years.

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*Of the Parish of St. George, Hanover Square, London.—Married to Miss Backhouse in the Parish Church of Middleton Tyas, Yorks., August 30th, 1876.

†There is a curious MS. sermon extant of Mr. Clarke's, preached by him on the same Sunday for many successive years. From a private account book of his we learn that he was "passing rich on £40 a year," and that his Vicar (Sir George Burrard) 1804 to 1856 was a pluralist and non-resident.—J. L. S.

Pinkstan Blackwood | died October 5 1864 | aged 87 years. |
Mary Blackwood | died August 23. 1864 | aged 86 years. |
Elizabeth Blackwood | died Jan. 24. 1869 | aged 3 years & 11 months.*

John Healy | Late of the | 7th Royal Fusiliers | who died the 15th Decr. 1868 | aged 83 years.

Watson Martin | who died Jany. 25th, 1874 | aged 74 years | He was Parish Clerk | for over 50 years. |

Michael Sanderson | of Moulton Hall | who died Novr. 28th 1850 | aged 73 years.

John Sanderson | of High Gatherley Grange | who died the 19th day of June 1818 | aged 69 years. |

John Sanderson | of Moulton Hall | who died Octr. 22nd, 1860 | aged 87 years.

Matthew Sanderson | of Moulton Hall | who died July 17th, 1854 | aged 73 years. |

Joseph Waugh Sanderson | third son of Michael | and Sarah Sanderson | of West Hall, Middleton Tyas | Born Oct. 17. 1868 | Died Feb. 7. 1869. |

Charles Reynolds | died June 22, 1855 | aged 75 years | This stone was erected by | Mrs. Campbell for his long and | faithful services in her family. |

George Rickerby | who was killed by a fall | from a cart, Septr. 12, 1818 | aged 31. |

A brass† on a table tomb bears the following very adulatory epitaph:—
14. 1781 | Died April 13, 1871. |

Richard Boulton | * * | late Major in the | Bengal Light Cavalry | Born 9th February, 1815 | Died 20th January 1878. |

[Arms.]
Mary | wife of | Sir Henry De Burgh Lawson, Bart., of Gatherley Castle | Born September 10th, 1821 | Died June 30th, 1880. |

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*Father, mother, and niece respectively of the Rev. Dr. Blackwood, Vicar of Middleton Tyas from 1856 to 1874.

†From no less than five table tombs the brasses, (one of them somewhat elaborate) have been abstracted.—J. L. S.

Wynne Woodward | late of the Royal Artillery | Died May 28th, 1881 | aged 64 years. |

William Brunton | died Sept. 10, 1837 | aged 39 years | For 23 years | a faithful servant to Francis | and George Hartley, Esqrs. |

Katherine Whalley | wife of the Revd. John Whalley | Rector of Huggate | youngest daughter of Leonard Hartley | Interred in the Chancel | Ob. 20 June, 1799. Æ. 71.

Oliver Heywood's Diaries.

(Brit. Mus., Add. MSS. 24,486 fo: 89.)



Rev. Oliver Heywood.

[April 1684.]

23. Wednesday, rising and going to prayer we committed our affairs to God, designing to spend that day as a solemn fast for young Mrs. Cotton being great with child. Mr. Wright being to join me in that work. But Captain Woombel of Woombel came with

his wife: hindered us till four o'clock, then Mr. Wright prayed, I preacht til near 8.

24. Thursday we got up early and set upon our work about 7 o'clock. I prayed. Mr. Wright preached till 10 o'clock. Then Mrs. Taylor, my son, Mr. Wright &c went to Shipfield. I stayed at Ranfield, discoursed with Mr. Westby. Lodged there.

25. Friday according to Mr. Westby's desire I went to work again. Dined there. About 4 o'clock set forwards, came to Mr. Hatfield's of Laughton, found all well: lodged there and God was with us.

26. Saturday in morning prayer both in chamber and family: we stayed dinner and discoursed with Mr. H. About 4 o'clock went away rode on, were going wrong, but my son overtook us, directed us right, so we came at last to Wallenwels. Lodged there.

27. Sunday preacht there.

28. Monday son Eli and I rode to visit Sir Ralph Knight. Discoursed an hour, returned, dined with them at Wallenwels. Then set forward toward Mansfield, called at Will Lees: so came to Mr. Billingby's. Lodged there. Visited Mr. Porter.

29. Tuesday in the morning dispatcht business with Mr. Billingby for I. Senior. [a youth O. H. was interesting himself about to have him educated for a minister] Discoursed with the scholars. Visited Mr. Firth. Dined with Mr. Billingsby. Visited Mr. Whitlock and Mr. Reinolds. Then came back, called at John Brittons. To Wallenwels that night.

30. Wednesday I was helped in secret and preparation for the work of that day which was Mrs. St. fast day. God made it a good day. I begun, Mr. Becbee succeeded. We spent from 10 till 4 without disturbance.

May, 1684.

1. Thursday left Ranfield. Came, my son with me to Rotherham. Called at an inn. Walked to Mr. Farrand's. Received Mrs. Clayton's legacy, so came to Mr. Jo. Gill's of Carrehouse. Lodged there that night, comfortably.

2. Friday we got up designing to travel in the forenoon, but they prevailed on us to stay dinner. In the afternoon the two brothers, Mrs. J. and H. Gill walkt out. We determined to spend some time in prayer, Mr. Denton jun, my son prayed, I prayed, then preacht. We spent from 2 o'clock till 6.

3. There was few except the family. Saturday rode to Addercliffe: dined at Mr. Spencer's, visited Mrs. Wright, Mrs. Bloom. Then came on with Mr. H. Gill and his wife to the Oates.

4. Sunday I prayed and preached in the family till 12: some people came, kept the house in the afternoon: prayed with some few: but at 4 o'clock after publick [work] was over at Norton where Mr. Frickett preacheth there were many neighbours, and I prayed and preacht. Mr. Wood, Mr. Siddon, Mr. Rose, stayed discoursed with me.

5. Monday Mrs. Gill, my son and our company called of Mr. Richardson, sen. so came to Sheffield. Dined with Mr. Prime: parted

with my son there. Called of Mr. Hancock, discoursed, prayed with him under his weaknes: so set forward, came to Mr. Riches of Bulloughs: found his wife in a hopeful way, lodged there.

6. Tuesday after dinner rode to Mrs. Cotton's.

7. Wednesday returned home having called at Lassel Hall by the way where he dined with Mr. Richardson sen. [and] jun.

13. Tuesday heard the sad tidings of Mr. Cotes palsy. [Mr. Smith, Mr. Dawson, and Mr. Heywood were at this time the ministers most engaged at the fast and thanksgiving meetings in the neighbourhood of Halifax and Bradford.]

19. Monday went to High Town in Burstall parish where we had a solemn day of thankfulness for Jo. Cordingley, Mr. Ray, Mr. Holdworth, Mr. Dawson and Mr. H. officiated [at this period Mr. H. was accustomed to attend the Chapel at Coley to hear Mr. Ellison and to preach in his own place only very early in the morning.]

June, 1684.

3. Tuesday, God helped in family, closet and studying and graciously suggested suitable matter to me upon Zech. 1. 5. on occasion of Mr. Cotes death which I delivered at Idle that day in the afternoon to a considerable number of his hearers at Thos. Ledgard's. Then rode to Bramhup to visit my old friend Mr. Dineley. Found Mr. Whitaker.

4. Wednesday Mr. W. leaving me, I had the liberty of the chamber to myself and God did help me. Dined at Mr. Dineley's junior. Mr. Waterhouse and I travelled together to Bradford. Home.

6. Friday Mr. Cotes visited me, we had discourse about his worthy father.

11. Wednesday came Mr. Spot from London, gave us an account of his journey. After dinner Mr. Lister and I spent some time in prayer, at 5 o'clock we rode (my wife and I) to Mr. Brooksbanks. There came Mr. Elston, Mr. P. and several friends to visit us. He gave us an account of his robbery. And there we lodged.

12. Thursday to Hague Hall, thence to Alverthorp, dined at Jo. Kirk's, walked to visit Mrs. Naylor, Mr. Wadsworth. Lodged at J. K.

13. Friday home.

24. Tuesday writ two letters to my son John and to my lad at Mansfield [Senior].

July, 1684.

16. I had (Wednesday) appointed some friends to meet me in prayer under my pressing burden concerning my son John.

21. Monday went with his sister and her children to Knaresborough Spaw thro' Bradford to Pool. Dined at Tristram Tomlinsons, came to Sweet Spaw about 5 o'clock. Lodged at widow Baxters.

22. Tuesday Coz Nath Heywood went to prayer. We walked to Sulphur Well. I drank five glasses which purged me. We returned with widow Baxter, so my sister her son and two daughters removed

to a cheaper house, one Allens. Mr. Abr. Dawson and I came homewards. Dined at Bramhup with Mr. Dineley: so to Idle where I preached in the evening at Tho. Ledger's to a full company.

24. Wednesday home with Mr. Abr. Dawson, found his son Eli. Received letters from my son, I was a little comforted. Thursday writ to Lady Halton.

August, 1684.

11. Monday went to Denby calling on Mr. Richardson by the way. Lodged at Mrs. Cotton's.

12. To widow Robucks, so by Barnsley to Mr. Wadsworth's of Swathe Hall, thence to Mr. Westby's at Ranfield.

13. Wednesday spent in conversation &c. at Mr. Westby's. That not being the day.

14. Thursday engaged in a thanksgiving service. Mr. Wright prayed and preached. Came to Mr. Wadsworth's at Swathe Hall.

15. Friday home dining at Mr. Thorpe's by the way.

17. Sunday I begun about 5 o'clock, went to prayer, read my text, but immediately Halifax Bailiffs came upon us. Shewed me a warrant. Engaged me to appear before Justice Horton. So went away. I went with my wife to James Tetley's, preacht my sermon there to a few. Dined there. Came to the Chapel. Went home. Preached at I. L. had a full assembly. Full assistance on Luke 2.29.30. It was a sad yet sweet day.

18. Monday in the morning being to appear before the Justice of the Peace. God helped me mercifully by his spirit to commend myself into his hands by a solemn hour of prayer, and then addressed myself to goe. Met the bailiffs who guarded me thither, hurried me there. Mr. Horton was moderate. Bound me over to the sessions. J. P. and J. B. were sureties I returned home with them to the joy of my family, neighbours.

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Halifax Parish Church Registers.

Continued from Yorkshire Notes and Queries, page 322.

Henricus f. Johannis beuerley de Sowerby } xxv.
Grace f. Jacobi Lyster de Halifax }

Hic incipit mensis Maij, Anno. Dm. 1542.

Johanna f. Richardi banks (qd paupese) parochie de Wakefeld, prm.

Baptisms 1543.

John f. Richard Nycoll, Halifax, *Mch.* 25.
Agnes f. John Crabtre, Sowrby, ,, 26.
John f. Thomas Herryson, Halifax, ,, ,,
Johana f. Henry Pyghylles, Warley, ,, 30.
Isabella f. John Gawkroger, Sowrby, ,, ,,
Margaret, Wm. Deyne, Warley, *April* 3.
Sibella, George Gordeyne, Hiprom, ,, ,,
John, Jacobi Boythes, Ovenden, ,, 6

B. John f. bast. Tho. Scherde, Agnes Davy, ,, 8
Agnes, Wm. Northend, Hipprome, ,, 11
Agnes, Jacobi Lyster, Hx. ,, 14
Xpofer, John Haldesworth, Warley, ,, xv
Grace, Robt Berstow, Hx. ,, ,,
Gilbt., Richd. Saltonstall, Warley, ,, 16
Agnes, Wm Poterton, Warley, ,, 17
Agnes, Richd Hemingway Northor. ,, 19
Elizth, Thomas Campenott, Ovenden ,, ,,
Johana, Tho. Harreson, ead. ,, ,,
Grace, Will. Ffirth, Lyghtaslylles, ,, ,,
B. John, Robt. Teysdale, Johane Gyll, ,, 24
Jas., Rich. Mawde, Warley, ,, 25
Edward, Edward Thorpe, Lyghtclyff. ,, 29
Jacobus, Rich. Howway, Ovenden, ,, ,,
Grace, Tho. Brygge, Warley, ,, ,,
B. Wm., John Gleydehyll, Elizth. Wodde, *May* 1
John, Dion Haldesworth, Hx., ,, 4
Agnes, Wm. Soytell, Sowerby, ,, 8
John, Edwd. Haldesworth, Myggeley, ,, 10
Margaret, Gilbt. Drake, Warley, ,, 11
Elizth., John Holdefeld, Sowerby, ,, 11
Robt., Edwd. Hingham, Norland, ,, 12
Elizth., Wm. Lyster, Halifax, ,, 13
John, Thom. Smythe, Skyrcote, ,, ,,
Jas., Nicholas Hyrde, Northor, ,, 17
Anna, John berstow, Halifax, ,, 18
Elizth., Edwd. boythes, Ovenden, ,, ,,
Jas. / Alice } Rich. Murgaterode, Warley, ,, 21
Henry, Henry Herteley, ,, ,,
Anna, Robt. Stanclyff, Hx., ,, 22
Agnes, Rich. Romesden, Warley, ,, ,,
Johana, Galfridi Tatrsall, defunct, Warley, ,, 25
Alice, Wm. Whytley, Hiprome, ,, 28
Thos., Thos. Wytteman, Sowrby, ,, ,,
Jacobus, Gilbt. Baroclough, Northor, ult. ,,
Johanna f. Xpofer felde, Sowerby, *June* 2
B. John f John Ratclyff, Alice Stanclyff ,, 3
Richard, Edwd. Prestley, Sowerby; ,, 5
Maria f. *bast.* Edwd. Broadeley, Christabella Oldfield, *June* 6
Edward, Edmund Tatrsall, Sowerby, ,, 9
Thos., John Hertley, Halifax, ,, 13
Alice, Thos. Wylson, ,, 15
Edwd., Edmund Mylner, ,, 15
Richd., Jacobus Spyue, Warley, ,, 16
Anna, Jas. Oldfeld, Ovenden, ,, 17
Wm., John Woode, Ovenden, ,, 19

B. Wm., John Frithe, Ysabell Hall, ,, ,,
Marcus, Edr. Lume, Soweby, ,, 26
Geo., John Hopkynson, ead. ,, ,,
Isabella, John Eytall, Halifax, ,, 27
Johana *bast.* Thom. Mawde, Hx. Johanna Wadsworth, ,, 29
Agnes, John Bryge, Sowerby, *July* 1
Agnes, Wm. Smyth, Warley, ,, 2
B. Elizth., Edwd. Waterhouse, Agnes Diconson, 4
Thomas, John Drake, Warley, ,, 5
Grace *bast* Robt. Loyge, Margt. Byrstow, ,, 9
Richd., Wm. Berstow, Ovenden, ,, 13
Johana, John Kyng, Skircote, ,, 13
Wm. *bast* Wm. Tatrsall, Mgt. Brodeley, ,, 13
Agnes, Wm. Eckisley, Southorum, ,, 20
Isabella bast. John Wylkynson, Ovenden, ,, 21
Alice, Jas. Yrelande, Halifax, ,, 21
Robt., Robt. Brygehouse, Northor. ,, ,,
John, Wm. Marcer, Hx. ,, 23
Richd., John Bryge, Ovenden, ,, 23
Christabella, Edward Crowther, Myggeley, ,, 26
Sybella, Rich. Stoks, Southowram, ,, 27
John, John Murgatrode, Sowerby, ,, 29
John, John Harcher, Northowram, ,, ,,
Elizth., Wm. Hirde, Warley, ,, 30
Elizth., Ric. Claye, Sowerby, ,, ,,
John, John Heyton, Halifax, ult.
Thomas, Robt. Shepeley, Hx. *Aug.* 4
B. Grace, Robt. Loge, & Mgt. fodell, indegent, ,, 4
John, Brian Ottes, Northor. ,, 6
James, Egidii Greyves, Shelf, ,, 8
William, Richd. Lystr, Halifax, ,, 13
Anna, John Wood, ead. ,, 13
John, Jas. Spense, Halifax, ,, 16
Isabella, Wm. Saltonstall, Shelf, ,, ,,
Margt., Robt. Whewwall, Ovynden, ,, 17
Michael, Thomas Brodeley, Halifax, ,, 18
Edward, John Gawkeroger, Sowerby, ,, ,,
Thos., Geo. Beaumont, Halifax, ,, 20
Edwd., Edwd. Saltonstall, Warley, ,, ,,
Isabella, Rychd. Byrkheide, Hx. ,, 22
Johanna, Arthur Gybson, Northor. ,, 23
Richd., Edwd. Clayton, Hx. ,, 24
Isabella, Thos. Bentham, Northor. ,, 25
Thos., Wm. Sharburgh, Halifax, ,, ,,
Pelagia, Wm. Vicars, Ovynden, ,, 26
Anna, John Harryson, Hx. ,, 29
Anna, Jas. Waterhouse, Southor. ult.
Isabella *bast.* Thos. Whytacre, Mgt. Blackbourne, *Sep.* 1

Margt., Brian Sunderland, Northorum, ,, 2
Margt., John Halsteade, Warley, ,, ,,
Richd., Robt. Somrskales, Hx. ,, 4
Margaret, Richd. Wylson, Hx. ,, 6
Agnes, Thos. Oldefeld, Warley, ,, 10
John, Robt. Smyth, Hx. ,, 12
Wm., Ric. Hame, Southor. ,, ,,
Gregory, Ric. Bolton, Hx. ,, 14
Thos., John Boythes, Skyrcote, ,, 16
Wm., John Haldesworth, Hiprom, ,, 20
Michael, Edwd. Kyngstone, Warley, ,, ,,
Christabella *bast.* Wm. ffornes, Isabella Bentley, 21
Jas., Wm. Murgateroyd, Warley, ,, 22
John, Oliver Crowther, Skrycote, ,, 28
John, Henry Skelton, Sowrby, ,, 29
Margt., John Waddesworth. Sowerby, ult.
Sebella, Richd. barns, Halifax, *Oct.* 1
Eufemia, Wm. Clyff, Halifax, ,, 2
Johanna, Pennyngton, Skyrcote, ,, 14
John, Wm. ffawkes, Halifax, ,, 17
B. Helena, Edwd. Hanson, Alice Tomlinson ,, ,,
B. Johana, Wm. Lee, Johana bewkt, ,, ,,
Isabella, John best, Ovenden, ,, 18
Jas., Edwd. Dobson, Sowerby, ,, ,,
Anna, Gilbt. Oldefeld, Halifax, ,, 19
Richd., Richd. Waterhouse, Warley, ,, 26
John, Christfr. Riley, Northorum, ,, ,,
Ralph, Helefei Nutter, Hyprom, ,, ,,
Johana, John Cokeshott, Sowerby, ,, 27
Richd., John Bynnes, Warley, ,, ,,
Xpofer, John Murgatrode, ead, ,, ,,
John, John Sug als Robt., Hyp. ,, ,,
Edward, John Riley, Sowby, ,, 28
Alice, Henry Rayneforth, *Nov.* 1
Thomas, Seth Haldesworth, Ovenden, ,, 4
Richd., John Crabtre, Sowerby, ,, ,,
Anna, John Clough, Northorum, ,, ,,
Ric., Edwd. Hooll, Lyghtclyff, ,, 7
Wm., Wm. Thorneton, Hiprom. ,, 8
Agnes *bast.* John Heyton, Eliz. Greenwood, ,, ,,
Eufemia, John Hawworth, Agnes Reynr. ,, ,,
Edmund, John Ryley, Norland, ,, 9
Richd., Robt. Tewesdale, Hx, ,, 10
Richd., Wm. Walton, Ovenden, ,, 10
John, Wm. England, Warley, ,, 10
Elizth., Richd. Colteman, Halifax, ,, 10
Henry, John Bentley, Sowerby, ,, 13
Richard, John Watrhouse, Sowerby, ,, 14

Helena, Egidii Huchson, ead, ,, 14
Henry, Alan Pennyngton, Ovenden, ,, 15
Jas., Thos. Dobson, ,, ,, ,,
Homfry, Gilbt. Philyppe Sorby, ,, 19
James, William Thorpe, Brygehouse, ,, 21
Thos., Edward Fforness, Sowrby, ,, 28
Thos., Robt. Mylner, Warley, ,, 29
B. Maria, John Mygley, Mary Townhende, ult.
Robt., John lumme, Sorby, *Dec.* 2
James, Edward Stanclyff, Northor, ,, ,,
Robt., Wm. Heryneshaw, Sowby, ,, 6
Thos., Thos. Smythe, Halifax, ,, 13
B. Roger, John Lokewood, Agnes brodeley, ,, ,,
Thomas, Brian Walker, Hiprome, ,, 15
James, John Clayton, Sowthor, ,, 17
Eufemia, John Beryne, Halifax, ,, 21
Gregory, Richd. Sowood, Northor, ,, 23
Helena, Jas. Hemingway, Norland, ,, 24
Sibella, Wm. Hyllyngworth, ,, 24
John, Wm. Hedylston, Halifax, ,, 26
Agnes, Thomas Hemingway, Southor, ,, ,,
Gilbt., Gilbt. Holl, Hiprome, ,, 28
Johana, Ric. Mychell, ,, ,,
John, Wm. Grenefeld, Northorum, ,, 29
B. John, John Sowtyll, Margt. Hornr. ,, ,,
Henry, John Smyth, Northorum, *Jan.* 1
John, Geo. Dukworth, Sowerby, ,, 2
Johana, John Hawmonde, Northor, ,, 3
sepult John Edmd. fforness, Sowrby, *bapt* ,, 5
Wm., John Vycars, Schelff, ,, ,,

—o—

TE MAH DEAR FREND MARY.*

Ah deant intend te hire agean,
Far Jack's detarmin'd, cum what may,
Te mack mah hev him he is fain,
Neah matter what t'oad fooaks say.

He's gahing te be a datal man,
An oad Bob Broon al gie him wark,
He'll tak a hoose sean as he can,
And dissent mean te loup it dark:

For Uncle's promis'd him a coo,
An tonops for it hoaf at year,
An nobbut we get winter throo,
We see neah kasion far te fear.

* From *Malton Messenger*, dialect corrected by Robert Mortimer.

There's itting for it hit looan,
Far which he says there's nowt te pay,
An that leaks sumthing like all gain,
But ah sed tive him 'Get away.'

'Where mun e gan,' sez he te me,
'Why wheare thah likes, far me,' ah sed,
Then he sed 'Why al gan wiv thee
Tit church e neah tarm an be wed.'

'Noo dis thah mean it, Jack,' sed ah,
'As sere as Mart'mas is here,
If thoo'l hev me, ah mean te try
Te tak thah yam bit end at year.

Ah sarned teetotal lang ago,
An seaved me brass, av thorty pund,
An thoal hev summut, deant say no,
Ah no thoal hev a lartle fund.'

'Why, Jack,' sed ah, 'ah hevent mitch,
Just twenty pund is all me stare.
He teak and kist mah, sed 'We're rich,
An ah kist him, we sed ne mare,

But off te Moton, bowt a ring
Fra that chap wiv a queer neam.
An if thoe's wanting onny thing,
If yance thoo gans thool gan agean;

He sels them oad grandfader's clacks,
An varry tcheap they seam te be.
An when tha gans te buy tha fracks,
Thoo'l earzee find him, gan an see,

They hev a shop e Yarkersgeat,
An another it Railway Street.
But as its getting varry leat,
Ah'l tel thah mare to moan at neet.

Last Sunday as ah sat it pew
At church, ah heard oad parson read
Oar askins oat an then a few
Began te leak at mah, indeed.

Ah was seah shamd ah'd nut been there
Had ah noan onnything aboot it.
Ah'd rader a been onnywhere
Than wear ah was thoo'l nut doot it.

Thoa'l hev te cum an be't brardsmaid,
An oad Bob Broon's te be me fadder.
Thoo'l laugh neah doat at what arve sed,
Seah noo ar'l end this lang palaver."

Ancient Deeds.

Kirkstall Abbey, &c. From the MSS. of the late Fairless Barber, Esq., F.S.A.—*Continued.*

D. 3. Two Deeds, one with one seal, the other with five, and held together by connecting two seals, the left-hand corner in each gone with damp, and parts of remainder having ink washed out. The writing has been small but very good.

The lands affected appear to be in More Allerton, and the parties are a father named Adam and his daughters, Beatrice, Agnes, Matilda, Emma, and Elena. Each is "Data apud Ledes die dominica in festo Sancte Trinitatis anno domini M° ccc vicesimo sexto. Hiis testibus—Domino Rogero de Ledes milite, Thoma le Wayt de eadem, Ricardo fratre ejus, Hugone Pycard, Willelmo Passeleu, Johanne de Oulton et aliis.

The single seal remains on one deed, but only two out of the five on the other. [Size, $6\frac{3}{4} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ inches.]

D. 4. Hac Indentura testatur quod Ego Willelmus Mauleverere de Newton dedi concessi et hac carta mea cirographata confirmavi religiosis viris Abbati et conventm beate Marie de Kirkestall in subsidium elemosine pauperum xpi ad portam unum messuagium et octo acras terre cum pertinenciis in Allerton Gledhawe que Robertus Derling tenuit ad terminum annorum et unum messuagium et duas acras terre cum pertinenciis in eadem villa que Willelmus Cissor tenuit ad terminum annorum et duo cottagia que Willelmus Mahanhawe tenuit et Margareta ffox tenet et etiam quindecem acres terre unde quinque acre jacent in Molderode et Shortbutteflatt octo acre jacentes in Toftis et in Okanholtfelde et tres acras et dimidiam jacentes in Gildsanfeld et due acre jacentes in Cotesflatt et in mora et una acra jacens in crofto dicti messuagii quod predictus Robertus Derling tenuit, et dimidia acra jacet in Caldewell Habendum et Tenendum hec omnia et singula dicta messuagia terras et Cotagia dictis religiosis et successoribus suis tota vita mei dicti Willelmi libere quiete bene et inpace cum omnibus pertinentiis suis et si Ego Willelmus sepedictus oberio infra terminum duodecim annorum a festo Sancti Martini in yeme Anno domini millesimo ccc° quadragesimo quinto. Volo et pro me et heredibus meis concedo quod dicti religiosi et successores sui dicta messuagia terras et cotagia teneant quousque dictus terminus duodecim annorum integre compleatur. Et ad hec omnia fide media et tactis sacrosanctis ad implendum obligo me et heredes et executores meos et omnia bona mea mobilia et imobilia ubicunque inventa districtione et cohercione cujuscunque Judicis ecclesiastici vel secularis. Et dicti religiosi concedunt quod si Ego in fine dicti termini duodecim annorum superstes fuero et bene liceat miche in dictis terris et tenementis intrare absque aliqua contradictione ipsorum inperpetuum retinere. Et Ego dictus Willelmus et heredes mei dicta messuagia terras et cotagia prefatis religiosis usque ad terminum vite mee et usque ad terminum dictorum duodecim annorum si infra eundem terminum

obiero contra omnes gentes Warantizabo. Warantizabimus defendam defendemus. In cujus rei testimonium ego dictus Willelmus Mauleverere et dicto religiosi partibus hujus carte cirographate sigilla nostra alternatum apposuimus. Hiis testibus Johanne de camera de Neutona, Thoma le Gayt de Ledes, Hugone Pycard de eadem, Thomâ de Allertonâ, Willelmo atte Wode et multis aliis. Data apud Kirkestall die lune proxima ante festum. Sancti Andree Apostoli. [sexto Kalendas Novembris. Anno supradicto.] [Size, $9\frac{3}{8} \times 4\frac{1}{4}$.]

D. 6. Hec Indentura Testatur quod Ego Willelmus Mauleverer de Newton pauperum xpi ad portam ad Kyrkestall Abbey, in subsidium elemosine unum messuagium cunc acra terre in Allerton Gledhawe que Robertus Derling . . tenet ad terminum . . . . . messuagium et duas acras terre cum pertinenciis in eadem Villa que Willelmus Cissor tenet ad terminum annorum et duo . . Willelmo Mal. [an haw] tenebat Margareta Fox tenet et etiam quindecem acras terre unde quinque acre . . . . . Olderode et in short buttflatt et tres acre jacent in toft et in Skauholtfelt et tres acra dicta (sic) jacent Gildsawfeld et due acre jacent in Cotes flatts in Mora et una acra jacet in crofto dicti messuagii quod Robertus Derling tenet, et dimidia acra jacet in Caldwell habendum etc.

Et si Ego Willelmus sepedictus obiero infra terminum decem annorum a festo Sancti Martini in yeme A.D. Millesimo ccc^{mo} quadragesimo quarto. Volo et quod dicti religiosi et successores sui dictam messuagiam teneant quousque dictus terminus decem annorum integre compleatur et ad hac omnia fide media et tactis Sacrosanctis ad implenda obligo me etc. et omnia bona mea etc. districtione et coercioni cujusdem judicis Ecclesiastici vel secularis et dicti religisiosi concordeut (sic) quod si ego in fine dicti termini decem annorium superstes fuero bene liceat michi in dictis terris et tenementis intrare et absque aliqua contra dictione ipsorum in perpetuum retinere. Et Ego etc. . . . . Warantizabimus etc.
Testibus Johanne de Camera de Newton, Thoma le Gayt de Ledes, Hugone pycard de eadem, Thoma de Allerton, Willelmo atte Wode et Multis Aliis. Datum apud Kirkestall sexto Calend. Novembris anno supradicto. Seal lost.

D. 5. Hec indentura testatur quod Nos Abbas et conventus beate Marie de Kirkestall concessimus et dimisimus Willelmo Mauleverer de Neutona unam culturam terre cum prato adjacente et suis pertinenciis in teritorio de More Allerton prout jacet versus cursum aque qui dicatur Le Moreton-sik ex parte australi et terram Johannis Colman ex parte boreali extendens se a crofto Walteri le Milner ex parte occidentali usque terram Ricardi Broun ex parte orientali et que terram et pratum cum pertinenciis habuimus ex concessione ipsius Willelmi ad terminum octo annorum prout in una indentura inter ipsum et nos facta plenius continetur Habendum et tenendum predictam terram et pratum cum omnibus suis pertinenciis prefato Willelmo heredibus et assignatis suis a festo sancti Martini in yeme

Anno domini millesimo trecentesimo quadragesimo sexto usque ad terminum octo annorum supradictum plene completorum Reddendo inde per annum decem solidos argenti ad festa pentecostes et Sancti Martini per equales portiones et post terminum octo annorum supradictum dictus Willelmus heredes et assignati sui integre habeant et retineant prefatam terram et pratum cum omnibus suis pertinenciis imperpetuum absque alequa contradictione seu impedimento nostro seu successorum nostrorum. In cujus rei testimonium nos et predictus Willelmus Sigilla nostra huic indentura alternatim apposuimus. Hiis testibus Johanne Chaumberlayn, Thoma de Allertona, Willelmo Scot, Willelmo atte Wode et multis aliis. Data apud Kirkestall die lune proxima post festum Sancti Martini Episcopi. Anno Supradicto. Seal nearly all gone. [10 × 3.]

D. 7. Hec Indentura testatur quod Ego Willelmus Mauleverere de Neutona dedi et concessi et hac carta mea cirographata confirmavi Religiosis viris Abbati et conventui beate Marie de Kirkestall in subsidium elemosine pauperum xpi ad portam unam culturam etc. [premises as in No. D. 5.] Habendum et Tenendum predictam terram et pratum cum pertinenciis suis predictis Religiosis viris et successoribus suis tota vita mei dicti Willelmi libere quiete bene et in pace. Et si ego sepe dictus Willelmus obiero infra terminum octo annorum a festo Sancti Martini in yeme A.D. M. ccc°. quadragesimo sexto. Volo, etc. [as in No. 4 the term being 8 years.] Hiis Testibus Johanne Chaumberlayn de Newtona, Thoma Gayt de Ledes, Hugone Pycard de eadem, Thomas de Allertona, Willelmo atte Wode et multis aliis. Data apud Kirkestall die sabbati in festo Sancti Martini Episcopi anno supradicto. [Size, 10 × 5.]

Fragment of a Deed, one third of the dexter side being gone.

D. 12. Sciant, &c. quod Ego Willelmus de Bryghton dedi concessi et hac presenti carta confirmavi Abbati et conventui Monasterii beate Marie de Kirkestall et successoribus suis quart [partem unius messuagii et quinque acras terre et quartam partem unius acre] cum omnibus suis pertinenciis que quondam fuerunt Ade filii Jordain de Schyr . . . . . quondam fuit Johannis de Bryghtona patris mei in villa et territorio de Allertona . . . . .
quartam partem unius messuagii et quinque acras terre et quartam partem unius acre terre cum pertinenciis predictis Abbati et Conventui et successoribus suis de capitalibus dominis illius per servicia
inde debita et consueta in perpetuum. Et Ego predictus Willelmus de Brygtona et heredes mei omnia predicta quartam partem messuagii quinque acras [terre et quartam partem unius acre terre cum omnibus suis pertinenciis prefatis Abbati et conventui contra omnes gentes Warantimus et in perpetuum defendemus. In cujus rei testimonium sigillum meum apposui. Hiis testibus Roberto passelewe Johanne Scot de Newton, Roberto Mauleverer . . . . . Willelmo de Kylyngbeck, Johanne Brun et aliis multis. Datum apud Allerton . . . . Anno domini millesimo trecentesimo nonagesimo quinto et anno regni regis Ricardi [secundi post conquestum Nono decimo.]

Fine oval Seal in red wax in perfect condition attached. Device—A large fleur de lys. Legend—S. Isabelle F. Petri de Ferslay. Measuring from the centre of the tab for the seal, the deed must have been 13 × 6½. The part remaining is 8½ × 6½.

D. 8. Sciant presentes et futuri quod Ego Robertus de Grymestona filius et heres cujusdam Willelmi Ward de Neutona pro me et heredimus meis remisi relaxavi et impperpetuum quietum clamavi Abbati et conventui Monasterii de Kyrkestall et eorum successoribus totum jus et clameum que aliquo modo habere potero in tota terra solo et mora que habent in territorio de Newtona ex dono Alani de Grymestona que idem Alanus habuit ex hereditate Agnetis uxoris sue quorum heres ego sum que jacent inter viam que Vadit de Neutona ad Capellam de Allertona usque ad divisas de Staynbek. Ita quod nec ego nec heredes mei nec aliquis alius in nomine nostro aliquid juris vel clamei in dictis terra solo et mora exigere poterimus in futuro et ab omni accione exclusi sumus in perpetuum per presentes. Et Ego dictus Robertus et heredis mei omnia terram solum et moram predicta dictis Abbati et conventui et eorum Successoribus Warrantizabimus acquietabimus et in perpetuum defendemus. In cujus rei testimonium sigillum meum presentibus est appensum. Datum apud Kyrkestall decimo die mensis Octobris anno regni Regis Edwardi tercii a conquestu Anglie quadragesimo quarto. Hiis testibus Willelmo Frannk, Willelmo Gascoyne, Johanne de Carletona, Roberto de horsforth, Willelmo de Cordelay et aliis. [Size, 12½ × 2¾.]

Small round Seal in red wax still appended. Device—A priest kneeling before an altar at mass. Legend—Some letters clear, but on the whole illegible. [1370.]

D. 10. Sciant p. et f. quod Ego Johannes Sayvill de Elant chivaler dedi etc Thome de hauworth heredibus et assignatis suis omnice terras et tenementa mea que habui de dono et concessione Johannis filii Ricardi de Grenehirst in villa de Todmardeyn exceptis duabus placiis terre vocatis Netlerod et hyngroidsagh Reddendo inde annuatim mihi et heredibus meis unum denarium et obolum ad festum Sancti Martini et si contingat dictum redditum a retro esse per octo dies bene liceat dicto Johanni heredibus et assignatis suis in omnibus predictis terris et tenementis distringere et districiones retinere quousque eis fuerit satis facionem de reditu predicto simul
et expensis si que fuerint occasione ipsius redditus Habendum etc. imperpetuum de capitalibus dominis feodi per servicia inde debita et consueta. Et Ego vero predictus Johannes et heredes mei omnia predicta terras etc. . . . . Warrantizabimus etc. In cujus rei testimonium hiis cartis indentatis partes predicti alternatim sigilla sua apposuerunt. Hiis testibus Adam de Gelfeld, Johanne Gelfelde, juniore, Johanne de Onelay, henrico de hauworth, Johanne de Croslegh et aliis.

Datum apud Todmardeyn Quarto die Augusti regni regis Edwardi tercii post conquestum quadragesimo sexto [1372]. Seal gone. [Size, 10¾ × 3½.]

D. 17. Edward by the grace of God King of England and France and Lord of Ireland. To all to whom the present letters shall come greeting. Know ye that Whereas the Lord Edward late King of England our Father by his letters patent Granted and gave license for himself and his heirs so far as in him was to the beloved of us in Christ the Abbat and Convent of Kirkestall that they might acquire lands tenements and rents to the Value of 20 pounds annually as well of their own fee as of another except lands tenements and rents which they were holding from our father himself *in capite*. To Have and Hold to them and their successors for ever the Statute concerning putting of lands and tenements in mortmain notwithstanding as in the aforesaid letters of our father himself is more fully contained. We willing to bring the said grant of our father himself to due effect have granted and given licence for us and our heirs as much as in us is to Nicholas de Gisburne that he . two messuages and two bovates of land with the appurtenances in Burley juxta Ledes and Hedyngley juxta Ledes . and to the same Nicholas and John the Marshall of Colyngham, that they . three messuages and four bovates of land with the appurtenances in Over Yedon and Eccope . also to Henry Cowhird of Adel and the aforesaid John that they . one messuage two bovates and eight acres of land with the appurtenances in More-allerton juxta Gledehow, which they do not hold of us and which are worth per annum in all issues according to the true value of the same twenty shillings and six pence as by divers inquisitions therein by our beloved and faithful Gerard Salvayn our Escheator in the County of York by our command [made and into our Chancery returned . may give and assign to the aforesaid Abbat and Convent to hold to them and their successors for ever in value five marks per annum in part satisfaction of the twenty pounds of lands tenements and rents: And to the same Abbat and Convent that they the messuages and land aforesaid with the appurtenances from the beforementioned Nicholas, John and Henry may receive and hold to themselves and their successors as is before mentioned in like manner we have given a separate license the aforesaid Statute notwithstanding. Being unwilling that the said Nicholas, John and Henry or their heirs or the aforesaid Abbat and Convent or their successors by reason of the aforesaid Statute by us or our heirs should on that account be harassed in any way or troubled. Saving nevertheless to the chief Lords of that fee the services therefor due and accustomed. In Witness whereof we have caused these our letters patent to be made. Witness myself at Westminster the first day of November in the 24th year of our reign over England and of our reign over France the eleventh.

[I have purposely omitted the Latin copy. J.H.T.]

D. 20. To all the faithful of Christ to whose knowledge the present writing shall come Alexander de Marwyke residing in Gled Allertona Greeting in our Lord everlasting. Know all of you that I in my own proper power have given granted and by this my present charter confirmed to God and the Abbat and Monks of St. Mary of Kirkstall

and their successors one area of land lying in the territory of Allerton that forsooth which is called Baldewin rode between Loverode and Gervays grene with the wood growing in the same land and with all its appendages to have and to hold to the said Abbat and Monks and their successors in free pure and perpetual alms discharged and acquitted from all secular service custom exaction and demand. And I the aforesaid Alexander and my heirs the aforesaid land with the wood and its appendages as aforesaid . . . . . will warrant acquit and for ever defend. And that this gift and confirmation of this my present charter may obtain perpetual firmness to this present writing my Seal is placed. These being witnesses, William Paitefin of Heddinglay, William de Northall of Leeds, William de Allerton, William de Cimeterio of the same, William Bywater of Leeds, William de Grimestone in Allerton, Thomas de Caldecotes and others.

[Latin copy purposely omitted here.]

D. 21. Noverint universi per presentes quod nos Henricus le Cowhirdi de Colingham et Margareta uxor mea attornaverunt et in loco nostro posuimus dilectum nobis in xpo Willelmus de Lepton attornatum ad cedendum et levandum . . . nomine nostro. Abbati et conventui monasterii beate Marie de Kyrkestall in duabus acris terre cum omnibus suis pertinenciis in villa de Allerton Gledhow ratum et gratum habituri quicquid idem Willelmus nomine nostro fecerit in premissis. In cujus rei Testimonium presentibus literis sigilla nostra apposuimus. Datum apud Colingham visessimo die mensis Septembris anno domini millessimo trecentesimo nonagesimo secundo.

Two round Seals in red wax.

(1.) One with a rudely but deeply cut impression of a large fly, bee, or other insect impressed by way of device.

(2.) In a central panel, quatrefoil, the letters I.H.C. around, a legend. [Size, $10\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{3}{4}$ inches.]

D. 22. Si contingat Johannem Attewod filium et heredem Radulphi Attewod siue heredebus de suo corpore legitime procreatis obire Vult idem Johannes quod omnia terre et tenementa cum omnibus suis pertinenciis que habet habuit vel aliquo modo habere poterit in Allertones et Schadwell remaneant Willelmo Attewod fratri suo et heredibus masculis de suo corpore legitime procreatis. Et si contingat predictum Willelmum siue heredibus masculis de se legitime procreatis discedere Vult predictus Johannes Attewod quod omnia terre et tenementa que habet habuit vel aliquo modo habere poterit in Gledhow Allerton et Moreallerton cum omnibus suis pertinentiis remaneant Abbatie Sancte Marie de Kyrkestall in puram Elemosinam et perpetuam. Et quod terre et tenementa cum omnibus suis pertinentiis que habet habuit seu aliquo modo habere poterit in Schadwell et Chapelalertona remaneant Abbatie Sanctimonialium de Arthington in puram Elemosinam in perpetuam.

(Endorsed) Isti subscripti interfuerunt testificando quum Johannes Attewod dedit terras suas Ade Lepton, Willelmo Lepton, Ade del fforest.

De Gledhow Allertona—

Eadmundus ffrannks, Johannes ffrannk, Johannes Wylomotman, Johannes Andrew et Johannes Bergh.

Parcarius etc.—De Chapelalertona—

Willelmus Kylinbeck, Willelmus Broun, Radulphus Broun, Johannes miton.

De Morallertona—

Willelmus Marchall, Willelmus Spyrard, Filius ejusdem Willelm, Johannes Elysotinagh et plures alii. [Size, $9\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{3}{4}$.]

D. 23. Sciant etc. . . . quod ego Ricardus fulur dedi etc. Willelmo haggar in libero et puro maritagio cum Cecilia filia mea duas acras terre in territorio de Chapel Allertona quarum una jacet in campo qui vocatur Cangel et unum caput abuttat versus orientalem et alterum versus occidentalem et dimidia acra abutttat versus orientalem et extendit versus australem super Caysel Rodes et dimidia acra jacet orientali et occidentali super Bruningrode tenendum et habendum illus duas acras terre dicto Willelmo et Cecilie uxori sue et filie mee et eorum heredibus inter eas procreatis libere quiete bene et inpace imperpetuum Reddendo inde annuatim mihi et heredibus meis unum par Cyrothecarum ad notate pro omia servitio seculare exacione et demanda. Et ego etc . . . Warrantizabimus etc. Et ut hec mea donacio et carte mee confirmatio rata et stabilis in perpetuum permanent sigilli mei appositione illam roboravi. Hiis testibus Willelmo de Allertona, Alexandro de Morewyke, Willelmo de Cymeterio, Willelmo de Grimeston, Willelmo Scot, Thoma filio Matilde, Petro de Ferslay, Willelmo de berecroft, Rogero filio Bernardi, Rogero filio Wyllelmi et aliis. Seal gone. [Size, $9\frac{1}{4} \times 3\frac{3}{4}$.]

D. 25. Sciant presentes et futuri quod Ego Alexander de Morewyc manens in Allertona dedi concessi et h. p.c. mea sigillo meo impressione imperpetuum confirmavi Margarete filie mee Toftum cum edificiis quod fuit Radulfi de Morewyc et omnes pertinentes unius bovate terre in territorio de Allertona ad unum toftum pertinentes cum pertinentiis suis infra Villam de Allertona et extra tenendum et habendum de me et heredibus meis dicti Margarete procreatis cum omnibus pertinentiis libertatibus communibus asiamentis ad predictam terram et toftum pertinentibus Reddendo inde annuatim predicta Margareta Willelmo pe Allirton capitali domino dimidiam libram piperis at festum Natalis Domini pro omnimodis secularibus serviciis . . . . . exacionibus et demandis salvo tamen forinseco servicio domini Regis pertinente ad tantam terram in eadem villa et Ego predictus Alexander et heredes mei predicte Margarete et heredibus ab eadem procreatis predictam terram cum tofto et edificiis et cum pertinenciis suis et libertatibus et asseamentis prescriptis. Scilicet in bosco in moris in pastura in pratis in viis in semitis et in omnibus locis dictam Villam de Allertona contingentibus pro predicto servicio contra omnes gentes Warrantizabimus ad quietabimus et inperpetuum defendemus. Ut hec mea donacio concessio et carte mea confirmacio Robur inposterum

firmitatis optineat plenissimum presenti Carte Sigillum meum apposui. Hiis testibus Willelmo pyctavense, Alexandro de Ledes, Willelmo de Allirtona, Willelmo Scotico de Newton, Willelmo de Grimeston, Ricardo forestario, Willelmo Blund de Eltoft, Hugone de Eltoft, Willelmo de Cimiterio et Aliis. Seal gone, and tab for it remaining has been split and twisted. [8 × 3¾.]

D. 27. Sciant presentes et futuri quod nos Johanes Skotte de potternewton, Johanes de Kylyngbek de Chapelallertona, Johannes Poleyn et Ricardus Poleyn dedimus concessimus et hac presenti carta confirmavimus alicie uxori Willelmi de Kylyngbek unam medietatem omnium terrarum et tenementorum cum omnibus suis pertinentiis que habuimus ex dono et ffeoffamento dicti Willelmi de Kylyngbek in villis de Chapelallertona potternewtona Allertona-Gledhow et Kylyngbek. Scilicet cum reversione medietatis ominum terrarum et tenementorum que Agnes mater dicti Willelmi tenet in ejusdem Villa nomine dotis et que post decessu dicte Agnete predicto Willelmo de Kylyngbek de jure hereditario descendere debeat Habendum et tenendum omnia predicta terras et tenementa scilicet cum reversione in medietate predicta cum omnibus suis pertinentiis post decessu dicte Agnetis prefate Alicie et heredibus interdictos Willelmum et Aliciam legitime procreatis libere bene quiete et in pace de capitali domino feodi illius per servicia inde debita et de jure consueta. Et nos vero predicti Johannes Johannes Johannes et Ricardus et heredes nostri medietatem omnium terrarum et tenementorum predictorum cum medietate reversionis predicte cum omnibus suis pertinenciis post decessum dicte Agnetis prefate Alicie et heredibus inter dictos Willelmum et Aliciam legitime procreatis contra omnes gentes Warrantizabimus inperpetuum. In cujus rei testimonium huic presenti carte sigilla nostra apposuimus. Hiis testibus Roberto passelew, junr., Willelmo Passelew de Ledes, Willelmo Snell de eadem, Johanne Frannke de Gledhowallertona, Willelmo Bryghton, Willelmo Gybson et aliis. Datum apud Chapelallerton in festum translacionis Sancti Thome Cantuarensis Archiepiscopi Anno regni regis Ricardi secundi post conquestum Anglie Quartodecimo.

First seal only remaining, partly broken, small and of green wax. Device, a small heater shaped shield within a triangle medievally treated. Arms not clear and inscription round not legible. July 7, 1390. [12 × 4.]

D. 28. Attached to D. 29 are two quitclaims. One by William de Cordelay "filius Heugonis de Cordelay quitclaiming to Willelmo de chouethorp et Margarete uxori sue" all his right and claim in half a bovate of land in campo Gledhowe Allertona "quam Heugo de Cordelay pater meus et Agnes uxor ejus mater mea Margarete filie Willelmi de Allertona vendiderunt."

Test. Thoma le Chaumberlayn de Newton, Willelmo Scot de eadem, Willelmo Maulivrer, Thoma de Allertona, Willelmo attewod et multis aliis. Data apud Allertona die Jovis proxime ante festum Sancti Gregorii papi anno domini millesimo ccc° xx° quarto.

Round Seal in whitey brown wax still attached. Device, an Eagle displayed. Legend, undecipherable. [$7\frac{3}{8} \times 2\frac{7}{8}$.]

The other quitclaim is by Alexander son of William de Allertona "Willelmo de Chouthorp et Margarete uxoris sue" in a toft and croft and bovate in Allerton viz. illis que Willelmus de Allertona pater meus dedit in sua propria potestate Margarete filie sue uxori predicti Willelmi de chouthorp. Witnesses—Alexandro de Ledes, Willelmo Paytefin, Ricardo de la Northall, Willelmo le Wayte de Ledes, Thoma de Caldecotes, Johanne de Grymstona, Thoma de Morewyk et Multis Aliis.

Small Seal in green wax still attached. Device, on a shield, a squirrel. [8 × 4.]

D. 29. Notum sit omnibus presentibus et futuris quod Ego Willelmus de alretona concessi dedi et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi Margarete filie mee totum illud thoftum et croftum et totam illam bovatam terre quam Ricardus Crakoynne de me tenuit in villa et territorio de alretona Habendum et Tenendum sibi et heredibus suis de me et de heredibus meis in perpetuum libere pacifice et integre cum omnibus pertinenciis libertatibus in boscis planis pratis pasturis moris turbariis et in omnibus locis communis et aesiamentis predicte Ville Reddendo inde annuatim mihi et heredibus meis dimidum libram cimini infra natali domini pro omnibus serviciis accionibus et demandis saleo mihi et heredibus meis forinseco servicio pertinento ad unam bovatam terre in eadem Villa Et Ego Willelmus et heredes mei predictam terram cum pertinenciis prefate Margarete et heredibus suis Warrantizabimus defendemus et aquietabimus in perpetuum in cujus rei testimonium presenti scripto sigillum meum apposui. Hiis testibus Domino Alexandro de Ledes, Rogero de la Northalle, Willelmo paytefin, Thoma de Caldekotes, Grimston, Thoma de Morewyk, Thoma de Gypton et aliis.

The greater part of a small oval Seal in whitey brown wax still attached. [$8\frac{1}{4} \times 3\frac{3}{4}$.]

D. 31. Know present and to come that I Robert son of Peter de Alreton have given granted and by my present charter confirmed to Peter my son by his homage and service one oxgang of land in Alreton with all its appurtenances without any reservation which William Tracy held with a toft and Croft to that oxgang of land belonging To hold of me and of my heirs to him and his heirs in fee and hereditarily freely and quietly in wood in plain in meadows in feeding grounds in ways in paths in moors in marshes and in all easements and free commons and liberties to that oxgang belonging Rendering therefor yearly to me and my heirs xij pence for all service and all demand forsooth vi pence at Pentecost and vi pence the feast of St. Martin Saving foreign service as much as belongs to one other oxgang of land in the same town of one and the same fee xvij karucates of land making one Knights fee And I Robert and my heirs will warrant to the said Peter and his heirs the aforesaid oxgang of land with a toft and croft and with all its appurtenances against all

men These being witnesses Matthew del Bran William Paitefin Peter de alta Ripa Robert Scot Alan de Grimston John de Girton Peter de Osmundthorp Thomas Bywater William de Colesunrode and others.

Perfect round seal in green wax still attached. Device, a fleur de lys upside down. Legend— + SIGILL. ROB. F. PETRI.

[Latin copy purposely omitted.]

A Quitclaim in very bad condition, names not legible of persons or places.

Dated at Kirkestal in festo sancti Ambrosii episcopi Anno domini isimo Among the Witnesses are Rogero de Ledes, Willelmo grammary militibus Willelmo de Scargill Thoma Chaumberlayn Thoma de Allirtonà Willelmo Scot Willelmo Maulevrer et aliis.

A perfect Seal, round, in dark green wax still attached.

In a triangular space cusped a shield bearing a voided cross.

[when perfect $8\frac{1}{2} \times 4$
remains . . $6\frac{3}{8} \times 4$]

D. 33. Sciant omnes presentes et futuri quod ego Emma filia et heres Thome filii hernesii concessi et hac carta mei confirmavi in ligia postestate mea Rogero filio Willelmo filii Hernisii unam bovatam terre cum pertinentiis in villa de Alretona illam scilicet quam Thomas pater meus dedit predicto Willelmo filio Hernisii suis in perpetuum libere quiete pacifice et integre cum omnibus pertinentiis suis siue aliquo retinemento Reddendo inde annuatim mihi et tenendam et habendam dicto Rogero et heredibus meis Duodecim denario argenti pro omni servicio et demanda medietatem at festum Sancti Johannis Baptiste et medietatem ad Natale Domini et faciendo forinsecum Servicium quantum pertinet ad unam bovatam terre octo carucate terre faciunt dimidium feodum unius militis Et Ego dicta Emma et heredes mei predictam bovatam terre cum pertinentiis Warrantizabimus adquietabimus et defendemus prefato Rogero et heredibus suis contra omnes homines in perpetuum Pro hac concessione et presentis carte confirmacione dedit mihi dictus Rogerus premanibus Quatuor Solidus argenti Hiis testibus Antonio de Alta Ripa Alexandro de Ledes Willelmo de Alretona Willelmo Scotico de Newtona ade de Wytona Henrico de Stubhus Thoma de Secroft et aliis. Seal gone. [$6\frac{5}{8} \times 2\frac{3}{4}$.]

D. 36. Know present and to come that I William son of William de Allerton have given granted and by this my present charter impressed with my seal confirmed to Richard de Stokelay dwelling in Allerton Gledehow one bovate of land in the Vill of Allerton Gledehow that Bovate forsooth which Richard Spawell formerly held in the same vill with its appurtenances as it lies in length and breadth between the land of the said Richard and land of Allan son of William father of the said William which formerly he held through the whole field To hold and to have the said bovate of land with all its appurtenances to the aforesaid Richard and his heirs or assigns of me and my heirs or

assigns Except a toft or Croft belonging to the said Bovate of land freely quietly peacefully and entirely forsooth in woods in meadows in moors and in pastures and in all liberties and common easements to the aforesaid Bovate of land with the appurtenances within the said vill of Allerton and without belonging without any hindrance or contradiction from me or my heirs Rendering therefor yearly to me and my heirs or assigns one penny of silver for all kinds of secular services customs exactions and demands to me and my heirs belonging saving foreign service as much as belongs to so much land in that Vill. I truly the said William and my heirs the said bovate of land with all its appurtenances before named as is aforesaid to the aforesaid Richard his heirs or assigns for the above noted service against all people we will Warrant acquit and for ever defend that this my gift grant and confirmation of my charter may hereafter obtain the fullest strength of firmness I have caused the present charter to be corroborated by the impression of my seal. These being witnesses William de Cimiterio of Allerton, Thomas de Caldecotes, Thomas son of Alexander de Morwyk, Thomas de . . . Alan son of Camilla de Newton, William de Grimeston in Newton, Robert de Breteby and others. Device—An estoile. [Latin copy omitted.]

D. 37. Know present and to come that I William de Chouthorp of Allerton Gledehowe and Margaret my wife have given granted by this our present charter confirmed to William son of John de Pontebelli one half Bovate of land in the vill and territory of Allerton Gledhow to have and to hold to the aforesaid William and his heirs and assigns whomsoever freely quietly and entirely with all liberties and other easements to the aforesaid half bovate of land belonging of the chief Lords of that fee by the services therefor due and accustomed and we the said William Chauthorpe et Margaret the aforesaid half bovate of land with all its appurtenances to the aforesaid William and his heirs and assigns will warrant acquit and defend for ever. In witness whereof to our present charter our seals have we affixed. These being witnesses Laurence de Arthington, Thomas le Wayte of Leeds, Hugh Pikard of the same, Thomas de Newton, Thomas de Allerton, James de Secroft, William Mauleverer and others. Given at Allerton Gledehowe on the feast of St. Martin the Bishop in the year of the reign of King Edward the third from the conquest, the fourth (1330).

Two round seals in green wax still attached. One device is a ship surmounted by a cross. + IESVS ELA. [Latin copy omitted here.]

D. 38. Know present and to come that I John de Eland have given granted and by this my present charter confirmed to Richard Harder of Todmardene and his heirs for his homage and service and for three shillings of silver which he gave to me to my hands one acre of land with a certain messuage within the division of Todmardene as it lies in a certain place which is called Todmardene heye near the le Lyttelblake Ker on the west part to have and to hold of me and my heirs to him and his heirs or his assigns. Except men of religion chief Lords and the church freely quietly entirely well and in peace

with all the appurtenances liberties and easements to so much land within the divisions of Todmardene belonging Rendering therefor yearly to me and my heirs four pence of Silver at the feast of St Martin in winter for all services exactions and secular demands. I truly John de Eland and my heirs the aforesaid acre of land with the aforesaid messuage to the abovesaid Richard Harder and his as is above written for the aforesaid service in all things and against all men and women Will Warrant acquit and everywhere for ever defend in witness whereof I have made firm this charter by the impression of my seal. These being witnesses, Henry de Howyrthe, Nicholas de Wordyl, Roger de Lytoleres, Roger de Boterwyrthe, William de Salebyry, Richard son of Elias de Todmardene, and others.

———o———

Two Centuries of East Yorkshire Dialect.

By the Rev. G. F. Crowther, M.A.

The past of England can never be without interest to English people. Although we are living in an age whose watchword is "forward!" and although many persons are unconsciously moving rapidly with the stream, there are a few who would fain linger and ask if we are not leaving behind much that is worth keeping. Let us look at the speech of the English people. In the last few years it has been enriched with many strange and uncouth words, the slang of the workshop and the office, the Americanisms and the ink-horn phrases of the "new journalism." But those who would hand on the speech of their forefathers do not look upon the magazines and newspapers of this century as wells of English undefiled. Compulsory education and greater facilities of communication are, however, quickly making this strange jargon the future speech of all England.

While there is yet time it is well to note the peculiarities of grammar and pronunciation which are still used, chiefly by the older people in different localities. The writer of this article recently met with a book published just 200 years ago, entitled "*A collection of English words not generally used,*"* by John Ray, Fellow of the Royal Society, London, 1691, 12mo. Some notes on the peculiarities of the Dialect of the East Riding of Yorkshire were contributed to the book by the Rev. Francis Brockesby, Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, and Rector of Rowley, near South Cave.

To shew how many of the peculiarities, noted by Mr. Brockesby in 1691, have survived until 1891, his remarks in slightly altered form, are given below, followed by a list of words and phrases still in use in the East Riding.

(i.) Many words were then varied by changing *o* into *a*, but Mr. Brockesby thought the latter sound might represent the more ancient pronunciation. Thus both was pronounced *bath;* bone, *bane;* work, *wark.* With the last he compared the form adopted in the names

*This book is omitted from the list of works given by Mr. John Nicholson in the "Folk Speech of East Yorkshire," 1889.

Newark, Southwark. For more, they said *mare;* as *mickle mare*, much more. For home, they said *hame;* hence we get proper names of towns ending in ham, as Fulham, Streatham. For worse they said *ware* and *war*. For stone, *stane;* so the stony town was called Stanton. From the verb "to bear" was derived the word "borns," children, pronounced *barns*. Knopweed, which was named from the knops on the top, was called *knapweed*.

(ii.) In many words the aspirates were left out, both after the letter *c* and also at the end of the word. Thus for chaff they said *caff;* for churn, *kern;* whence butter-milk was called *kern-milk*. For chest they said *kist;* for lath, *lat;* for bench, *bink;* for church, *kirk;* for pitch, *pick;* for thatch, *thack;* for thatcher, *thacker*.

(iii.) In many words *ol* and *oul* were pronounced as au (or) or *awe*. For cold, they said *caud;* for old, *aud;* for elder, *auder;* for wolds, *wauds*. On this word Mr. Brockesby makes the following observations: "The ridge of hills in the East, and part of the North Riding of Yorkshire, and sometimes the country adjoining are called the wauds: but that which lies under the hills, especially down by the Humber and Ouse side, towards Howden, is called by the country people the *Lowths*, that is the low country, in contradistinction to the *wauds;* though some call all the East Riding, beside Holderness, and in distinction from it, the wauds."

(iv.) In some words *oo* was pronounced as *eu*. Thus cool, fool, enough, became *ceul*, *feul*, *eneuf*. In other words *oo*, *o* or *oa* became *ee*. Thus for door, they said *deer;* for floor, *fleer;* abroad, *abreed;* go, *ye;* poison, *peuson;* no, *ne;* so, *se*. The word *throng* meant busy; thus *se throng*, so full of business.

(v.) They omitted the *s* of the possessive case; thus for Jackson's wife, they said *Jackson wife;* for brother's coat, *brother coat*.

(vi.) They placed *y* before some words beginning with vowels. Thus one, once, early, ewes, became *yane*, *yance*, *yarely*, *yowes*.

(vii.) To the end of some words they added *en*, as *mastigen*, *docken*, *bracken*. For straw, claw, they said *strea*, *clea*.

The chief points of Mr. Brockesby's letter on the speech of 1691 have been noted above, and his divisions followed. On turning from that letter to examine the everyday speech of the East Riding people now, it will be found that many local peculiarities have outlived this interval of 200 years. The points of agreement at the beginning and end of this period are so striking that it is hardly necessary to call attention to them one by one. In the *Folk Speech of East Yorkshire* Mr. John Nicholson has given a long list of local words and expressions used in the town and neighbourhood of Hull. Although great care has evidently been spent in compiling this list of words, it is by no means complete. Nor is this incompleteness to be wondered at, if we bear in mind that Mr. Nicholson is almost the only writer who has, in late years, made a special study of the speech of East Yorkshire.* The author of this article has made a list of words and

* Messrs. Ross, Holderness, and Robt. Mortimer must be added.—*Ed.*

phrases still in use in the country round Watton, a village on the high road between Beverley and Driffield. To give a clear notion of the East Riding dialect, it will be necessary to treat first of the pronunciation, then of grammatical peculiarities, and lastly of unusual words and phrases. But with regard to the latter, in the case of such a word as *skeer*, akin to scare, it is not easy to decide whether this form should be considered as being entirely due to faulty pronunciation, or whether it have not already become a new word.

I.—Pronunciation.

e	sometimes has the sound of	*a:*	thus,	weak	becomes	*wake.*
i	,,	,,	*a:*	,,	little	,,	*lattle.*
ie	,,	,,	*e:*	,,	flies	,,	*fleas.*
o	,,	,,	*e:*	,,	cork	,,	*kerk.*
oo	,,	,,	*ee:*	,,	door	,,	*deer.*
ow	,,	,,	*u:*	,,	sows	,,	*sues.*

The letter *h* is omitted in the middle, or at the end of a word. Thus churn becomes *kern;* lath, *lat:* thread, *tread.*

In other words *h* is wrongly inserted. Thus Peter becomes *Pether:* fortnight, *forthnight:* tree, *three.*

The letter *y* is prefixed to many words beginning with a vowel. Thus acorn becomes yâcorn: one, yân.

There is a tendency to drawl some words especially those which have a double o. Thus book is pronounced böök, like *o* in do: grape, *grea-ape.* But the *o* in come is made short like the first syllable of comma. Other peculiarities are that always is pronounced *ollus:* against the bridge, *agen the brig*: bones, *booans:* must, *mun:* naught, *nowt:* old Daniel, *orde Dan'nel:* rinse, *wrench:* since, *sen:* stone, *stean:* through, *thruff:* tumbled, *tum'meld.* The substantive *wound* is made to rhyme with sound.

II.—Grammatical peculiarities.

Instead of "I am" the country people say "I is:" for "will you?" "*will te?*" "will ta?"

They use strong forms of the past tense:—

"*mew*" for "mowed."

"*sew*" (sue) for "sewed."

"*snew*" for "snowed."

The *s* of the possessive case is omitted.

The preposition *to* is used instead of for. Thus they say,

"What do you think *to* it?"

"We had herrings *to* tea?"

"I should like a pony *to* myself?"

The infinitive after the verb need is preceded by *to.* Thus, "You needn't *to* do that."

The preposition *with* is used instead of by or in. For instance, "I came *with* the train." A curious use of *with* occurs in the sentence, "I won't sit down *with it;*" which means, "I won't allow it to be done without interfering. *Off at* means "away at:" "she's off at

Scarborough." The adverb *while* is used instead of until: "wait *while* your father comes back."

III.—Words and expressions.

Back-end; end: "the back-end of the cart," "the back-end of the week."

Band; string. The words string and twine are seldom if ever used, all kinds of cord being known as band.

Bat; a knock or blow: "Let me have a bat at him."

Bemused; deluded, dreamy.

Bink; a bench.

Bleb; a blister.

Bramble; the fruit known as blackberries: "I've been gathering brambles."

Brig; a bridge.

Brooming; brushing: "sweeping and brooming."

Call. The village children ask one another, "what do they call you?" never "what's your name?"

Carrs; fields separated by landmarks or ditches, but not hedged in, fenland.

Chip or *Chip out;* to quarrel: "they chipped out," "the children chip together."

Chuffily; angrily.

Codgy; wee, tiny.

Conny; wee, tiny.

Cobble; to pelt with stones: "Jack cobbles the ducks."

Crib; the rack out of which horses eat.

Crowdle (dimin. of crowd); to creep close together.

Daft; stupid.

Deg; to sprinkle clothes (a laundry term).

Dothering; trembling. In some parts of England quaking grass is known as "Dothering Toms."

Eck; to mix. "They *eck* food for cattle with water."

Fair; quite, entirely: "She gave him a bat on the head and fair wasted his hat."

Farm; to court, or pay attention to a girl: "He farms a lass."

Fash; to tease or vex.

Fetch; to bring: "Fetch it back wi ya."

Few; some: "I've been making a few broth." The word is redundant like the French "de."

Ficking; struggling: "A bird is ficking in my hand."

Fight; beat: "He fights his horse:" "His mother fighted him for it."

Fit; ready: "I'll ope the gate when I's fit." "We are fit to bid her welcome," (Shakespear's Coriolanus).

Fittle; temper: "He's in good fittle."

Foot it; to dance,

Fore-elders; ancestors.

Fore-end; the beginning: "the fore-end of next week."

Fullock; a sudden movement forward: "Go down the hill with a fullock."

Fulth; fulness, plenty: "Cows eat their fulth." "As the fulthe of time was come," Metrical Homilies.

Ganning yam; going home.

Give over; leave off: "When do you give over work?"

Grip; a hollow place where one might trip, a small trench across the footpath from the road to the ditch.

Happen; perhaps.

Harken; listen: "Harken to that now!"

Heave on end; to sit up. Of a sickly wife the husband says, "she's over wake to heave on end."

Hinder end; The vowel is short as in tin: "Get to hinder end of cart."

Honey; a term of endearment addressed to a child.

Jealous; expecting, fearing: "I've been jealous of that some time." In the "Antiquary" the word is used by Sir W. Scott, "they jaloused the opening of our letters at Fairport."

Kidnapper; ghost.

Kirk; Church.

Lake; to play.

Late; to seek.

Lead; to carry corn.

Leigh (lay); a scythe.

Lig; to lie.

Ligams; legs.

Ling; heather. "The tit-lark is known as the ling-bird in the Lake District." (Yarrell).

Nim; nimble.

Nippers; children.

Pan to; to become accustomed to: "boots pan to the feet": "a man pans to his work."

"For say and promeis quhat they can,
Thair wordes and deides will never pan."
(Poems of Sir R. Maitland.)

Pike; a pointed stack, a rick.

Pleening; complaining.

Ploughed; killed. A boy in Sunday School said that "Cain ploughed Abel."

Quite better; well.

Remmle; clear away: "Remmle that rubbish."

Roop; hoarseness.

Rover; to be light headed, or wander in mind.

Sarrah; a rough place in the road, an awkward job: "that's a sarrah."

Scrooge; to crowd: "let me scrooge in."
Seaming; plain sewing.
Set. Instead of saying, "Come with me part of the way," the country people say, "Set me a piece of way."
Shem; a hoe. To hoe.
Sieve; a round basket.
Skeer; to scare, to frighten.
Skell; to upset.
Skelp; to slap.
Smit; infected: "take care, or you'll be smit."
Sneck; a latch.
Snod; to smooth over.
Snoodle; to nestle, or fall asleep; "the child snoodled in her arms."
Soke; to bake, or cook thoroughly.
Squat; quiet: "keep squat."
Stee; a ladder.
Step; to dance: "come and step it."
Stock; to set gathers: "stocking gathers."
Stook; a shock of corn consisting of twelve sheaves.
Swale; to throw.
Swath; meadow land, sward.
Sweal; to melt or fade away. "Dinna let the candle sweal." (Tales of my Landlord, by Sir W. Scott.)
Swill; to flush with water.

Teem; to pour out.
Tew; to be excited, to work excitedly: "Tom tews in his garden:" "Cows, teased by flies, go tewing about."
Thrail thruff; to trail through, grow up uncared for: "He was left and thrail thruff as best he might."
Twitchbell; an earwig.

Wankle; unsteady, unsettled: "wankle weather," "a wankle seat."
Waste; to spoil: "He soon wastes his toys."
Waster; an idle person.
Wemmle; to fall "The cart of hay wemmled over."
Whin; a furze bush.
Wick; alive, the same as "quick" (Apost. Creed).

The foregoing list of words is by no means complete: but it has the advantage of being made from a country centre, and thus gives many peculiarities which are wanting in the "Folk Speech of East Yorkshire." Some of the words such as *band* and *harken* are used in all parts of England, but not so frequently as in East Yorkshire, where their repeated utterance is one of the characteristics of the dialect of the neighbourhood. Other words such as *chuffily*, *ling*, *swath*, *sweal*, may still be found in ordinary dictionaries, and belong to the living speech of the East Riding people, although they seem elsewhere to have become obsolete.

A South Yorkshire Private Burial Record.*

The recorder of these obituary notes was Elkanah Pigott of the parish of Darfield, who lived before the time of daily papers, when the events here recorded would have been described in as many columns as he has taken lines for. He was the son of Timothy Pigott, whose father was a Dissenting Minister at Bolsover in Derbyshire, and scarcely does credit to his family by the very crude spelling in which he has executed this useful chronicle. J. S.

ACOUNT OF MY FRIENDS DECEASED.

Mary Shelitoe dyed at Pontefract October ye 26th 1755, aged 76, and mother of the Late Will$^{m.}$ Shelitoe.

Allsoe Susanah Shelitoe, dyed at Pontefract July ye 6th 1757, aged 53, she was daughter of the above Mary Shelitoe.

William Shelitoe of Pontefract, dyed September ye 19th 1778, aged 75, and son of the above Mary Shelitoe.

The Rev$^{t.}$ John Pigott, dyed at Bolsover in Darbeshire, April ye 16th in the yeare 1742, aged 77, he was a Desenting Minister.

Allsoe Susanah ye Daughter of John Pigott, dyed at Bolsover in Darbeshire, October ye 10th in the yeare 1766, aged 66.

Allsoe Timothy Pigott the son of the Rev$^{t.}$ John Pigott, of Great Houghton, dyed February ye 4th in the yeare 1787, aged 85 years.

Allsoe Elizabeth Pigott, the wife of Timothy Pigott, dyed June ye 22nd beeing Tuesday and in the yeare 1790, aged 80, yeare and a half.

Allsoe Hephzibah Pigott the daughter of Timothy Pigott, dyed at Billingley, April ye 17th and in yeare 1798, aged 65, Dyed of a palsey fit.

John Hall the Father of Rachel Pigott, and wife of Elkanah Pigott, dyed at Leeds February 4th 1800. aged 69 yeares, and Buried at Leeds Ould Church.

Dinah Brooke, the Daughter of Jeremiah Swift of Crook house, neare Darfield, dyed March ye 6th 1800, dyed of a Decline, aged 42, and buried at Wath Church.

William Wilson, dyed at Bolsover Woodhouse, Desember the 29th, 1782, he was much afflicted with the Stone and Cut for the Complaint in London. Aged 65 years.

Elizabeth Wilson, the wife of William Wilson, dyed at Chesterfield, in Darbeshire Mar ye 4th 1793, and both of them Buried at Bolsover Church. Aged 62.

Robert Sales dyed at Arksay October ye 6th 1804, aged 48 yeares. He was seised with a palsey at York upwards a yeare, before that ocationed his death. He married Jeremiah Swift Daughter, of Crook house.

William Pigott, son of Timothy Pigott and Brother to Elkanah Pigott, of Great Houghton, dyed January the 25th 1805, aged 74 and 9 months, he dyed of a Dropsey at his stomach and buried at Darfield

*Kindly contributed by Mr. Joseph Wood, Doncaster.

in the famley buring ground the 28th January, beeing Sunday, he was lade by his Father and Mother.

William Hopper dyed at Bolsover in Darbeshire November ye 18th 1791, aged 72 years, and Brother in law to my Father Timothy Pigott, he was a baker by Trade and formerly of Linn, and Intered in Bolsover Church porch with his name and age against the wall.

George Brook dyed at Wath March the 16th 1807, dyed of a decline or a waste, he was atorney by Profection and married Jerimiah Swift daughter of Crookhouse in Darfield parish, and was Buried at Wath the 19th of March, aged 53 years.

Dinah Swift, wife of Jeremiah Swift, of Crookhouse in the township Darfield, dyed Febry the 20th 1808, dyed of weakness and ould age, she was Joseph Wilson daughter, of Bolsover Woodhouse, Darbeshire, aged

In this Tome is deposited all that is mortal of William Pigott of Great Houghton Jentn son of the above Timothy and Elizabeth Obn the 25th of Janry 1805, aged 74. Mary widow of the said Wm Pigott and niece of the above Elizabeth in gratefull afection to there memory Erected this Tome.

Elkanah Pigott, Borne March 16th 1766, In which he departed this Life September 1814, aged 68 years, and was Buried in Darfield Church yard on 9 day of September.

Ages of my wife and myself E.P.—

*Elkanah Pigott, Borne March the 16th 1746.

Rachel Pigott birthday Sunday October the 9th, 1758, Borne at Leeds.

Marriges in our Famley.

Elkanah Pigott, the son of Timothy Pigott, was married at Stillingfleet, neare York, January the 7th 1793. Beeing plow munday, to Rachel Hall.

William Pigott the Brother to Elkanah Pigott and son to Timothy Pigott was married at Darfield to Mary Swift, of Crookhouse, daughter of Jerimiah Swift April 7th 1795, beeing Easter Tusday.

Hephzibah Swift, Daughter of Jerimiah Swift was married at Darfield to Thomas Singleton of Armthorp, near Doncaster, March the 24th 1807, she was Jeremiah Swift youngest daughter, of Crookhouse.

On my aquantance that is Dead.

Mrs. Mary Rodes, dyed at Houghton Hall, March the 14th 1789, aged 75.

Mrs. Martha Busk, the Daughter of Hans Busk Esqr. dyed on the rode from London, and niece to the above Mrs. Rodes, May the 17th 1777. Aged 17.

Mr. William Rodes, dyed at London, Brother to Mrs. Rodes, March the 29th 1740. Aged 25 years.

Dor. Marriot the Rector of Darfield dyed the 6 of May 1782. Aged 82 years.

*The chronicler of this obituary.

Mrs. Margret Walker, the Daughter of George Walker Esqr. of Midlewood Hall near Darfield dyed at London May the 3rd 1798. Aged 39 yrs

Hans Busk, Esq. of Bullhouse dyed at Leeds and Brother in Law to Mrs. Rodes of Houghton Hall, Febry the 12th 1792. Aged 75 yeares.

Mrs. James Milnes, dyed at Thorneshouse near Wakfield of a Short Ilness November the 10, 1802, aged 46, she was neice to Mrs. Rodes of Great Houghton Hall, and daughter of Hans Busk Esqr of Bullhouse.

Nathanel Pearson Esqr of Tiasshill near Darfield dyed the 15th day of September 1785. Aged 69 years.

Mrs. Hannah Shemelds, of Billingley dyed the 17th of March 1786. Aged 74 years, and sister to the Late John Shemelds, of Billingley.

William Harguit, dyed at Great Houghton May the 20th and was buried May 22nd beeing Thursday 1794. Aged 69 yeares.

William Kemp, dyed sudenley in a Lane leading from Great Houghton to Little Houghton January the 26th 1795 soposed from the keenness of the Frost that afected him to Ocasion is death, aged 45.

Thomas Blackburn, dyed at Billingley, March the 1st 1795, sopose to be a dropsey. Aged 55.

Martha Wood, of Goldthorp was by axident burnt to death by her hare taking fire May 3rd 1795, aged 50 years.

Thomas Newsam, of Great Houghton dyed sudenley or seased in a lane called the Ould more Lane Janury the 8th and buried the 11th 1796 soposed to be a aperplexey fit, and the Inquest the same day.

John Askwith, dyed at Houghton Hall in the Gates of an aperplexey May 3rd 1790. About five o'clock in the morning he was Mrs. Rodes farmer.

John Hunt, dyed at Billingley the 9th of April 1797 beeing Saboth day he dyed about 3 o'clock in the afternoon soposed to be in a deep decline. Aged 42 yeares.

John Barram, dyed at Mount Pleasant near Great Houghton March the 16th 1798, and was buried at Darfield. Aged 61 yeares.

Mary Morley, the wife of Thomas Morley dyed June the 17th 1801, she died of Child bed and soposed to be a milk fever, aged 41, and daughter of James Senior and Sarah of Billingley.

Lidiah Shaw, the Wife of William Shaw dyed at Great Houghton Agust the 29th 1802. Aged 72.

Samuel Sunderland, dyed at Billingley Desember the 9th 1802, aged 55 yeares dyed of a Decline. He was married 31 years, and a farmer 35 yeares at Billingley.

Cristifer Axworth, dyed at Darfield Febry the 7th 1803, Verry sudenley in 2 or 3 owers time Aged 83 years.

Rachel Baraclough, the wife of Thomas Baraclough dyed at Great Houghton Febuary the 16th 1803. Aged 76 years.

Joseph Box, Brother to Thomas Box, of Great Houghton dyed by an axidence in a quarey from a fall of earth and gravil near Kirby March ye 25th 1803. Aged 67 yeares.

Sarah Jackson, daughter of John Jackson, of Ederthorp, dyed at Darfield March the 29th, 1803. Aged 42 yeares, dyed of a decline.

Mary Walker, the wife of George Walker, Esq^{r} of Midlewood Hall near Darfield dyed March the 29th 1803, Aged 62 years and Mother of in Law to Mrs. Walker of the bove place, and buried Saterday before Easter, April the 9th.

Susanah Hirst, the wife of John Hurst dyed at Great Houghton, April the 8th 1803, Aged 66.

Elizabeth Hammon, the wife of John Hammon, Dyed at Billingley, April the 12th 1803, being Easter tusday. Aged 42.

Elizabeth Denton, the wife of Will^{m} Denton dyed at Billingley may ye 7, 1803. She was the fist wife to Wm Medley of Darfield bridge. Aged 52 yeares.

John Ellis, dyed at Billingley May the 18th 1803, soposed to be a deep assmay and a shortness of breath, and left a wife and four small children, Aged 41.

John Wolton, dyed at Little Houghton May the 16th 1803, he was a Talor by trade, and left a great family chargable to the towne of Little Houghton, Aged 41.

James Dowenend, dyed at Billingley June 4th 1803 aged 81 yeares, He was a very weak man in his senses and a great Ediot, and soported by the towne of Billingley from house to house.

Rebecah Popelton, daughter of Samuel Sunderland, dyed at Billingley, June the 28th 1803, dyed of a deep decline, Aged 26, she dyed in the second yeare after she was married.

Nancy Marshell, the wife of John Marshell dyed at Billingley October ye 20th 1803, dyed bleeding at the mouth soposed to be a decline. Aged 61 yeares.

Mary Wood, ye wife of William Wood and daughter of Jonathan Steemson both of Billingley dyed of ansmay [*an asthma*] November ye 27th 1803. Aged 76 yeares.

Benjamin Wood, Brother to William Wood of Billingley dyed at Brockholes near Baughtry January the 4th 1804, aged 71 yeares he was a great Farmer and a great foxhunter to the last.

Sarah Andrew, wife of Thomas Andrew, dyed at Billingley Janurey the 11th 1804. Aged 86 yeares. She was a widow 28 yeares.

Mary Shemelds, the wife of Joseph Shemelds dyed at Barnsley Desember the 30th 1803, and buried Jan^{ry} the 2nd 1804. Aged 76 yeares.

Ann Fosterd, the wife of Robert Fosterd dyed at Darfield Jan^{ry} the 4th 1804. Aged 70 yeares.

Allsoe Robert Fosterd, dyed at Darfield a fortnight after is wife. Aged 74. Jan^{ry} the 12th 1804.

Elizabeth Parking, the Daugeter of Will^{m} Parking of Ardsley dyed Jan^{ry} the 14th 1804, aged 56, soposed to be a Deep dropsy for a many yeares.

Mrs. Hannah Abot, Daughter of John Abot and sister to Nancy Hatfield both of Great houghton dyed Jan^{ry} the 20th 1804, aged 80^{ty} yeares. Dyed of a Long lingering Illness and was buried the 22nd at Darfield.

Mrs. Cook, the wife of the Rev^{t}. Mr. Cook dyed Febeurey the 20th 1804, and both of them intered in the Volt at Darfield, he was the Rector of the same place, she dyed in her 63thurd yeare of her age.

Nancy Axworth, the wife Cristifer Axworth dyed at Darfield April ye 13th 1804. Aged 75 and daughter of Wm. Cope of Great Houghton.

Nancy Nikelson, the wife of Thomas Nickelson and daughter of Thomas Cope of Great Houghton dyed May ye 19th 1804 Aged 78.

John Sanderson, dyed at Darfield of an aperplexy June ye 12th 1804, aged 72, and Formley of Little Houghton.

On Saterday June ye 2nd 1804, dyed at Egremont House, Piccadilly, London, Richard Slater Rich Esq^{r}. of Friston in this county in his 45 yeare, representative for York in the three last parliaments, he married Hans Busk Esq^{r} of Bullhouse youngst daughter.

Mary Herring, the wife of William Herring and daughter of Mary Swinding of Tinsley, died at Billingley, Jen^{ry} 4th 1801. Aged 39 yeares.

Joseph Jonson, of Goldthorp dyed at Thauparch of a short Illness in 2 ours time borne at Warnfield in the parish of Kiththorp and stward to Mr. Wintworth, aged 63, dyed Septimber ye 19th 1804.

William Shaw, dyed at Great Houghton Febery the 4th 1805, aged 82, he died of Ould age, weakness, and Infermaties; he was Mrs. Rodes farmer several yeares at Houghton Hall.

Sarah Jonson, the wife of Robert Jonson of Great Houghton dyed Febuarey the 25th 1805 dyed of a Long lingering Illness, Aged 77 yeares.

Martha Horsfold, mother to William Horsfold [Horsfall] of Ranfield, but late Billingley dyed of Ould age March ye 16th 1805, and buried at Penseton. Aged 85 yeares.

William Batty, dye at Barnsley March the 14th 1805 he married Richard Armatige daughter, of Great Houghton but formerly lived in Hickelton in Mr. Wintworth famley, Aged 53.

Godfrah Pigot, dyed of misforten at Swinten Comon by geting two much Liquer coming from Rotherom and broke is neck and dye emediatley and found March dead ye 26th 1805, he was a farmer and lived at Bolton upon Dern. Aged 39 yeares.

William Tompson, dyed at Himsworth March ye 30th 1805, he was apothecarey by Profesion and Lived at Himsworth sopose to shortened is life by drinking spirits to excess, Aged 41 yeares.

Nancy Roah, the wife of William Roah at Little Houghton April the 19th 1805, dyed of a decline. Aged 34 yeares.

Mr. James Milnes, dyed at Thorneshouse, April ye 21th 1805, he married Mrs. Rodes neice of Houghton Hall and daughter to Hanse Busk, Esqur. of Bullhouse in this County, and was Intered at Wakefield Chapel May the 1st dyed of a Long lingering Illness, Aged 49 yeares.

Elizabeth Blytheman, dyed at Billingley May the 16th 1805. Aged 69 years she was poor woman and soported by the towne of Billingley.

Thomas Cockshaw dyed at Barnsley June the 1st 1805, he was seased with a palsey a week before. He was a stationer at Barnsley for Books. Aged 68 yeares and married John Hutichison Daughter of Houghton.

Walter Reekey dyed at Wath, very sudenley September ye 4th 1805, Aged 56 years. He was a potecarey by profesion and dyed soposed to be full of Licure.

Sir Rouland Winn dyed at Nostal, October the 13th 1805, and buried at Bagby Church in the famley Volt October ye 21st he lived a life. Aged 31 yeares and his estate asends to his sisters Children.

George Rimenton, of New hall near Ardsley in the Pariah of Darfield, put a end to his life in a Outbilding, by hanging himself on a cord neeling on a tubb Jenury the 6th 1806, Aged 75 yeares, the Jurey Verdict Lunatice and out of his mind a long time.

Doraty Armer, the wife of John Armer dyed at Darfield Febry the 16th 1806, a few days Illness soposed to be a palsy fit. He was Curat at Darfield Church. Aged 47 yeares.

Jonathan Shaw, Father to Joseph Shaw, dyed at Billingley March the 5th 1806. Aged 84 yeares, and formley of Ardsley.

George Bierd dyed at Billingley June the 2nd 1806, of a Smey or dropsey, and at Last an Inflamation at the Liver. Aged 75 yeares, and a farmer at Billingley the greatest part of his time.

William Wade, age when he Dyed was 50 yeares.

John Gelder dyed at park Lodge near Little Houghton Desember ye 16th 1806, aged 77 yeares he was a great farmer and married Aame Roberts daughter of Little Houghton, he has left a son and a Daughter.

Elizabeth Ward dyed at Little Houghton Janurey the 9th 1807. She died of a deep decline. Aged 77 yeares, and buried at Darfield.

Charles Savil, and Brother to Mr. Savil of Midlewood Hall Esqr. dyed Fbebry 16th 1807 dyed at London on a Long tedious Illness and Intered at Medley Church. Aged 33 yeares.

William Wade, dyed at Melton near Wath Febry the 25th 1807, Brother to Docter Wade. Soposed to shortened is Day by Drinking Spirits.

William Parking, dyed at Ardseley near Darfield, April the 7. 1807, and was buried the 9. He was son of Robert Parking of Great Houghton formley but lived the greatest part of his time Ardsley a great Farmer. Aged 89 years.

Liass Mikelwite dyed at Billingley, May the 14th 1807, of a Canser in his throte and Bled to death, Aged 67 yeares.

Richard Mikelwite dyed at Billingley, May the 16th 1807, he was Brother to Liass Mikelwite, dyed of aperplexey fit. Aged 71 yeares.

John Hurst, dyed at Great Houghton, Feburey the 23rd 1811 of Ould age and weakness, and buried the 25th. Aged

Mary Hague dyed at Great Houghton, April ye 14th 1811, dyed of Ould age, she was Joseph Hague wife of Houghton, Aged 90 yeares.

Dame Adams dyed at Little Houghton, July ye 31st 1811, she was James Adams wife of the same place. Aged 74 yeares.

Nancy Archdale dye at Great Houghton, dyed Desmber the 1st 1811, of a lingring Complaint. She was John Archdale wife of the same place. Aged 66 yeares.

John Brooke dyed at Great Houghton Des^{mbr} the 5th 1811, dyed of Anflamation at Stomach. He was a Butcher by trade. Aged 36 yeares.

John Holsworth dyed Milnhouse near Darfield Desember the 5th 1811, his desorder was a dropsey. Aged 73 yeares a reet [wright] by trade.

John Jubb dyed at Thruncoe, Desember the 5th 1811, dyed of an Inflation at is stomech. He was a Labering Man.

Mary Harguit dyed at Great Houghton March the 12th 1812, Aged 88 yeares. She was Wm Harguit wife of Great Houghton.

Elizabeth Shaw, dyed at Kirby March the 20th 1812, she was John Robeson Daughter of Midlewood. Aged 58 yeares.

Ould William Wood dyed at Billingley May the 27th 1807, he dyed of Ould age and weakness he was a great Farmer and a good Onist man, and brought up a great famley. Aged 84 yeares.

William Beefers dyed at Little Houghton, July the 4th 1807, and was buried the 6th at Darfield he lived a profaclife as swearing and drinking. He waggoned a great deal to Doncaster. Aged 62 yeares.

John Longdal dyed at Chapelhorp near Sandel, July the 10th 1807. He was Victure of Darfield and Intered at Darfield in queare part the 13th. Aged 67 yeares.

Mary Nikelson wife of James Nikelson, and daughter of Thomas Newsom dyed at Great Houghton July 13th 1807. She dyed of a long tedious Illness. She was quite blind all her Illness and suffered a great deal. Aged 39 yeares.

John Garland dyed at Woodell November ye 27th 1807. He was the Eldest son of John Garland his Father, soposed to shortened is days by excess of Living. Aged 32, and Intered at Darfield.

John Guest, dyed at Burdwell near Wosper November ye 27th 1807, son of John Guest of Billingley he dyed of a weeks Illness, Aged 63.

William Allen, dyed at Thrunscoe, December the 11th 1807. Aged 72, and Intered at High Melton near Doncaster.

Mary Dowend, dyed at Billingley, December the 14tn 1807. Aged 67, and Intered at Darfield.

Ann Axworth, dyed at Darfield, December ye 23rd 1807. She was William Axworth wife of the same place. She dyed of aprlexey fit in 3 or four Oures time. Aged 73 yeares.

Sarah Brammah of Wath, dyed at Little Houghton, December the 25th 1807, of a weeks Illness. A Mantimaker by Profesion. Aged 38 yeares.

Thomas Talor Esq^{r} of Parkhouse neare Ardsley, dyed December the 30th 1807, and Intered at Darfield Jan^{ry} the 2ud 1808, dyed of the Black Jaundas. Aged 70 yeares.

Mary Firth, Wife of Thomas Firth and Daughter of William Wood of Billingley dyed at Hooton Roberts, Jenerey the 3rd 1808, by a fall from her horse. Aged 55 yeares.

Ann Cope, wife of William Cope, Jun$^{r.}$ dyed at Great Houghton Feb^{ry} the 7th 1808. She dyed of a Consumption and Intered at Darfield the 11th of the same month. Aged 51.

William Hurst, son of John Hurst, dyed at Great Houghton, Feb^{ry} the 20th 1808, dyed of a long lingering illness. He was a Shoemaker by trade. Aged 27 yeares.

William Day of Tias hill near Darfield, dyed March the 1st 1808, of a Dropsey Caused by excess of drinking spirits which shortened is Life. Aged 32 yeares.

Richard Pilkinton, dyed at Stormill in Darfield Parish March the 2nd 1808, of a long tedious Illness, a Miller by trade. Aged 46 yeares.

Benjamin Addams, dyed at Little Houghton March the 20th 1808, Dyed of a long, lingering Illness, and very fond of Ale and soposed to shortened days. A Milner by trade and Profesion. Aged 69 yeares.

Richard Parkin dyed at Etherthorp near Darfield March the 27th 1808, soposed to have got a surfit of Cold by driving Cattle out of the flood way in a meadow near the River. Aged 55.

Thomas Baraclough dyed at Great Houghton April the 7th 1808. Dyed very sudenley he was found dead in bed, he had been porley but a few days befor. Aged 81.

George Connoah dyed at Nuesead near Hemsworth, April the 30th 1808 soposed to dye of the cramp at his stomack. Aged 55 yeares.

Sarah Beamont dyed at Darfield Bridge, June the 2nd 1808, dyed of a long, tedious illness soposed to be a Consumption and soported by [the parish] of Darfield. Aged 62 yeares.

Jane Batty dyed at Round Green June the 23rd 1808. She dyed of a short illness in a few days illness, she was John Iveson daughter, of Billingley. Aged 39 yeares.

William Silverwood dyed at Darfield July the 29th 1808. He dyed of Ould age and weakness and laid in bed 6 or 7 yeares. Aged 77 yeares.

Annah Wite wife of Thomas Wite of Great Houghton Common dycd sudenley September the 15th 1808, she was a very lusty woman, and of a nower sickness. Aged 70 yeares.

Benjamin Sales dyed at Bawtrey on his Journey in to the South, September ye 15th 1808. He was a great farmer and graser and

lived at Wentbridge neare Pontefract, he dyed in a few owers time. Aged 77 yeares.

George Brammah dyed at Billingley November ye 7th 1808. He had fits a long time and was a great Ediot and taken is senses. Aged 18 years.

Joseph Shaw dyed at Kirby November ye 7th 1808, of a short illness an Inflation in is Body. Aged 54 yeares.

Joseph Andrew son of Sarah Andrew dyed at Billingley November the 10th 1808, dyed of a short illness, he had been porley a yeare and a half before, and been at Leeds Infirmary but no better. Aged 66 yeares.

Joseph Nussey dyed at Little Houghton December the 15th 1808. Dyed of three days illness a fever. Aged 58 yeares.

James Wolton dyed at Little Houghton December the 21st 1808. Dyed of a short illness, an inflamation in is body. Aged 59 yeares.

Elizabeth Casson wife of John Casson, dyed at New Laythes near Goldthorp, December the 26th 1808. Dyed of a lingering Consumption. Aged 37 yeares.

Dinah Creashaw wife of William Creashaw and daughter of Benjamin Adams, dyed at Barnsley, January the 25th 1809; She dyed of Child bed and Intered Barnsley. Aged 44 yeares.

John Guest dyed at Billingley Febry the 5th 1809. Dyed of ould age and weakness in an ower time. Aged 90 yeares.

Ann Iveson, Wife of Robert Iveson, dyed at Billingley Febr the 10th 1809. Dyed of ould age and weakness. Aged 75 yeares.

William Beamon, dyed at Darfield Bridge Febry the 10th 1809. A very infirm ould man, and went on Crutches a many yeares. Aged 70 yeares.

Moriah Wood dyed at Wombill Febry the 12th 1809. She was George Rimenton of Newhall sister, allso William Wood wife, of Wombill. She dyed of sore legs a long time. Aged 57 yeares.

William Pygot, dyed at Wombill of a days Illness, March ye 10th 1809. Soposed to be an Aperplexey fit, and never spoke more. Aged 66.

William Guest son of Thomas Guest dyed at Great Houghton April ye 6th 1809. He was a Carpenter by trade and dyed of Consumption Aged 54 yeares.

Richard Awcroft dyed at Hickleton, April the 6th 1809. He was a weelright by trade and hurt himself by Drinking a quantity of Jinn. Aged

James Kenley dyed at Great Houghton, April the 20th 1809, was found dead in bed. He was a Carpenter by trade and lived at Great Houghton. Aged 76.

Nancy Brammah wife of William Brammah, and daughter of Sarah Andrew, dyed at Billingley, April ye 23rd 1809. Dyed of a Dropsy. Aged 56 yeares.

Elizabeth Hill wife of Samuel Hill dyed at Darfield Bridge April ye 30th 1809. She dyed of Child bed. Aged 41 yeares.

Mrs Jonson wife of Joseph Jonson dyed at Bolton, May the 4th 1809, and Intered the 7th at Bolton. Her first husband was Mr. Shepperd, Goldthorp, near Bolton.

Elizabeth Tricket dyed at Great Houghton, and niece to Robert Day of Great Houghton, dyed June 8th 1809, of a dropsy, and buried the 11th at Darfield.

Martha Hodson, wife of Marting Hodson, dyed at Billingley June ye 14th 1809, dyed of a deep consumption and left a small family. Aged 46 yeares.

Thomas White, dyed at Great Hougton Common, July the 8th 1809, dyed of a Cut in his nee which ocasioned his death. Aged 76 yeares.

William Cope dyed at Great Houghton, July the 9th 1809. His death was Ocasioned by a trap in his finger that gangered and killed him in a little time. Aged 76 yeares.

Ebye Newsam, wife of John Newsam dyed at Great Houghton July the 25th 1809. Dyed of Childbed and a putrid fever. Aged 25 yeares.

Thomas Box, dyed at Great Houghton July the 27th 1809. Dyed of a decline and Ould age. Aged 75 yeares.

Elizabeth Hutchon, wife of Thomas Hutchon, and daughter of William Smith of Great Houghton. Dyed August the 17th 1809, dyed of a decline. Aged 43 yeares.

William Wood, came to his end by hanging himself in a crabtree near the Almshouse, near Darfield, August the 19th 1809. Aged 83.

William Wood, dyed at Wombil, near Darfield, September ye 8th 1809, dyed of an Inflation in his kidneys. Aged 65 yeares.

Sharlot Cope, dyed at Great Houghton September ye 10th 1809, dyed of a Dropsy in her head; and sister to Will^{m} Cope of Great Houghton. Aged 63.

Ann Hodson, daughter of Marting Hodson dyed at Billingley November the 4th 1809, the cause of her death by her close taking fire and so burnt as to ocation her death. Aged 8 yeares of age.

John Marriot, son of the Rev^{d} Docter Marriot was Intered in the family Volt at Darfield November the 11th 1809, his father was Rector of Darfield a number of yeares, Aged 70 yeares.

Mary Wodsworth, wife of John Wodsworth. Dyed at Little Houghton December ye 2nd 1809, dyed of a palsey fit in a short time. Aged 59 yeares.

William Hargit dyed at Darfield January the 3rd 1810, dyed of a polsey fit in four or five days time, he kept the Cross-keys at Darfield. Aged 65 yeares. He was a ringer and singer at the church.

William Smith, dyed at Great Houghton, February the 9th 1810, of ould age and weakness, he was a talor by trade. Aged 86 yeares.

Annah Brown, dyed at Billingley, February the 10th 1810, dyed of cramp at stomack in a few days time. She was soported by the town of Billingley. Aged 37 yeares.

William Marsdin, dyed at Bolton, April the 12th 1810. Dyed a putrid fever, he was a Schoolmaster at Bolton-upon-Dearn. Aged

Ann Riminton, wife of George Riminton, dyed at New Hall near Darfield, May ye 25th 1810 dyed of Childbed. Aged 33 yeares.

Mary Harguit, wife of Thomas Harguit, dyed at Darfield June ye 10th 1810, she dyed of Child bed sudenley. Aged 36 yeares.

John Garland, Esq^{r} dyed at Nether Woodall, June the 7th 1810. An ould man, Aged 88 yeares. Nether Woodall is in the parish of Darfield.

Elizabeth Hodson, daughter of Marting Hodson, dyed at Billingley, August the 5th 1810. Dyed of a Consumption, or a decline. Aged 21 yeares.

William Drury dyed at Great Houghton, August the 11th 1810. Dyed of a polsey fit and very infirm a long time. Aged 71.

Elizabeth Ostick dyed at Darfield Bridge August the 21st 1810. Dyed of ould age and weakness. Aged 93 yeares.

John Humbelbee dyed at Bolton Agust the 23rd 1810. Dyed of a short illness, he lived at Bolton, a farmer. Aged

Mary Guest, daughter of Thomas Guest of Great Houghton, dyed September the 8th 1810. She dyed of a fever in a few days time. Aged 16.

Sarah Burks, daughter of Mary Casson of Billingley, dyed at Wath September the 22nd 1810, dyed of a misscary of two Children in a weeks time. Aged 35 yeares.

Robert Tomson dyed at Millnas near Darfield, September the 29th 1810. He dyed of a short Illness. Aged 68 yeares.

George Colyer dyed at Darfield November 11th 1810. Dyed sudenley. Aged

Thomas Towend, dyed at Etherthorp, near Darfield, December the 15th, 1810. Dyed of Consumption. Aged 63 yeares.

William Townend, dyed at Etherthorp, near Darfield, December the 31st 1810. Dyed of a Dropsy at his stomach. Aged 62 yeares, Intered the 2nd of January 1811. He was a great farmer and acquired a great property.

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Curious Will. (Volume 27, Folio 5, York.) Memorandum that the xxixth day of March anno dni One thousand five hundred and ninety-seven Thomas Dallaryver of the towne of helmsley and dioces of Yorke beinge sicke and crased [in] body yett of sounde and perfect memorye praysed [be God] and beinge the sayd day in the house of Richard Percy the sayd Richard sayd unto him "how do you, man? I do not like you." And sayd also "how wilt thou bestow thy goodes yf God call yee." To the wch the sayd Dalariver answered "I will bestowe it upon my poore wife." And then one Margaret Colly wife of John Colly beinge present she said unto him "wilt thow bestowe nothinge uppon thy poore sister and children" "yf I should" sayd he "theire father will drinck it" "he never will do that" sayd the sayd Colly "why then" sayd he the sayd Daleryver "I give unto his

two children that bee now with him two gimmer hoggs betweene them" And thes wordes he spoke the sayd day and place in the hearinge and pnce [presence] of John Twedye Richard percy above sayd and Jane his wyfe with Margaret Colly above named. And there uppon they and every of them have taken there oathes.

Probate 23 July 1597 granted to helene Dallariver relict of the decd and sole executrix in said will.

The testator bearing this rare surname was probably a humble member of the old family of De la River of Bransby, which appeared at the visitations of 1564 and 1584, but seems to have become extinct soon after this latter date. The uncourtly address of Richard Percy "How do you man? I do not like you," had reference to the sad plight poor Dallaryver was in, rather than to the sick man himself, who lived but a short time after the interview. J. S.

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The Fight between the Mayor of Hull and the Archbishop of York.

In bygone times the Archbishops of York appear to have enjoyed almost regal power. The baronies of Beverley, Shireburn, Patrington, Otley, and Wilton belonged to them. They appointed for these important towns—justices, had prisons, gallows, pillories, and ducking-stools. They did their utmost to maintain law and order.

It will be gathered from the foregoing, that prelates were granted privileges which enabled them to exercise much power amongst the people. Some of the rights enjoyed at Hull by the Archbishop of York were oppressive to the inhabitants of the town, and gave rise to much strife. It was the practice, exercised according to ancient custom, of the Archbishop of York to claim prisage from every vessel of twenty tons burden entering the river Hull. Two casks of wine were demanded, one from before, and the other from behind the mast; the casks, however, might be redeemed by paying twenty shillings for each cask. The merchants successfully evaded payment of duty by unloading their ships in the Humber, and bringing their goods into port in small craft. As may be readily expected, the Archbishop was much annoyed at the conduct of the men of Hull, who received the support of the Mayor of the town; indeed, if we read history aright we find the local authorities had a desire to enjoy the privileges claimed by the prelate. A great difficulty had been experienced for a long time by the officers of the Archbishop in collecting the dues, and Archbishop Neville saw that unless he made a firm stand to maintain his privileges, they must be lost. In the year 1378 he decided to visit Hull, and enforce the restitution of his rights. The Mayor of Hull at that time was Sir Thomas de Waltham, a knight of quick temper, and with no particular respect for persons with whom he came in contact.

The Archbishop, with a few attendants numbering less than a dozen, came to the town. The Mayor, accompanied by two bailiffs named John Arnold and Thomas Green, and a large company of local supporters, met His Grace. The Archbishop complained bitterly to the Mayor, saying amongst other serious faults that he had shewn himself wanting in that respect for the Archbishop, which the representative of religion was entitled to receive. His Worship soon waxed warm, declaring that he had only done his duty in maintaining the rights of his fellow townsmen. The prelate insisted that the Mayor was in the wrong, and that it was his intention to enforce the payment of his dues. The Mayor soon shewed signs of his displeasure, and seeing one of His Grace's men mocking him, he without ceremony snatched from the Archbishop his crosier, and struck the man. This was the commencement of a free fight, in which the prelate and his people suffered a severe defeat. Blood freely flowed, and the Archbishop, seeing that he could not make with any degree of success a stand against so many opponents, beat a hasty retreat, followed a considerable distance out of the town by a large number of excited inhabitants of Hull, eager to avenge the wrongs it was believed His Grace had done to the port by collecting or attempting to collect prisage. The Mayor, it must be recorded, fought manfully with the crosier, which was broken into several pieces.

The Archbishop was a Court favourite, and he brought the matter under the notice of the King. The Mayor was summoned to appear before His Majesty at Westminster. This proceeding doubtless caused much trouble in Hull, but the Mayor, feeling that he had right on his side, proceeded to London with a brave heart, and at the trial pleaded his cause with considerable eloquence. The case resulted in judgment being left in abeyance, or in other words His Grace was nonsuited.

We can readily imagine that the Mayor would return home in higher spirits than when he left it to appear in the King's Court, and that he would receive a hearty welcome from his fellow townsmen.

The place where the fight occurred was regarded by the superstitious as sacred, crowds of fanatics repairing to it to shed tears. Not a little inconvenience was caused by their conduct, and their proceedings were stopped by a permanent guard being appointed to keep folk away from the place.

After the death of the Archbishop it was believed for many years that his spirit haunted the spot where the battle was fought.

In spite of the serious breach between Prelate and Mayor, Hull appears to have been a favourite residence in past times of the Archbishops of York. We know from the annals of the town that in the year 1442, in the historic High-street, the Archbishop had a house.

The late Archbishop of York was a frequent and welcome visitor to the town. The last time he was in Hull His Grace was the guest

of Alderman Sherburn, the Mayor. When we saw the two gentlemen in friendly conversation, we could not help contrasting the conditions of 1889 with those of 1378, and noting the great changes which five centuries have brought about; changes better alike for gentle and simple. W. Andrews, F.R.H.S.

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Sherburn School Register.

Communicated by G. W. Marshall, Esq., LL.D., *Rouge Croix*.

(Continued from page 288, Yorkshire Notes and Queries).

Henry Wetherill went out Sep. 29th, 1765. Michael Belerby in his Place.

Thos. Lonsdale went out at Christmas, 1765. Matthew Middlewood in his place.

James Pate went out 13th March, 1766. John Stead in his place.

George Bates went out 17th March, 1766. James Gill in his place.

Ingram Lapage went out 27th March, 1766.

John Nournvale went out at Christmas, 1765.

Thos. Barker went out at Christmas, 1765.

Joseph Bradley went out 24th August, 1767.

These four are perpetual vacancies.

John Clayton went out at Martinmas, 1767. Jonathan Bates in his Place.

William Blackburn went out at Martinmas, 1767. William Storey in his Place.

Bartholomew Clayton went out at Martinmas, 1767. John Wright in his Place.

John Groves went out 11th of April, 1768. John Foster in his Place.

Henry Todd went out 21st of Feb., 1769. Nathan Wright in his Place.

Geo. Middlewood went out 22nd of Nov$^{br.}$ 1769. Joseph Middlewood in his Place.

Michael Belerby went out 10th August, 69. John Johnson in his Place. Feb. 18, 70.

John Bottomley went out at Christmas, 1769. Stephen Summers in his Place. June 25th, 1770.

William Folkingam went out at May Day, 1770. John Clayton in his Place at Martinmas following.

Lancelot Simpson went out at May Day, 1770. William Spink in his Place, Martinmas following.

John Middlewood went out at May Day, 1771. *Thomas** Shaw in his place, Martinmas following.

John Spencer went out at May Day, 1771. George Williamson in his Place, Martinmas,

* Erased.

Edward Spencer died Sep. 25th, 1771, of a Hurt he got by one of John Clayton's Horses. Robert Bolton in his Place.

William Todd went out at Martinmas, 1771. Thomas Goff in his Place, May 1st, 72.

James Gill went out at Christmas, 1771. Richard Etherington in his Place, June 25th, 1772.

William Summers went out at Martinmas, 1772. John Shelton in his Place, May 1st, 73.

Matthew Brown went out at Martinmas, 1772. John Higgins in his Place, May 1st, 73.

James Shaw went out January the 9th, 1773. Joseph Shaw in his Place, July 9th, 1773.

Matt. Middlewood went out Martinmas, 1774. Henry Baynes in his place, May 1st, 75.

Nathan Wright went out Martinmas, 1774. Richard Higgins in his Place.

John Stead went out Martinmas, 1774. Thomas Smith in his Place, May 1st, 1775.

John Clayton of Fenton went out at Candlemas, 1775. He left the School without Leave and before his Time was out. And without any Reason, so his Place was immediately filled up by Richard Johnson.

Jonathan Bates went out the 10th Day of July, 1775. Thomas Burton in his Place, Jan. 10th, 1776.

William Storey went out at Christmas, 1775. Richard Baildon in his Place, June 25th, 1776.

Joseph Middlewood went out at Christmas, 1775. John England in his Place, June 25th, 1776.

Stephen Summers went out Feb. 13th, 1776. William Fawcet in his Place, August 13th, 76.

John Foster went out Feb. 26, 1776. Joseph Copley in his Place, August 26th, 1776.

John Wright went out May 1st, 1776. William Brown in his Place, Martinmas 1776.

Thomas Shaw went out at Christmas, 1776. Thos. England admitted in his Place, Midsummer 1777.

Richard Etherington went out Mar. 30th, 1777. Geo. Pickering admitted in his Place, Sep. 30th, 1777.

John Johnson went out June 12th, 1777. William Dawson admitted in his Place at Christmas, 1777.

William Spink went out May 1st, 1778. Joseph Copley of York admitted in his Place, Nov. 2nd, 1778.

George Williamson went out June 24th, 1778. Richd. Knowlson of York admitted Christmas, 78.

John Higgins went out Nov. 22nd, 1778. Thos. Gill in his place.

Robert Bolton went out Nov. 22nd, 1778. Joseph Brown in his place.

Thomas Goff went out Nov. 22nd, 1778. Richard Milner in his place.

Henry Baynes went out Feb. 20th, 1779. William Kidd in his place.

Thomas Smith went out Oct. 31st, 1779. William Jackson in his place.

John Shelton went out November 8th, 1779. Thomas Hudson in his place.

Joseph Shaw went out Nov. 29th, 1779. James Duke in his place.

Richard Baildon left the School and enlisted himself a Drummer in one of the Regiments of the Militia, January the 24th, 1780. And Thomas Fountain was admitted immediately into his place, Baildon having forfeited his 50s.

Richard Knowlson left the School by the Dean's leave, and his Brother Will. came into his place April 10th, 1780.

William Dawson went out September 11th, 1780. Richard Shuttleworth in his place, admitted 12th March, 1781.

Richard Higgins went out Nov. 22nd, 1780. Joshua Houseman admitted in his place, May 22nd, 1781.

William Fawcett went out November 22nd, 1780. Thos. Templeman admitted in his place, 22nd May, 81.

John England of Saxton was expelled the School for taking a few Apples out of the Hospital Jan. 29th 1781. John Fountayne of Saxton was admitted in his Place, Feb. 12th 81.

Joseph Copley of Lumby was expelled for the same crime at the same time. William Fountayne of Saxton was admitted in his place & at the same time with his Brother.

William Knowlson of York went out Sept. 10th 1781. William Tattersall in his place.

William Kidd of York went out December 21st 1781. William Marshall in his place.

Richard, Son William Johnson of Sherburn went out Feb 17th 1782. John Knowles in his place.

Thomas England went out March 3d. 1783. William Dobson in his place.

Thomas Burton went out March 24th 1783. William Thompson in his place.

Richard Milner went out March 27th 1783. William Baker in his place.

Joseph Copley went out June 19th 1783. George Thompson in his place.

William Brown went out July 7th 1783. William Richardson in his place.

George Pickering went out October 29th 1783. John Gill in his place.

James Duke went out Decbr. 25th 1783. William Duke in his place, June 25th, 1784.

John Fountayne went out March 7th 1784. George Colbert in his place.

Thos. Gill went out at Christmas 1784. John Strickland in his place.

William Jackson went out Feb. 16th 1785. James Smith in his place.

Richard Shuttleworth went out Mar. 14th 1785. James Ambler in his place.

Thomas Hudson went out Oct. 20th 1785. Rowland Booth in his place.

Joseph Brown went out Feb. 14th 1786. Thomas Dimier in his place.

William Tattersall went out the 21st of March 1786. Benjamin Connel in his place.

William Marshall went out the 26th of May 1786. Matthew Smith in his place, Ap. 25th 1787.

Thomas Fountayne went out the 25th June 1786.

Joshua Houseman went out the first of October 1786.

William Fountayne went out October 18th 1786.

William Duke, of York, went out 13th October 1786.

John Knowles went out 25th May, 1786. William Mallard in his place, 25 Nov. 1786.

Thomas Templeman went out Candlemas 1788. George Thirkell in his place 30th March 1789.

William Thompson went out 1st of August 1789. Robert Richardson in his place May 10th 1790.

Benjamin Connel having frequently absented himself from School without leave was expeled the 21st August 1789. Joseph Gilliam in his place May 10th 1790.

John Gill went out Xtmas 1789. John Palmer in his place 30th of March 1791.

Rowland Booth Left the School Xtms 1789.

Robt. Richardson ran away 15th May 1790. William Howcroft in his place the 14 Oct. 1791.

George Thompson went out August the 2nd 1790. Mark Ambler in his place 14 Oct. 1791.

William Baker's time was out 27 Septr. 1790. Jno. Foster in his place 14 Oct. 1791.

Wm. Dobson went out the ninth of July 1791.

John Strickeland went out the 31st of July 1791.

George Calvert went out the 25th Oct. 1791.

William Richardson went out 2nd of Decr. 1792.

James Smith went out the 30th of Septr. 1793. John Chapman in his place.

John Chapman went out at May Day 1800.

George Nettleton came in on the 13th of Novr. 1792 being then, according to his Register, between 8 & 9 Years of Age. Geo. Nettleton went out at the age of 15 years.

John Foster went out in March 1799.

Form of a Certificate for Exhibitioners from this School. This is to certify that Wm. Moore, son of the Revd. Mr. Moore, of Doncaster, a candidate from the School at Sherburn for the Exhibitions of the late Lady Elizabeth Hastings, is a youth of competent Learning and good morals, and that he has applied himself more than Four Years to the Study of Greek Authors.

Sherburn 11th of June 1794. } Thos. Allen, Master of the School at Sherburn.

John Chapman went out at May Day, 1800.
John Stephenson went out at May Day, 1800.
Saml. Brookes went out 14 March 1800.
Christopher Kettlewell went out at May Day 1800.
W. Goodal went out 31 May 1803.
Josh. Fisher went out 25 July 1803.
Joseph Robinson turned out of the School on the 25 day of April 1804 for not attending upon his learning for several weeks.
William Walker, York, went out 31 May 1805.
Emanl. Capstick went out 18 Aug. 1805.
George Silverwood went out 21 Novr. 1805.
William Walker went out at Xtmas 1805.
Edward Poynton went out at Xtmas 1806.
Thos. Roodhouse went out 16 March 1807.
W. Vevers went out at Xmas 1807.
April 2, 1812. W. Gibson went out, Aug. 23. Do. 1812. T. Haywood went out. Aug. 17. W. Smith, Fenton, expelld. He was again admitted by the order of R. O. Gascoigne, Esqr.
August 6, 1817. Jno. Smith admitted aged 11.
William Branfoot of Lumby was admitted March 8, 1818, being of the age of 10 & going on 11.
J. Brown admitted in the year 1817.
G. Warrington admitted A.D. 1819. He was (sic) years old on Plow Monday.
James Richardson of Poppleton was admitted on the 25 Feby. 1820, & he was born on the 5th day of Novr. 1812.
W. Smith, Fenton, went out April 1817.
R. Varley, Sherburn, went out July 1817.
A. Walker, York, went out Nov. 4, 1817.
Thomas Jameson, Master, April 12th, 1822.
George Jepson Born June 25th in the year 1811 to continue until June 25th 1826.
*Thomas Stephenson Born** Feby 3rd 1812 *to continue until** 1827.
William Henry Paver of Milford. Born January 27th 1813 to con^ue until 1828.
John Waterworth Born 15 March 1812—to continue until 1827.
William Foster born 26 Novr. 1815 to continue till 1830. Ran away & being a very disobedient and depraved Boy he was expelled before his time was out.

MEMORANDUM.

The Rev. Samuel Wasse M.A. Curate of Sherburn, Laxton, and Fenton was nominated to the Grammar School of Sherburn March 8th 1828 by R. O. Gascoigne Esqr of Parlington and he was duly Licensed to the said School by the Dean & Chapter of York April 23rd 1828.

*The words in pencil.

Oliver Heywood's Diaries.

(Brit. Mus., Add. MSS. 24,486 fo: 89.)

(Continued from page 123.)

August, 1684.

20. Wednesday undertook to write the relation of my late troubles which lasted the most of the day.

30. Saturday. His son John comes home from London.

September, 1684.

3. Wednesday to Rochdale. Thursday to Manchester at Brother Hilton's found coz. Smith from London's wife there.

5. Friday visiting friends.

6. Saturday to Duckenfield. Left his wife at Sir Roberts, visited cozen Angier. Lodged at the Hall.

7. Sunday at Sir Robert's.

8. Monday returned to Manchester calling at Ancoats by the way.

9. Tuesday I went to Hulme, my uncle Moseley's that afflicted family, that buryed their only son on Saturday before. I prayed with them: dined there: returned at night.

10. Wednesday visiting at Manchester. Thursday visited Aunt Russel. Went at night to Mr. Sam. Gascons. Lodged there.

12. Friday went to Heaton. Met Mr. Newcome. Called at Brother Colbourn's, so to Little Leaver. Prayed with Ralph Gregory, who it is said is 105 years of age, a miserable object. Lodged at A. Fernisides.

13. Saturday called on Mrs. Andrews. Talked plainly to Mr. Fern. Preached at Coz. James Lomaxes. Lodged at sister Esther's.

14. Sunday rode to Bradshaw chapel. Heard Coz. Bradshaw all day. At night visited brother Goodwin. Called of coz. T. Pilkington. Came to Crompton Fold. Lodged at Coz. J. Crompton's.

15. Monday went to Bolton to view my brother Okey's gravestone, my father's, brother Whitehead's. Visited Cozen B., Discoursed with Cozen M. H., Lodged at Cozen Okey's.

16. Tuesday came to Little Leaver, preached at Coz. J. Lomaxes. Mr. Crompton, my son and I travelled to Manchester.

17. Wednesday Mr. Finch and Coz. Eaton came to visit him, and Mr. Newcom.

18. Thursday called on Coz. Butterworth and praised God for her mercy in childbearing, came to Mr. Hallowes at Rochdale.

19. Friday to Mrs. Hortons of Sowerby, Lodged there. Had conference with Mr. Witter.

20. Saturday home.

21. Sunday went to [Coley] chapel twice, heard Mr. Ellison on Heb. 3.13. to my great satisfaction, on the deceitfulness of sin, hardners of hearts, he did deliver precious truths.

23. Tuesday both his sons with him.

October, 1684.

9. Thursday rode to Wakefield, called at Mr. Hawden's. Went to Mr. Hedlar's. Dined with J. K. and Mr. F., visited Mr. Root &c.

did business, came to Mr. R. Harrison's, lodged there that night, slept little.

10. Friday arising I was much helped in prayer, quickened, encouraged in the affairs of that solemn day, blessed be God, and visited Mr. Crook in the forenoon, returned, was called. Things went hopefully, was dismist, came to my quarters, gave God thanks, attended afternoon. Entered my traverse, came back. Lodged at Mr. Harrison's. God was very gracious.

11. Saturday morning God did touch my heart with the sense of mercy in secret. Dined at Mr. Oates of Chickenly. home.

23. Thursday went to Hague Hall dining at Mr. Thorpe's by the way, found all well though Mr. Westby was not come.

24. Friday work put off on account of Mr. Westby's absence.

25. Saturday we were to do our work in the forenoon. Mr. Wright begun with prayer. I preacht on Psal. 30. title about 2 hours at the dedication of his sumptuous new house. We begun after 9, had done about one. Then Mr. [Dawson ?] went away. I stayed.

26. Sunday preached to such part of the family as did not go to church.

27. Monday after dinner rid six miles to Mr. Riche's of Bulloughs though it was difficult by reason of snow.

28. Tuesday after dinner rode over the moors with Mr. Riche's man to Mr. Lockwood's at Blackhouse. Lodged there. Wednesday home calling on Mr. Wiltie by the way.

November, 1684.

18. My son John to Mr. W. [at home and employed as usual the remainder of the year].

January, 1685.

12. Monday received a letter from my son Eli of Mr. Westby's palsy, sad.

15. Thursday went towards Wakefield. Lodged at Mr. Oates who gave me an account of the Sessions that day.

16. Friday in the morning I committed myself to the Lord and we set out at 8 o'clock. Jon. Priestley jun. came that morning to wait on me. We rode to Wakefield. I light at James Dickson's. Went down to the court. One of the justices saw me, called on me: told me I might withdraw till the afternoon, so I visited Mr. C. dined with J. D. Attended in the afternoon, my business was called. Jury found the indictment. Justices fined me £50, and to be in prison till I paid it and find sureties for my good behaviour. Bailiffs carried me to Hermon Jaylors where I lodged. Slept not.

17. Saturday in the morning I could not get that time for communion with God as I was wont for comers into the room which was common to 2 bailiffs with me, yet a little God melted me and I got P. B. to get Mr. W. draw a petition for mitigation of my fine, which was done and read in the court, but could not be granted without ensnaring promises, so I continued in durance. Had many visitors of all sorts. Lodged there. Slept not.

18. Sunday morning my soul was enlarged. I got liberty to go to church and heard Mr. Lee in the forenoon who preacht well on 1 John 3.8. Dined. Would have gone in the afternoon but was not permitted, so kept house, the family came up to my chamber. I read a chapter. Prayed and at night God helped me graciously. W. N. came to visit me.

19. Monday in the morning I got a little time in my Lord's work in my chamber but was frequently disturbed by company: and much ado I had in that public house to keep to my work. J. P., J. B., J. A., J. W., J. O., of my friends and neighbours came to visit me. I treated with Mr. Askel but could get no abatement. Towards night God helped me to plead cordially for my persecutors.

20. Tuesday morning my heart was melted. Several visitors came, disturbed me, but yet I was helped to contrive some meditations and arg^{ts}. about being bound to the good behaviour. God encouraged me and sent my wife to me safe and sound. Blessed be God.

21. Wednesday I was helpt in prayer, A. N. came to me, many more towards evening. Mr. A. D. and I spent some time in prayer: but when I was at work they knockt at the door, so I was taken of, some desired me to go to prayer, I did so, went to rest. I writ two letters that day, read some.

22. Thursday by the good hand of my God upon me, God graciously assisted my heart in duty: sent in multitudes of visitors into my chamber. Dined below in the office with Mr. Horton. J. P. and J. H. went to Mr. White for me. Could not do anything. God supported me.

23. Friday Mr. Askil the Sheriff of the Sessions promised to be with me by 8 o'clock, but came not till 11. Then called for the Mittimus, read it: Gave it the York Jaylour Joseph Lockwood who committed me to the keeping of my son John to be forthcoming at York. So my sons (that came to me that day) and I rode to Mr. Ralf Spencer's at Hunslet Hall. We lodged there, had great kindness of all friends.

24. Saturday morning I was somewhat helped, and my son Eliezer was helped in the chamber, John in the family in prayer. We set forth, were stopped a little by friends in Leeds: baited at Tadcaster: came to York: lighted at Thomas Fawber's, supped, walked to Sir John Hewly's, returned.

25. Sunday morning after prayer we walked to Sir John Hewly's where we spent that day. I prayed and preached in my lady's chamber forenoon on Psal. 73.25. God helped. Dined there: then went to church, after that I preacht, then walked to visit Lady Hewet, Mr. Earnshaw, Aunt Darcy, so returned to Thomas Fawber's.

26. Monday. God drew out my heart in prayer sweetly: and forenoon I stayed in the Inn: at eleven o'clock Joseph Lockwood the jaylour came, took me, Henry Hudson a grand rogue, and William Naylour into York Castle: delivered us to the jaylour James Butler who treated me very courteously: provided me a good lodging over

Mr. Whitaker. There I took leave of my sons that night in prayer, with many teares.

27. Tuesday I got a little repast with my God in the morning: breakfasted: writ letters: God helpt a little: went to dinner: walkt with Mr. Whitaker after. Then friends came to see me: sate with me in the afternoon. At night sate in Mr. W's. chamber. God was gracious to me that day also.

28. Wednesday morning I had melting affections towards God, in duty. I studied: writ something of my troubles: letters home, had some visitors. God was with me. Had a letter and several things from my wife. Blessed be my good God. Oh how sweet is prison!

29. Thursday I finished my letters, sent them away, then set myself to pray, but was disturbed. Will Naylor came into my chamber. I went to prayer with him. God graciously enlarged my heart. I had visitors. Afternoon I set myself to pray. God did help. Blessed be my good God. Some visited us.

30. Friday morning W. N. came to me with whom I went to prayer, and when I had got breakfast and made ready spent some time in prayer, I think about 2 hours, in bewailing mine own sins and the sins of the nation (it being a solemn fast for King Charles I death,) pleaded with God. God was graciously present with me. At noon we dined of fish. Afternoon we had many visitors, went to prayer with them. God helpt.

February, 1685.

1. Sunday, he and Mr. Whitaker preached in Mr. W's. chamber, supped in the evening with Mr. Butler.

5. Thursday heard of the dreadful tumult in the city about the king.

6. Friday had several visitors. Great joy there was for the king's restoration. Blessed be God. [In a different note] He dyed that day.

10. Tuesday morning being at prayer pleading with my Lord I was interrupted by the news of the King's death, and presently after King James 2. proclaimed King in the City and Castle. I went to prayer again with W. N., S. M. and to dinner: towards night my wife came. I had visitors and great mercy. Blessed be God.

19. Thursday prevented from preaching by the jailour.

20. Friday had two young men come to me: one Mr. Blith that had been prisoner in Algiers in Barbary 6 years.

24. Tuesday in the morning after prayer came many gentlemen out of the country to sign an address to the King in the forenoon.

March, 1685.

6. Friday, brother Colborn came to visit me.

9. Monday went into the Hall, heard the Commission read for the Assizes. Sir Peter Wright came.

11. Wednesday went to the court where I saw the Papists discharged upon entering recognizances when the King called to appear. In afternoon attempts were made for me, truly in vain. Afternoon prisoners were tried, cast.

13. Friday my Lady Hewly visited me. I prayed with her.

14. Saturday my wife went to the funeral of old Mr. Coulton.

17. Tuesday Mrs. Dawson came. We presented our Petition again to Lady Wright.

23. Monday all that forenoon we had abundance of visitors that came to the shout which was about 10 o'clock in the forenoon for Clifford and King. There was a great appearance.

24. Tuesday, Mr. Frankland came to visit me.

26. Thursday I wrote in a paper my sermon on Zech. 9.11. Sent it home to my people, God helpt.

April, 1685.

7. Tuesday I had the tidings that an act of grace was under the broad seal.

8. Wednesday I writ a letter to my people.

23. Friday *boan*fires in the castle yard in the evening.

30. Thursday, Sir W. A. his lady, Mr. H. and others visited us.

May, 1685.

2. Saturday was a day of great affection—prayers, teares, groanes, and that because I had intelligence that nothing could be done at Sessions that week for my release. God helpt.

29. Friday *bone*fires &c. again.

June, 1685.

11. Thursday took leave of Mr. Lun, writ a letter by him to my wife [who however was with Mr. H. the greatest part of his imprisonment.]

19. Friday I was earnestly pleading with God for the nation, and immediately Mr. W. came and brought me strange news, w^tever may be in the of it God knows.

July, 1685.

5. Sunday 'heard strange news.'

9. Thursday 'that night was a fearful of joy on the news of M. taking.'

17. Friday at night I heard such tidings as my spirit was astonisht. I could not pray. Lord forgive.

26. Sunday it was a mad night for singing, shooting, bonefires &c. in the city, being thanksgiving for victory!

30. Thursday, Coz. Angier prayed with me.

August, 1685.

1. Saturday. Judges came in, I heard the Commission read.

3. Tuesday went into the Hall: heard the Judge's charge. Sir Tho. Atkyns.

7. Saturday my wife went to the Judge and Sheriff about my liberty. They put it off to each other.

8. Sunday prayed with my wife and S. Midgley who was set at liberty.

9, Monday my wife went to the H. Sheriff for me. I sent her forth with prayer. When she was gone I followed her with prayer. God much melted my heart. Was quieted however things fell. She returned. Nothing was done. Studied. Afternoon discoursed; prayed

with Francis Tompson, a condemned person: with Mrs. R. that visited us. Blessed be God.

10. Tuesday discoursed with two condemned persons.

14. Friday talked with M. Taylor that was to suffer: but had little satisfaction.

15. Saturday Sir W. A. came to visit us, I prayed for him. The malefactors went to be executed.

17. Monday, prayer &c. it being that day twelve months since I was catcht.

27. Thursday T. W. came to me who had been with the H. Sh. but could doe no good for my liberty. He said the Calendar was shut up.

October, 1685.

1. Thursday attending the funeral of Mr. Beresford that kept the cellars.

14. Wednesday, it was the King's birthday. I was helped at night to lament the wickedness of that day! Writ an account for Sir W. A. [This Sir W. A. who was often visiting Mr. Heywood was I suppose Sir William Adams of Owston, recorder of York if I am not mistaken] [rather Sir W. Ascough, see Dec. 24, 1685].

29. Thursday finished my book of God's title to Saints.

November, 1685.

5. Thursday which was a solemn day of Thanksgiving. Bells rung. Bonfires. Dr. Cumber preacht at Minster on Ps. 124.4.5. I was helped also to preach to a few on Ps. 61.2.

12. Thursday my son John, Mr. Hodgson and Mr. Whitaker spent some time with me.

19. Thursday, preacht to a few: was taken off with several farmers of our country going to Stanford Brigs fair.

December, 1685.

11. Friday, my usual manner daily was this: 1. after our rising we kneeled down I went to prayer with my wife. 2. she in her closet. I in my chamber went to secret prayer alone. 3. Then I read a chapter in the Greek Testament while I took a pipe. 4. Then I read a chapter in the O.T. with Pool's annotat. 5. Then writ a little here or elsewhere. 6. at 10 o'clock I read a chapter in Prov. went to prayer with my wife at family prayer. 7. Then writ in some book or treatise I composed till dinner. 8. After dinner Mr. Wh[itaker] and I read our turnes for an hour in Fox's: Acts, Mon. last Edition. 9. Then went to my chamber, if my wife was absent I spent an hour in secret prayer. God helpt usually. 10. After supper we read in Book of Martyrs, study, goe to prayer. We read in Baxter's paraphrase on N. T.

15. Tuesday forenoon the H. Sh. came into the Hall: they read his Commission. Went into the Grand Jury house.

18. Friday the jayl was turned over in the hall, the names were called out by Mr. Ash, we answered.

To be continued.

Incumbents and Curates of Honley.

Canon Hulbert in his "History of Almondbury," says—"that it is impossible to construct a correct list of all the Curates of Honley." I am sorry to say that many blanks occur, but the following is a list of both Incumbents and Curates, as far as can be ascertained.

1575. Robert Cryer, M.A. He was Curate of Honley; and attests deeds executed by Sir Robert Stapleton. His daughters were baptized at Almondbury—Isabella in 1578, and Susanna in 1581. Sponsors to Isabella were Edmund Thewlis, Cecilia Thornhill, and Joanna, wife of Thomas Hepworth.

1582. James Martindale, M.A. His son was baptized at Almondbury 12th Aug. 1582. Sponsors—William Armitage, Thomas Marsh, and Alice Wilson.

1618. John Binns, M.A. He was born at Bank End Thurstonland; and after officiating eighteen years at Honley, resigned the Curacy for that of Holmfirth. His son refused to take the oath of the King's supremacy.

1662. Thomas Dury. He refused to subscribe to the Act of Uniformity; for which so many Clergymen were deprived of their livings. In the "Diaries of Oliver Heywood," we find he was "still in the possession of the public Chapel at Honley at the end of September 1663."

1681. J. Hanson. He was a man passionately fond of all out-door sports; and much admired by the villagers. It is said that he could ride like an Arab Sheik; and had the same fondness for his steed. He was like-minded to his predecessor Mr. Dury; for in his last illness, he sent for the Rev. Oliver Heywood to visit him. Towards his latter end, he deeply regretted that his life as a Clergyman had been so unprofitable.

1685. William Bray, M.A. This Clergyman signs the terrier of lands, bequeathed to Honley and Meltham Chapels by Godfrey Beaumont.

1691. William Ramsbottom, M.A. He was Curate for one year.

1704. Joseph Lancaster, B.A.

1705. John Wayds, M.A. He was ordained Priest by the Bishop of Lincoln 26th May 1678.

1713. Stephen Carr, M.A. He was ordained Deacon by the Archbishop 21st Sept: 1707. His widow died in 1715 aged 90.

1718. Edward Wareing, M.A. According to Heywood and Dickenson's Nonconformist Register he was buried in 1720.

1720. Thomas Tatham, M.A.

1722. Obadiah Porritt, M.A.

1724. John Wilson, M.A. He was ordained Deacon by the Archbishop, 24th May 1719.

1733. Thomas Brooke, M.A. Mr. Brooke was father to the Rev. Samuel Brooke, M.A. Head Master of Almondbury Grammar School. His MS. sermons preached at Honley from 1720 to 1733, are written in a peculiar and ancient hand.

1734. William Croft, M.A. He was ordained Deacon by the Bishop of Chester 16th Jany. 1731 and Priest by the Archbishop 5th Aug. 1733. Mr. Croft was an earnest, hard-working Clergyman, and his exertions were highly appreciated by the inhabitants. He was buried under the chancel.

1760. Joseph Armitage, M.A.

1761. Edward Hasleham, B.A. He was ordained Deacon by the Archbishop 10th June 1750, and Priest by the Bishop of Carlisle 2nd Oct. 1788. Mr. Hasleham was Incumbent for nearly thirty years, and also the Master of Almondbury Grammar School. He lived on a farm at Honley; and was the author "of a famous sermon preached at the Parish Church Batley, occasioned by the Enthusiasts (Methodists) of that place in 1753."

1788. John Alexander, M.A. This Clergyman read the prayers, when John Wesley preached in the Churchyard.

(In 1795, an application was made to the Bishop that a resident Curate might be appointed.)

1796. Thomas Heaton, M.A. He resigned 6th May 1802.

1802. Robert Smith, M.A. This Clergyman forgot his high and holy office; and when remonstrated with upon his short comings, was won't to exclaim "you must do as I say, not as I do." He was suspended from officiating.

1814. T. R. Winstanley, D.D.

1823. Charles Drawbridge, Curate-in-Charge, pending Mr. Smith's suspension.

1825. Thomas Dawson, Assistant Curate.

1845. Charles Drawbridge, M.A. Mr. Drawbridge, whose memory is still revered, gave up his income as an officer in the Royal Artillery in order to take holy orders, and become a Curate. Under its proper heading is a copy of the marble tablet in the Chancel, erected to his memory. A large upright monument also stands in the Churchyard near to the south wall; erected to the memory of Mr. Drawbridge. The following is a copy—

"In memory of the Rev. Charles Drawbridge, who was born at Brompton, Kent, Nov. 5th 1790. In the year 1809 he was gazetted as Ensign in the Royal Artillery, and was promoted to be first Lieutenant in 1811. He served with his corps in the Peninsular war and at Waterloo. Having retired on half-pay in 1820, he was ordained in 1823, and for more than 38 years he fulfilled the duties, first of Curate, and then of Incumbent of this Chapelry, with untiring zeal, fidelity and love. He fell asleep in Jesus Feby 1st 1862, aged 71 years."

"A good soldier of Jesus Christ."—2 Tim. II. v. 3.

Also of Sarah Anne widow of the Rev. Charles Drawbridge, who died July 31st 1863, aged 74 years. Also Marian, their second daughter, who died June 22nd 1860 aged 30 years.

"They also which sleep in Jesus shall God bring with Him."
1 Thess: IV. v. 14.

The following is also copied from the old parish-book; written by the then present Churchwarden, Mr. Jas. Stocks of Fisher Green.

"The Rev. Charles Drawbridge of Honley Church, who was Minister for the period of thirty-eight years, was greatly respected by the inhabitants, not only as a christian gentleman of distinguished piety, and zeal, but whose ministrations were greatly blessed to the souls of many in this place, and the surrounding hamlets. He was unflinching in the discharge of his duties; and a firm adherant to Protestant truth. He died Feby 1st 1863, lamented by all who knew him."

1862-4. Edward C. Watson, M.A. This Clergyman was formerly Curate of Almondbury; now Vicar of Meltham.

1864. John Jones, M.A. He was formerly Curate of Kirkburton, and Incumbent of Milnsbridge. Mr. Jones exchanged the Chapelry of Honley in 1885 for the Rectorship of Arborfield, Berks, with the present Vicar.

1885. Edmund Lionel Walsh. Mr. Walsh was inducted to the Chapelry of Honley on May 9th 1885 by the late Canon Hulbert, Vicar of Almondbury. Since the death of Canon Hulbert, Mr. Walsh is the first Incumbent of Honley, who can claim the title of Vicar of the parish.

The following Clergymen, in addition to those already enumerated, often officiated at Honley Church.—Pickles, Smith, Matthison, Stafford, Balmforth, Armistead, Bellas, Sunderland, Pattison, Amerton, Sedgwick, and Baldwin.

Assistant Curates.

1795. George Mason, M.A. He was appointed Assistant Curate to Mr. Alexander at a stipend of £40 per year, and other fees.

1789. Elkanah Hoyle.

1797. Richard Foster, B.A.

Since 1840, the following are a list of the Curates—

Rev. T. Schofield, Rev. Josiah Rogers, Rev. Thomas B. Bensted, (the late lamented Rector of Lockwood), Rev. William Knight, Rev. E. Davis, (now Rector of Wilford, Nottinghamshire, where Hy. Kirk White, the poet, is buried). Rev. E. Carr, Rev. E. Boyden, Rev. J. S. E. Spencer, (now incumbent of Wilshaw); Rev. Hy. Sinden, Rev. Wm. W. Yates, Rev. W. E. Chapman, Revs. P. Cronin, Wm. Gould, J. T. Hall, Rev. T. Longstaff, Rev. F. S. Thew, Rev. T. Haworth, Senior Curate, Rev. J. Harrison, Junior Curate.

Churchwardens of Honley.

The duty of keeping in order the unruly spirits of the village, now performed by policemen, then fell to the lot of the Constables and Churchwardens. Under the head of "Extracts from the Parish-book," some of these duties are enumerated.

It was a weekly custom to visit the extreme ends of the three Parishes,—Honley, Netherthong and Crossland, for the purpose of

putting a stop to Sunday drinking out of the prescribed hours; and other misdemeanours of a like kind. Their shadows almost served to frighten away all children at play during Divine Service; as well as other Sabbath-breakers of a larger growth.

Our modern teaching has developed the greatest contempt for the "man in blue"; so how would the Village Constables and Churchwardens fare now-a-days.

On Honley-feast Sunday, the Churchwardens made a continual circuit of the village; also carrying their staves of office. Their presence *might* have had the effect of restraining undue excitement on the part of those who came in large numbers to the bull-baitings that took place at the feast-time.

On every Easter Sunday it was also the custom of the Honley Churchwardens to proceed to Almondbury, along with other Churchwardens from neighbouring parishes; they walked in procession around the ancient village, also carrying their staves of office. I am not sure if the sight of these staves had the same overawing effect upon the minds of the natives of Almondbury, as upon those of Honley. As there is safety in numbers, the Churchwardens preferred to return home like dogs hunt—in couples. Such was the benighted state of Almondbury at that time, that few could pass through a certain old lane, chiefly inhabited by bird-fanciers and out-weavers, without being subjected to rough usage.

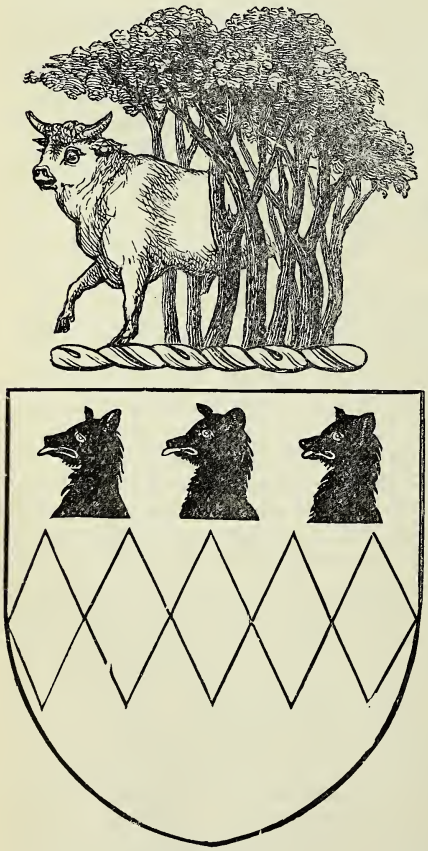
These names may recall the memory of many an old Honley worthy:

1685, Will. Brooke de Honley (He signed the Terrier of Honley and Meltham Chapels.) 1746, William Brooke. 1747-48, John Cockin. 1750, John Sykes, (Woodbottom). 1751-5, William Crossley. 1756-8, Emmanuel Bothamley (Gynn). 1759, Richard Armitage (Hall Ing). 1760-1, Joseph Moorhouse. 1762, John Lockwood (Brockholes). 1763, Matthew Haigh (Ridings). 1764, Joseph Walker. 1765-6, Joseph Swallow (Oldfield). 1767, Godfrey Berry (Deanhouse). 1768, Richard Woffenden (Stagwood-bottom.) 1769-70, John Littlewood (Banks). 1771-2, Jonathan Sanderson. 1773-5, William Jagger. 1776-7, Joseph Armitage, 1778-80, Thomas Cockin. 1781-3, George Armitage. 1785-6, Benjamin Batley. 1787, Matthew Kaye. 1788-95, John Brooke. 1796, Benjamin Townsend. 1797, James Armitage. 1798, Nathaniel Berry (Deanhouse). 1799-1800, Joseph Woodhead (Thurston). 1801, William Brooke. 1802-3, James Armitage (Reins). 1804-14, Thomas Leigh (Top o'th-Town). 1815-16, Robert Bradley. 1816-19, Joseph Armitage (High Royd). 1820-21, Charles Littlewood. 1822, Joshua Robinson. 1823, Robert Robinson. 1824, Joshua Charlesworth, who died in office; he was succeeded by Thomas Sanderson until 1828. 1828, George Jessop. 1829, John Littlewood. 1830-31, Thomas Brooke. 1832-3, Thomas Hallas. 1834-5, John Dyson (Wood Nook). 1836-7, William Wilkinson. 1838, George Beaumont. 1839, Richard Haigh, refused to serve. 1840-4, James Stocks. 1845-6, Godfrey Drake. 1847,

James Haigh. 1848-59, William Wilkinson. 1856, William Wilkinson and Joseph Whitworth. 1858, George Wm. Farrar. 1859, William Wilkinson. 1860-64, Joseph Hirst. 1865, Joseph Hirst and Joseph Waite. 1866, Joseph Hirst and Geo. Wm. Farrar. 1868-9, William Wilkinson. 1870, Alfred Beaumont and William Wilkinson. 1871-74, James F. Lunn and Alfred Beaumont. 1875-6, James F. Lunn and Lupton Littlewood. 1877, James F. Lunn and Richard Littlewood. 1878-80, James F. Lunn and Thomas Farrar. 1881, James F. Lunn and James Mellor. 1883, James Beaumont and Geo. Wm. Farrar. 1884-5, Geo. Wm. Farrar and James Mellor. 1887-8, William Brooke and Saml. Jagger.

[Contributed by Mrs. Jagger.]

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Bosville Arms.

Pontefract Castle, 1344. Robert de Boseville, Constable of Pontefract Castle, v. Sir Thomas, son and heir of Thomas de Furnevall of Hallumshire, knight, £60 debt. De Banco, East. 18 Edw. III., No. 71; m. 15.

Margerison Family, 1435. The Abbat of Melsa *versus* William Marjoryson of Skyren, husbandman, for entering his free warren at Skyren, and taking hares, coneys, pheasants & partridges, without license of the Abbat.

De Banco, Trin. 13 Hen. VI., no. 52, m. 163.

W. Paley Baildon.

———o———

Whangby. Where is Whangby? "As toff as Whangby cheese" is a common Yorkshire expression.

Heavy laden. Some ignorant but good people take this to be "heavily *laid on*."



Mr. George Roberts.

Mr. George Roberts was born Jan. 24th, 1834, at Lofthouse, near Wakefield. His great grandfather, named George Roberts, settled at Lofthouse as a Market Gardener about the year 1770, having previously been Head Gardener at Ingram's, at Temple Newsam. His grandfather and father continued the business as Market Gardeners and Farmers till 1851, when his father bought the land which had been occupied nearly a century under the Armitage family of Outwood.

He attended the village school from 1838 to 1844, where the only branches of learning taught were the elements of reading, writing and arithmetic. Having got about as far as the Rule of Three in Arithmetic, he was taken away from school, and began to plough in the land and do other work.

There was an old leather-bound copy of "Thomson's Seasons" in his father's small library, and this book he read over and over again with great interest, sometimes taking it out into the fields or garden in summer to read and study whenever there were a few spare minutes of rest from rural labour. He afterwards became possessed of a second-hand copy of Gilbert White's "Natural History of Selborne," and these two books gradually led into the study of the varied phenomena displayed by nature. Of these two authors, poets and contemporaries of the last century—Thomson the most exquisite describer of rural scenery—White the most elegant of writers on natural history; he never tired.

About 1863 a schoolmaster named John Hepworth came from near Huddersfield to live at Lofthouse a short time; he had a taste for botany, and they often explored the country round about together in search of anything rare or curious.

Mr. Roberts began to contribute notes on Natural History to the "Leeds Intelligencer" in 1859, and the "Miscellaneous Rural Notes" were commenced in 1862, and have continued annually to the present time. Other Natural History and Antiquarian articles of variable length have been contributed by him to "The Zoologist," "The Naturalist," "Science Gossip," and the "Yorkshire Post." The first

volume of the "Topography and Natural History of Lofthouse and its Neighbourhood" was published in 1882, and the second in 1885. Both were favourably noticed by the press. He has been requested to edit a reprint with additions of Hewitt's "History of Wakefield."

In March 1882, he had the pleasure of receiving from Charles Darwin, one or two letters and a present, a fine copy of that distinguished author's work, entitled "Animals and Plants under Domestication." One letter dated March 18th, 1882, which must have been one of the last he ever wrote, as he was unwell at the time and died on April 19th, 1882.

His correspondence has brought him into friendship with a large circle of Historians and Naturalists. We can testify to his genuine Yorkshire character, and hope his life may long be spared to carry on his two hobbies, as he can now spend his whole time on them.

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Mr. C. A. Federer.

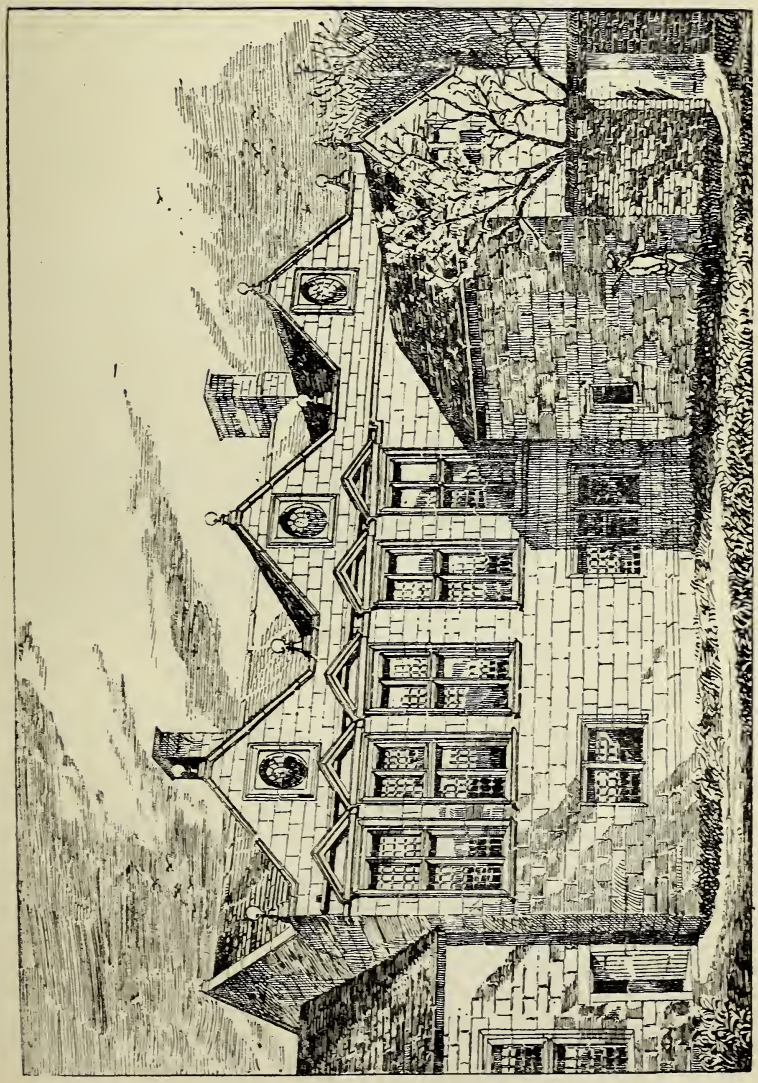
Mr. C. A. Federer was born in Switzerland, 18th October, 1837. His father and grandfather spent their lives in the scholastic profession. He studied at St. Gall and Lausanne, and became C.T. and diploma professor.

He came to England in January, 1857, as assistant master at Bakewell Grammar School, (Derbyshire); then successively at Gildersome, Wetherby, and private tutorship at Lowmoor. Here he became acquainted with some prominent Bradford gentlemen who induced him to take up his residence in Bradford (1864). He has been a teacher ever since at the Bradford Mechanics' Institute, and was lately appointed to the Technical College. He became connected with the Wesleyans when at Low Moor, since then at White Abbey Chapel, Bradford, as Class-leader, Steward, Sunday School Teacher, &c.

His literary contributions have been numerous, and include critical articles in "Scholastic Monthly and Educational Times"; contributions to "London Notes and Queries"; poems in "Craven Herald," "Yorkshire Post," "Hull Miscellany," "Country Words of West Riding," &c. Story (Kilnsey Crag) in Hatton's "Yorkshire Christmas Annual," a private venture of Mr. E. Hatton's.

He held the editorship of "The Yorkshire Magazine," from second vol. forwards, and contributed to the same under his own and

various assumed names. He is the author of the following works:—"Materials for French Translation" (now in the 3rd edition); Key to ditto, (2nd edition); Supplement to ditto. "Handbook of French Conjugation" (2nd edition); "Public School Guide to French Pronunciation"; "Ballad of Flodden Field"; "Yorkshire Chapbooks"; "Bibliography of Dr. Scoresby"; "Lectures on Drs. Fawcett, Scoresby, Young," &c.



East Riddlesden Hall (see page 181.)

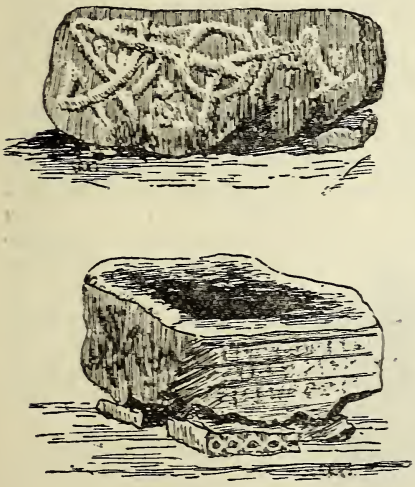
A Day at Bingley.

Who Bingel or Bing was, no one seems to know, but we are assured he claimed this "ley" in Saxon times, as Kihel did Keighley, that is Kihel's field. Under the Wapontake of Skirack, (now represented by the Shire-oak at Headingley,) Domesday Book, 1085, records that "Bingheleia was a manor where Gospatric had four carucates of land to be taxed. There is land to two ploughs. Ernegis de Burun has it, and it is waste. The value in King Edward's time was four pounds. The wood pasture was two miles long and one broad, whilst the whole manor was four miles long and two broad. It contains within its boundaries the Soke of Beldune (Baildon), two carucates; Cotingelei, two carucates; Helguic (Helwick or Eldwick), one carucate; Mardelei (Marley), one carucate; Hareltun (Harden), one carucate; or a total of eight carucates. There is land to four ploughs. They are all waste." Such is the first account of Bingley and its manor that has been transmitted to us. We thus learn that the manor was much larger than the parish; that half of Bingley was forest land, that a Norman had displaced the former Saxon owner, and that the whole district was a waste, telling of disasters following insubordination to Norman rule. By the year 1120 William Paganell, another Norman nobleman, had become possessed of the well-wooded manor. The present parish includes two townships:—Bingley (with Micklethwaite, Beckfoot, Cottingley, Cross Flatts, Cullingworth, Eldwick, Fawether, Gilstead, Hainworth, Harden, Priest-thorpe, Riddlesden, and Rishworth) and the township of Morton, and contains 14,108 acres. From the Paganells the manor soon passed to the Gants, and William de Gant obtained from King John in 1211 a charter for a market. Very shortly afterwards William de Cantilupe held the village of Bingelay under the Earl of Chester as chief lord. Cantilupe's eldest daughter married first John de Montalt (or Maude), and secondly Eudo la Zouch. She died about 1280, having previously granted her manor of Byngele to her daughter Ellen la Zouch, whose husband John de Harcourt was lord of the Manor in 1315. By the marriage of Elizabeth Harcourt and Sir Thomas Astley in the time of Richard II., Bingley passed to the Astleys, who retained it until Elizabeth's reign when it was sold to the Walkers, and by them to Hugh Currer of Marley, whose grandson sold it in 1668 to Robert Benson, father of the first Lord Bingley, from whom it has passed to the Lane Fox family.

By the time of the poll tax in 1379, Byngley had become one of the chief towns of the West Riding, contributing 47s. to the tax, whilst Leeds raised 60s. 4d., Baildon 12s. 10d., Bradford 23s. Under the Bingley list, as published in the *Yorkshire Archæological Journal*, we meet with Nicholas de Stansfeld, a franklain, who paid 3s. 4d., two hostilers, John Lowcok and John Chartres, who paid 12d. each, Thomas Collyngworth, the tailor, William de Wyke the carpenter, Thomas Rosell, the shoemaker (sutor), and Nicholas de Ilton, the

tailour, who paid 6d. each. These are followed by seventy-three others, heads of families, and forty-six un-married contributors, all paying fourpence each. Morton has a list of eighteen married and seventeen unmarried contributors at 4d. each. Children under sixteen were exempt from the tax. The lists are extremely interesting also as shewing the origin of the local surnames. From *places* the following persons were named—Grange, Rowlay, Ledes, Thornton, Collyng, Newerk, Ilklay, Stubbyng, Parys, Bowland, Grenehill, Brunlay, Wood, Dykehouse, Collyngworth, Crosselay, Sugden, Rodes, Sykes, Wyllesden, Ravenrode, Cottynglay, Cote, Scheplay, Northall, Wyndhill, Preston, Helwyk, Claton, Knapton, Haworth. From their *trades* we have Coke, Lyster (dyer), Walker (fuller), Turnour (wood turner), Talour, Suter, Smyth, Milner (corn-miller), Couper, ffowler, Studehird, Webster, fflecher, Richard and Thomas servants of the Vicar, and Roger servant of John. From father's or *sire names*,—Kytson, Wilson, Hughson, Judson, Huetson, Diconson, Hauneson, Ibbotson, Gybson, Elysson, Rogerson, ffrerson, Dobson, Costyne, John daughter, Symson, Williamson, Adamson. The remaining surnames are Wade, Balle, Vylan, Yole, Lang, Curtays, Wyn, Yarkar, Myryman, ffydcok, Capiman, Hunt, Blawer, Mylan, Bonet, and Rylyng.

From this time to the present, Bingley has a history to tell that only awaits investigation amongst the national records, court rolls, wills, and private deeds. Before the conquest we have evidences of peoples making Bingley their home, the most interesting relic being a stone commonly called the old font, but probably was the base of a cross. It is now to be seen close to the exterior south wall of the church. The inscription in runic characters is nearly obliterated, but Professor Stevens, of Copenhagen, made it to import that "Eadbert son of Eatha the King made a good decree, visited again Bingley." The Rev. D. H. Haigh wrote of it:—"The inscription on a stone, which I believe was once the socket in which a memorial cross stood, at Bingley, demands particular attention. During the course of the past winter, I took up the photograph of this inscription one day, and was very much surprised to find that the sixth rune in the third line, which I had read E, was certainly U, and that it was followed by S, not by N. This discovery, most unexpectedly, throws new light upon the whole. I had identified Ouama



Runic Stone.

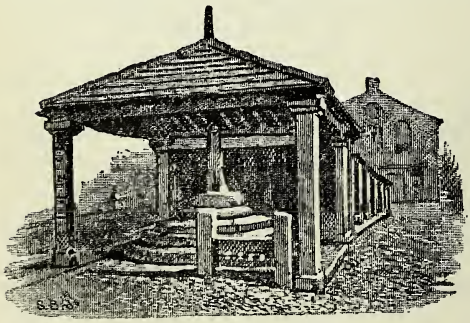
or Ouoma, the place whence Eadberht led his army to the aid of Oengus, King of the Picts, A.D. 756, with Hewenden, near Bingley, and supposed that the assembly of his forces there might be the occasion of Eadberht's visit. The identification is now confirmed; the army really assembled at Hewenden; but the person whose visit to Bingley is recorded was not Eadberht, but his ally Oengus, whose name is here spelled Angus or Ongus (for *a's* and *o's* differ but in a single stroke, and I cannot be sure which letter is here). I give a tracing from the photograph (by Mr. Holgate, of Bingley), collated with the cast. My reading now is

*EADBERHTEAETINGCY NINGRTHTEGIBANŒSTENYS
ODEONGYSBINGALEAHESI

EADBERHT EATTING CYNING RIHTE GIBAN ŒSTE.
NYSODE ONGUS BINGALEAHESI.

It is but part of a longer record. The 'gracious ban' no doubt resulted in the alliance between Eadberht and Oengus, previously enemies; and at Bingley, we may believe, that alliance was cemented."

Traces of Roman occupation have been found in and around Bingley. One of the most valuable discoveries of Roman coin ever found in Britain, took place at Elam, Longlands ford, near Morton, in 1775. It consisted of a large quantity of excellently preserved denarii, bearing the impresses of Nero, Severus, Julia Domna, Caracalla, Geta, &c., contained in a decayed brass military chest, which had, like similar finds at Lightcliffe and elsewhere, been buried on some sudden alarm probably. [Whitaker's *Leeds.*] The remnants of Roman roads, and British earthworks in the neighbourhood invite further explorations. Dodsworth, who visited Bingley in 1621, says "there was a park at Bingley, and a castle near the church on a hill called Bailey Hill," and that Bingley was an ancient market town. The picturesque market-place, with cross and stocks, in the Main Street, has, much to the regret of antiquarian visitors, been removed, and re-erected in the new Park.

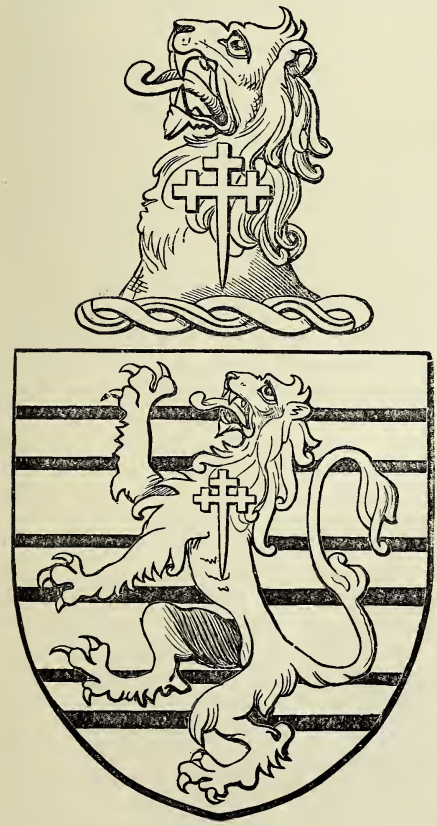


Market Place.

East and West Riddlesden are well worthy of examination as specimens of ancient architecture, especially the capacious fireplace and ingle nooks at the former mansion, where the fish pond that supplied in some measure the

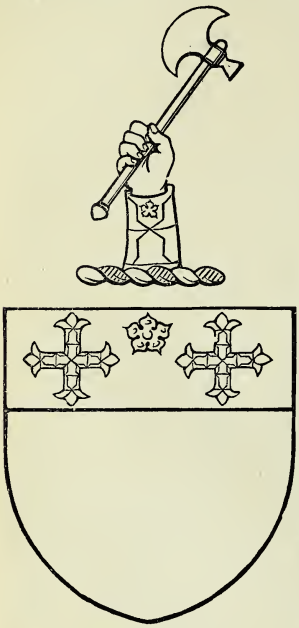
*Eadberht, son of Eatha, King, uttered a gracious ban. Ongus visited Bingley.

Monks of Fountain's for their table, may still be seen, though diminished in size. The Maudes were first lords of Riddlesden after the Conquest. From the de Montalts (Maudes) the estate came to the Paslew family, a member of which became Abbot of Whalley, as shewn by Paslew wills preserved at York. On the death of Francis Paslew in 1603, the property went to his sister Ellen, the wife of John Rishworth, Esq., whose son John and grandson Richard Rishworth sold it to an old Halifax family named Murgatroyd, but they disposed of it shortly afterwards (in 1692) to the Starkey family, the present owners. Morton and Marley were formerly owned by the de Marley and de Ilketon families, and Priesthorpe by de Priesthorp, as early as 1300. Marley was one of the old homesteads of the Currers, but it passed to a branch of the Saviles of Halifax parish. John Savile, Esq., (whose hal or jester, Sil o' Marley, had a reputation that survives to this day), rebuilt Marley Hall in 1627, as indicated by his arms and initials. The Parkers of Brownsholme were the next owners until 1842, when Marley was added to the Ferrand estate. The Ferrands, though not lords of the manors, are certainly the great squires of the parish. West Riddlesden Hall still maintains its position as a mansion, whilst the more historic Hall at East Riddlesden is in tenements. The Leach family, whose pedigree is given in *Yorkshire Notes & Genealogist*, obtained West Riddlesden from the Maudes by the marriage of John Leach in 1634, to the only daughter of Maude of West Riddlesden. The story is that she danced at the marriage-feast of her seven brothers in succession, every one of whom died childless. In the Rev. Oliver Heywood's *Diaries* (4 vols. edited by J. Horsfall Turner,) are many references to the chief families in Bingley two centuries ago, most of whom had fallen into dishonour or decay.



Maude Arms.

Ryshworth Hall obtains its name from the old family of Rishworth, long located at Coley and Haworth. It is a beautiful mansion in a fine park, and has belonged to the Busfeild-Ferrand family for two centuries. Gawthorpe Hall is another of the ancient mansions of Bingley, and has a most commanding prospect. The Bensons, Lord Bingley's family, resided here, but Major Salmond purchased it a few years ago, and afterwards sold it to the late S. Weatherhead, Esq., Solicitor. Myrtle Grove, formerly Springhead, another old mansion, was named by John Wesley as a little paradise on his visits to the neighbourhood. The Old Vicarage, on the Eldwick side of Bingley, is another edifice well worth examining. Bingley Grammar School was founded 20 Henry VIII., and augmented by William Wooler, by will in 1597, and with £40 by Michael Broadley, by will in 1613. The old building adjoining the churchyard is now a great eyesore, and fast going to decay. After being abandoned as inconvenient and unhealthy, it was for some time used as a drill room for the rifle corps. A new school for boys was erected near Castlefields, and a girls' school has also been established out of the rich endowments. Seventy years ago the value was stated to be £400 yearly. The Rev. Dr. Hartley was then master, and the Hudsons were noted masters a century ago and more. The National School was established in 1814 by the Ferrands, the National School Society, General Twiss, and Dr. Hartley as chief contributors. The Quakers had an early settlement here, and the Independent cause dates from the visits of the Rev. Oliver Heywood. A meeting-house was erected at an early date in Chapel Lane. In 1694 the Rev. Accepted Lister, son of the Joseph Lister who wrote an account of the Siege of Bradford, preached alternately at Bingley and Kipping. The Rev. T. Wainman 1703-1746, and the Rev. Thomas Lillie 1753-1797, held long pastorates here. The new chapel between the Market Place and the Aire was opened in 1818, when the Rev. Abraham Clarkson was ordained Minister. Methodism dates from the visits of the Revs. John Wesley and William Grimshaw. The former preached in Bingley church in 1757. Besides other visits he records that he preached in Bingley church in July, 1784. He "stepped into the Sunday School, which contains 240 children." The old Methodist chapel stood in front of the Market-house, but in 1816 the edifice in Wellington Street was erected, which was followed



Ferrand Arms.

by the Mornington Road chapel in 1874, which with its lofty spire cost £13,000. The Baptist chapel in Main Street was erected in 1760, and afterwards enlarged. The new chapel in Park Road was built in 1874. The Primitive Methodists date their commencement here from 1826.

An account of Cottingley Bridge appeared in one of our recent issues, and to complete the parish account the following items respecting the Bingley or Ireland Bridge are added:

"For many years past repaired by the parish and the money raised by Constable Assessment; but they say it was formerly a Riding Bridge, and that with other Riding Bridges it is in a direct line to Bradford. It is a wood-bridge, and only "passable by horse or foote, not by carte, and goes upp a hill to the moores, an obscure way not vsed by any strangers as we are informed. It would require £80 to repair it if wood, such wood being scarce, but if built of stone would cost £450; but there is no necessity of makeinge it passable for carts for there is noe cart way to nor from it, and Cottingley Bridge being as gain as it is. John Bynnes, Esq., J.P., did agree that if the Riding built a stone bridge at Cottingley the parish would maintain Bingley bridge."

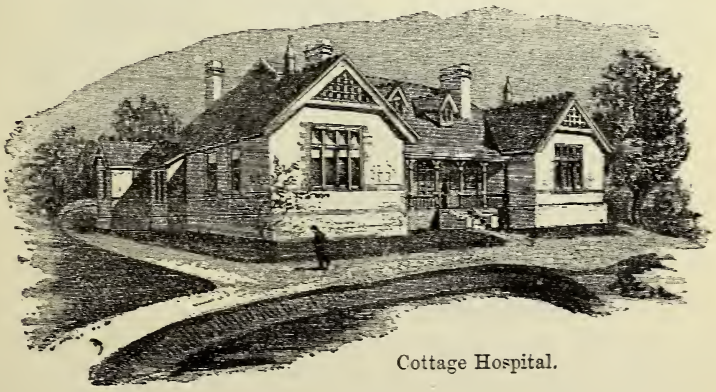
Such was the report of H. Wood and W. Briggs, appointed by the Justices. May 1683. Rolls, Leeds, July 1683.

Presentment not charged.

Indictment at Wakefield, Jan. 1685. Rolls. P. 125, Indictment Book.

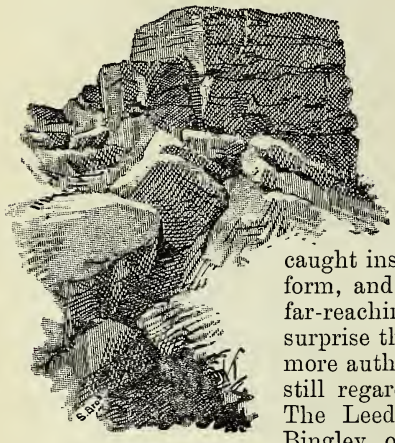
On Traverse this day, court is satisfied in reading several antient records of this Court, &c. The Jury found it an antient Riding Bridge. To be viewed & cost of rebuilding ascertained and certified & 200£ estr. 270£ estreated. Charged as a Riding Bridge. Pontefract, Ap. 1686. L 2, Order book.

30 li estreated for making a causey West end of Bridge. Rolls and Order Book, Pontefract, April 1687. L 38.

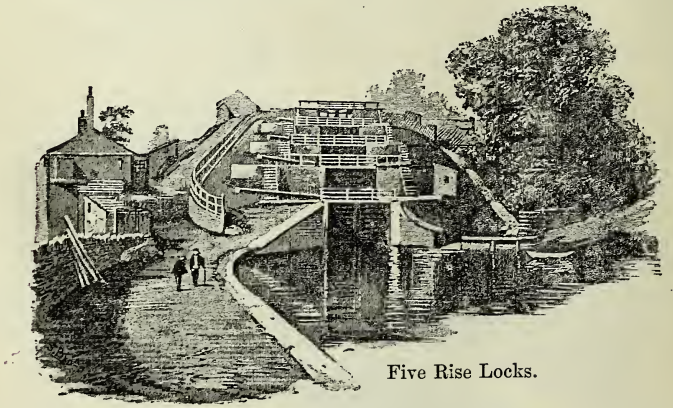


Cottage Hospital.

Of modern buildings in Bingley, besides churches and chapels, the Town Hall, Court House, Cottage Hospital, and Cemetery chapels are worth seeing. We have thus shewn that the antiquarian visitor may find, besides the interesting old church, much to occupy his time on a day's visit to Bingley; and the lover of natural scenery can scarcely tire of the varied opportunities of enjoyment. A visit to the Druids' Altar will amply repay the scramble up the steep road. There is no wonder that John Nicholson, the Airedale poet, whose body lies on the north side of the church below, caught inspiration as he stood on this platform, and viewed the magnificent vale and far-reaching moorlands, and there is no surprise that his description of the scenery, more authentic than his legendary lore, is still regarded as the highest local classic. The Leeds and Liverpool Canal has at Bingley one of its peculiar noteworthy localities, in having five locks in close succession by which to elevate boats to a higher level of the canal, or, of course, in descending to reach a lower level. Bingley keeps up much of its quaint customs as well as its old-world appearance, especially the old feast, Bingley-Tide, held on the first Sunday after the 22nd of August, and in ringing the eight o'clock curfew bell in the evening.



Druids' Altar.



Five Rise Locks.

Ring of Bells, King's Head (where the Court Leet and Court Baron are held), Queen's Head and other old public-houses tell of old methods of traffic, before canal and rail were thought of. A most



Beckfoot.

enjoyable day may be spent in visiting the Harden valley, where the parks and woods of Harden and Cottingley, (at which latter place Livingstone's fellow traveller, Richard Thornton, and Poet Beatson were born); Beckfoot; Goit Stock waterfall; the old mansions of Harden Grange, formerly known as St. Ives, and the present St. Ives, where the great squires—the Ferrands, have resided for over three centuries; the supposed burial place of Civil War soldiers on Harden moor; the Pothole cave near Harden; Hill End, where



Goit Stock.

Mr. Samuel Sunderland, a great benefactor who died in 1676, had £2500 stolen by Collingham men, who met their deaths therefor at

York castle; Harden Hall, built 1616, where Fairfax lodged with the Ferrands; each and all calling upon the visitor to 'linger a bit longer.' At St. Ives may be seen a stone table with a brass plate let into the centre, inscribed—"This table was at Harden Hall when the troops under General Fairfax were encamped at Harden Moor. MDCXLII." On the doorway are the Ferrand Arms, and the following lines:

"If thou a house shall finde,
Built to thy mynde,
And that without thy cost,
Serve thou the more,
God and the poore,
And then my labour is not loste."

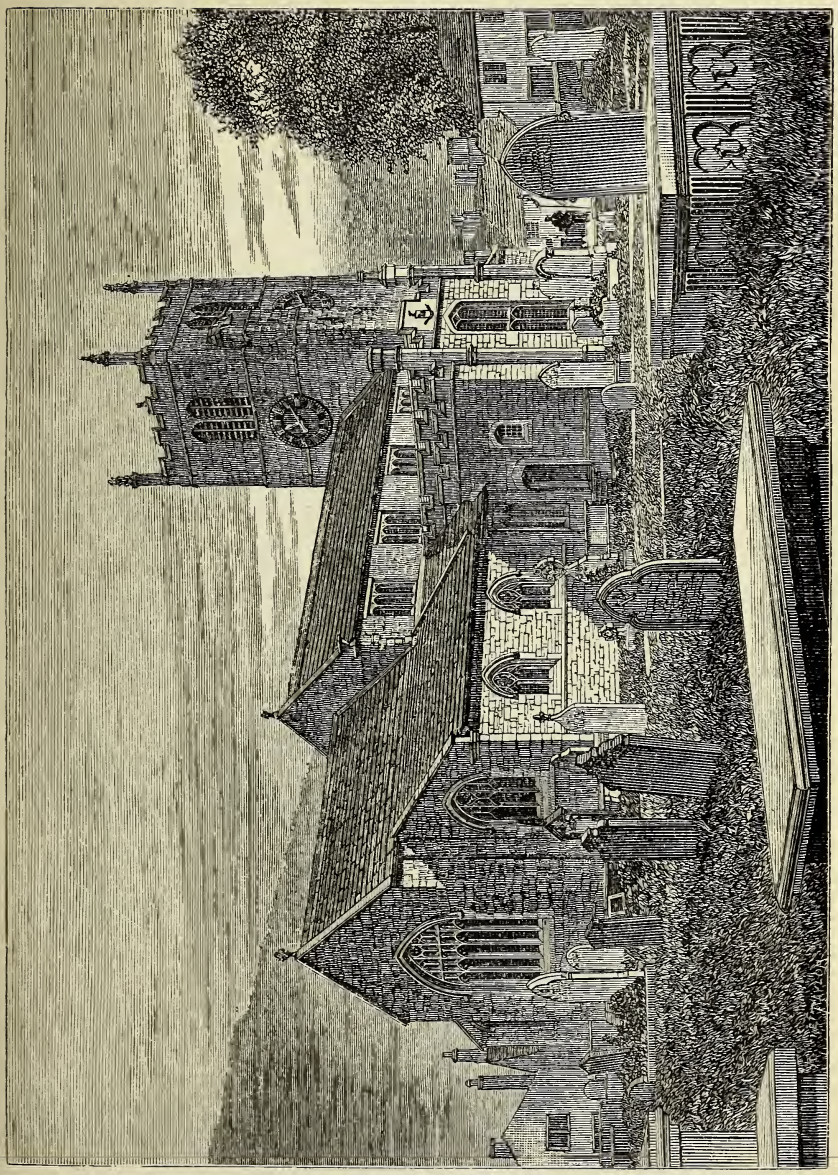
To contemplative minds, Bingley's central attraction is the venerable old church, which has a story of more than seven-and-a-half centuries to tell. William Paganell gave the church to the priory of Drax before the year 1147. In 1197 Pope Celestine III. appropriated it to the priory, as it had continued to be rectorial. A restoration of the building took place about the time of the Reformation, when Richard Wylson, a native of this parish, afterwards Bishop of Meath, rebuilt the choir, it is reported. Dodsworth copied from the painted glass of the choir window, in 1621, the following inscription—

Orate p' bono statu Reverendissimi in Christo Patris Ricardi Wylson, Nigroponti [Archiepiscopus] ac Prioris de Drax et p' a'mabus Parentum ejus, qui istum Chorum et fenestram fieri fecit, A.D. MDXIJ, et die mensis Marcii XXVIJ.

The Prior and Convent of Drax were the patrons until the Reformation. From 1536 the sovereigns of England have held the presentation until 1837, when the Bishop of Ripon obtained the privilege.

The Names of the Vicars before 1275 are unobtainable. The following is the list since that date.

1275, Brother Richard de Pontefract.
1291, Fr. William de Roteholm.
1299, Fr. William de Wylmeley.
1323, Fr. Nigel de Abthorp.
1339, Fr. John de Ledes.
1348, Fr. John de Wyghton.
1354, Fr. John de Ousthorp.
1362, Fr. Thomas de Berewyks.
1369, Fr. Richard de Ledes.
1391, Fr. John de Usflet.
[ ] Dom. Laurence de Dawtre.
1399, Fr. Robert de Emesay.
1417, Fr. John de Usflet.
1420, Fr. Thomas Frost.
1428, Fr. William Chippindale.
1429, Fr. John Hunt.
1464, Fr. Richard Swillington.
1473, Fr. John Byngley.
1504, Fr. John Long.
1536, Dom. John Scholay.
1537, Dom. Alex. Jennyns.
1572, Robert Wood, clerk.
1576, Samuel Oley.
1618, Thomas Howgill, M.A.
1662, Jon. Fairbank, M.A.
1687, James Roberts.
1710, Gervas Neville.
1718, Thomas Ferrand.
1740, Richard Hartley, B.D.,
1791, Samuel Clapham, M.A.
1797, Richard Hartley, D.D.
1837, James Cheadle.
1862, Arthur Parke Irwine, M. A.
1890, Charles Edwards, M.A.



Bingley Parish Church.

The Registers of Baptisms, Marriages and Burials begin in 1577, but are deficient from 1653 to 1663. From frequent perusal we can testify to their special interest, and hope that the earliest may be soon printed.

We purpose now only supplying a few curious entries :—

1583, Sep. 24. One child and one monster of John Milner, of Harden, borne, and viewed by sonndry psons.

In the burials is a corresponding entry :—1583, Sep. 24, one monster and one pfect child of John Mylner, of Harden, buried. 1595, April 13, Isabell the daughter of Raulphe, the pyper, bapt. In 1608, Robt. Hodgson, a piper, buried.

I remember seeing the entry of the burial of Miles, a piper, in Hartshead register, March 3rd, 1625-6. I am inclined to think these pipers were supported by some local gentleman. Miles would be, very probably, the Kirklees piper.

To resume our extracts from "Byngeley Registers ":—

1595, Anthony, sonne of Higgine, tynkler, Halifax, baptized.

Rishworthe family.—Elizabeth s. Robert, gent., bap., 1578; Richard, John, of Riddlesden, gent., bap., 1606; Robert s. John, gent., bap., 1608; Ffrancis, John, gent., bap., 1611; Elinor, Richard, bap., 1635; Ellen Rishworth, gener. vidua, sepult, July, 1605.

Robert, son of Mr. William Clarkson, bap. 1642.

William, son of Richard Speight, Hipperholme, bap. Jan., 1664.

Mary, dr. Edward Swain, Idle, bap. 1642.

Mr. Robert Stansfield, Bradford, married Mrs. Anne Busfeild, 1723. [We should put Miss instead of Mrs. now-a-days. They were ancestors of the Stansfields of Esholt.]

Richard, son of the Rev. Mr. Hudson, bap. July, 1746.

Mary, dr. Rev. Mr. Thomas Hudson, Bingley Grammar School, buried 1763. [These Hudsons were connected with Idel and Hipperholme—father and son—the latter becoming master of Hipperholme School, &c.]

Rev. Mr. Thomas Hudson, master of the Grammar School, Bingley, buried July 6th, 1785.

Robert Deane, of Kilkerney, in Ireland, married Jane Sayvell, at Kyghley, 1606.

Isabel, dr. of a stranger, buried 1578.

Elizabeth, the Creple, buried 1578.

John Cowp, poor man from Durham, bur. 1578.

John Bysshop, slayne 1579.

John, the child of a tynkler, Dec. 1582, buried.

A poore lad of Halifax died at Morton, 1586.

Thomas Illingworth, of Cottingley, who dyed in a colepitt at Norre wth a dampe, August, 1594.

Robert Wilde, als Nutter or Walker, 1596.

We find peculiar Christian names. Here are two suitable girls' names—Peace, Obedience.

Excommunications.—Lists are given of such as were excommunicated, for bad conduct, I suppose; though some may be so classed as Nonconformists. The first entry is not complete; 16—, 17 persons; 1639, 23 persons; 1664, 24 persons; 1682, 20 persons; and so on from 1720 to 1766. The names are given.

Many notes on Bingley Puritanism may be found in "Nonconformity in Idel."

There is also a very interesting old churchwarden's book, from which the following notes are extracted:

1653.—The bells repaired.

Paid for two foxes, 2s.

Disallowed at the audit, 18s. which had been overpaid to the minister.

1654.—To Tho. Blakey for 7 ffox heads 7s.

5 ffox heads, 5s.

For pulpit stay, and the hour glasse bearer mendinge, 4d.

ffor the Ringinge of Eight a clock Bell each night from Martinmas to March, 10s.

1655.—Cutting of the Womans Arme by Dr. Bullett, £1 6s. 8d.

To Mr. Wooler for cureinge the Arme, £2 10s.

For Lame Souldiers, £1 7s.

Ringinge 8 a clock bell, 10s.

1657.—Tho. Blakey, 4 ffox heads, 4s.

1658.—Mossinge the church, 13s.

Repayntinge clock signes, 7s.

Tho. Blakey, 3 ffox heads, 3s.

To others, 4 ffox heads, 4s.

1659.—Thomas Hammands daughter to goe to the wells for cureinge her head, 1s.

1651.—Bellroape and clockcoards, 4s. 8d.

ffoxx head, paid Mr. Rawsonn, 1s.

Two ffoxx heads, 2s.

Wm. Oldfield for relief when he went to Spaw Well, 6s.

Dressing the church, 1s.

Burial of Tom Shaw of Morton, 2s.

His winding sheet, 1s. 8d.

3 threaves of Batts for theakinge Tom Mitchell house of Lees.

Pulpitt quishin plush silke for tashells £1 2s.

Tom Leach, 4 ffoxx heads, 4s.; ffor 2 Bawson heads also, 8d.

A Bawson head, 4d. (It is still not uncommon to hear a "gawmless" lad called a "great bawson."

4 urchin heads, 4d.

1652.—For maymed Souldiers, &c., 15s. 2d. (One or other of the chief gentry of the riding was appointed treasurer of this fund at the sessions annually.)

11 ffox heads, 11s.

1661.—Paid for Ringeinge on the King's Day, 7s.

Mary ffoster towards curinge 2 childrens heads, 4s.

1662.—Ringers, Kings Birthday 6s. 6d.

1663.—3 foomards heads, 9d.

1665.—9 foomards, 2s. 3d. Fox heads also, each year.

Beggars, but such as were licensed, suppressed, and drunkenness condemned at the sessions.

William Wooler of Yorke, marchant, a native of Bingley, by will, made a gift to the school at Bingley, and to such poor as do not beg. The school is mentioned in 1637.

John Rawson gave £10 for the usher.

Anthony Oldfield of Spalding, Lincolnshire, by will, 1635, gave £50 to the poor of Bingley.

Widd. Hall gave £10; John Wood, 1622, £1 to the poor.

The Commissioners, 1650, found that £15 given to the poor by Richard Croasdale of Bingley were in the hands of John Dobson of Marley. Richard Croysdale, labourer, of Beckwithshaw, was buried at Pannell. His will, dated 1632, is copied into the warden's book. "To Izabel Hey my sister-in-law, late of Bradford, £20. To the poor of Bradford, 20 marks, to be distributed by Thomas Bentley, Rob. Knowles, Tho. Parker and Robert Bayley. To the poor of Bingley £15. To Gyles Broadbent, of Bradford my gray capp."

Church Collections..—In church registers and towns' books we frequently find what are styled briefs. If these could be collected from various parts of the county, or country, they would supply valuable data.

1659.—Collected for Hugh Teale of Addingham, 6s. 6d.

1661.—To Pontefract Church 10s. 6d.; and paid out of the meane [*i.e.* common] pursse 9s. 6d., made in all one pound.

To Thomas Ury, of Horncastle, for losse by fire, 5s. 4d. [The magistrates authorised these begging briefs in their districts. Sometimes a Royal brief was obtained, so as to cover a greater area.]

For ffyre at Drayton, 5s. 8d.

Fyre at Illminster, 5s.

To Chr. Green. Loss by shipwreck, violence of sea, &c.

1662.—Rippon Church, 1s.; Scarborough, 1s.

Royal ffishinge, 4s.

George Walker, of Burstall, for loss by ffyre, 4s. 4d.

William Turner, of Batley, losse by tradinge, 4s. 4d.

Fires at Harrogate, Slackworth, &c.

1663-4.—For Matthew and John Connary and George Smith, taken prisoners with the Turke, 4s. 6d.

1664.—Loss by Turkes, and lodging the two prisoners one night. [A brutal fellow is often called a "Turk." Perhaps this may give a clue as to the origin of the saying.]

John Hudson, Drighlington, poor.

Robert Laidman, of Richmond, carrier, losse by horses.

Peeter Barrett, of Kildwick, losse of goods and horses.

John Sykes, of Burley, poor cripple.

Cromer town and church decayed by sea.

1669.—Richard Wood, Addingham, fire, 4s. 10d.
John Osborne, Russia merchant, losses by sea.
Anthony Mason, Keighley, out of mean purse.
Two soldiers having a passe, 6d.
1667.—Loss by Pirotts.
Widd. Eliz. Oldfield, Addingham.
1668.—Izack Ingham, Ovenden.
1669.—Mr. Tho. White, a poore minister of Kirkby Lawdsdale parish, out of the meane pursse, August, 2s.
Losse by fyre by Pyrotts in the Ile of Wallis.
Losse by spring tide in the Ile of Ash.

Besides the Runic stone mentioned previously, and the tombstone of John Nicholson, the following are objects of interest. Traces of the Norman church were disclosed by the restoration effected in 1870-1. The seats, font and pulpit are all modern. At the apex of the tower west window is a shield charged with the Paslew arms, a fess between three pierced mullets, sable. There are other shields mostly defaced. The peal of bells was raised in 1773, principally by Johnson Atkinson Busfeild, Esq. There are now eight bells, two having been added by Mr. Dunlop. The Ryshworth chapel, or north chancel aisle, was restored in 1870 by Mr. Johnson Atkinson Busfeild in remembrance of his ancestors. It was purchased in 1591 by Edward Bynns, of Rishworth, to Mr. Busfeild, of Leeds. The Riddlesden chapel is on the south side of the chancel. In the tower window are the arms of Paslew, Eltofte, Mahaut, Martheley, Wylsonne, Busfeild-Atkinson. This window was restored from Dodsworth's description by J. A. Busfeild, Esq., in 1848.

Monuments are preserved in the tower to the memories of Samuel Sunderland, Esq., 1676, the shield bears—three lions passant in pale. Crest, a goat's head erased. He was of the High Sunderland family, Halifax parish, and related by marriage to the Rishworths.

Another Latin inscribed monument is to the memory of Thomas Fell, gent., of Morton, 1697. There are several monuments to members of the Busfeild-Ferrand family. The Rev. Thomas Hudson, A.B., Master of the Grammar School at Bingley, died May 13, 1756. The Rev. Thomas Hudson, A.B., his son, was also Master of the Grammar School at Bingley, and died in 1785, aged 51. Rev. Richard Hudson, A.M., another son, was Master of the Grammar School at Hipperholme for fifty-three years, and was buried at Coley church, March 28, 1835, aged 89. The Rev. Richard Hartley, A.B., who died in 1789, aged 75, had been Vicar of Bingley forty-eight years. He married for second wife, Martha, daughter of the first-named Rev. Thomas Hudson, and had issue by her, the Rev. Richard Hartley, D.D., who was 45 years Head Master of Bingley Grammar School, and 39 years Vicar of Bingley. His second wife was daughter of the Rev. Richard Hudson.

David Leach, of West Riddlesden Hall, gentleman, died in 1752, aged 56. The arms will be found emblazoned in the *Yorkshire*

Genealogist, where the pedigree is also recorded. Thomas Leach, of Gray's Inn and Principal of Staple Inn, London, was buried here June 16, 1763, aged 63. He was eldest son of Abraham Leach, by Hannah, daughter of John Rayner, of Liversedge and Holme Shayes. General Twiss died at Harden Grange in 1827, aged 82. His only daughter married Walker Ferrand, Esq. Rev. Wm. Lamplugh, of Cottingley, died May 7, 1776, aged 72. The Briggs family have been very numerous around Bingley. Francis Briggs, who erected the old Market just removed, was grandfather of Dr. James Briggs, of London and Brighton, whose wife was daughter of Dean Vincent of Westminster. Hezekiah Briggs died Aug. 5, 1844, aged 79, having interred upwards of 7000 corpses during the 43 years he was sexton. His gravestone records also—

"Here lies an old ringer beneath this cold clay,
Who has rung many peals both for serious and gay;
Through grandsire and trebles with ease he would range,
Till death called a bob, which brought round the last change."

From Bingley a bracing walk may be had via Gilstead and Eldwick, to Shipley Glen and Baildon Moor, where British remains have been discovered in fair profusion. The Glen is becoming more popular each year for an outing, especially at Easter. Saltaire is the nearest station. Mr. Benjamin Preston, our Yorkshire Burns, has his home in the upper Glen, and his brother, John Preston, whose "Sermons by an Artist" recently appeared, resided at Gilstead.

———o———

Through Airedale from Goole to Malham. We note with pleasure that Mr. H. Speight, West Bowling, Bradford, has in the press a volume of about 380 pages, (3s. 6d." The synopsis of contents: A Chat about Goole and Airmyn—Airmyn Castle—Drax: its Abbey—The Castles of Drax, Leeds and Bingley, with reference to the manor lords Paganel—Rawcliffe and "Jemmy Hirst"—Snaith: its Priory—Selby—Temple Hurst—Birkin—Knottingley—Pontefract—Ferrybridge—Leeds and Environs, including an Itinerary of the country ten to twenty miles round, with a complete Guide to the Town, &c.—Kirkstall Abbey, with 'Key' and Ground-Plan—Bramley and its Ghost—Horsforth and the poet Longfellow—Calverley—Esholt and Priory. Bradford—Shipley—Saltaire and the Glen—Baildon, with an original resumé of the Antiquities of the Common—Hawksworth—Rumbalds Moor—Bingley, its Castle, &c., and neighbouring Scenery—Keighley and surroundings—Haworth and the Brontë Walks—Steeton—Silsden and its Old Halls—Kildwick, the Lang Kirk, Grange, Hall, &c.—Farnhill—Cononley—Lothersdale—Carleton. Skipton and District, including a great deal of new information about Broughton, Elslack, Draughton, Embsay and Priory, Rylstone and the Nortons, &c.—Gargrave and its Seven Churches—Coniston—Bell Busk, more light on its name—Otterburn—Winterburn and the old Independent Chapel—Friars' Head—Flasby Fell—Eshton and the Wilsons—Calton Hall and General Lambert—Kirkby Malham. Malham, its History and Scenery fully described, with numerous descriptive routes, including many to places and scenes of interest seldom visited.

Yorkshiremen in London.

A

SERMON

PREACHED at the First

GENERAL MEETING

OF THE

GENTLEMEN, and others in and near LONDON,

Who were Born within the

COUNTY of YORK.

In the Church of S. *Mary-le-Bow*, *Decemb.* 3. 1678.

By *JOHN TILLOTSON*, D.D. Dean of *Canterbury*, and Chaplain in Ordinary to His Majesty.

LONDON,

Printed for *Brabazon Aylmer*, at the three Pigeons over against the *Royal Exchange* in *Cornhill:* And *William Rogers*, at the Maiden-head over against *S. Dunstan's* Church in *Fleetstreet*. 1679.

The Epistle Dedicatory.

To my Honoured

FRIENDS and COUNTRYMEN,

Mr. { *Hugh Frankland,* *Leonard Robinson,* *Abraham Fothergill,* *William Fairfax,* *Thomas Johnson,* *John Hardesty,* } Mr. { *Gervas Wilcockes,* *George Pickering,* *Edward Duffeild,* *John Topham,* *Jam. Longbotham,* *Nathan Holroyd,*

Stewards of the *York-shire* Feast.

GENTLEMEN,

THIS Sermon, *which was first Preached, and is now published at your desires, I dedicate to your* Names, *to whose prudence and care the direction and management of this First general* Meeting *of our Country-men was committed: Heartily wishing that it may be some way serviceable to the healing of our unhappy Differences, and the restoring of Unity and Charity among Christians, especially those of the Protestant Reform'd Religion.*

Gentlemen, I am

Your affectionate Country-man
and humble Servant,
Jo. Tillotson.

A

SERMON

PREACHED

At the first general Meeting of the Gentlemen, and others, in and near *London*, who were born within the County of *York.*

JOHN 13. 34, 35. *A new Commandment I give unto you, that ye love one another; as I have loved you, that ye also love one another: By this shall all men know that ye are my Disciples, if ye love one another.*

AS the Christian Religion in general is the best Philosophy and most perfect Institution of Life; containing in it the most entire and compleat System of moral Rules and Precepts that was ever yet extant in the World: so it peculiarly excells in the Doctrine of *Love* and *Charity;* . . . . . .

Thirdly, I shall conclude all with a few words, *in relation to the occasion of this present meeting.* I have all this while been recommending to you, from the Authority and Example of our Blessed Saviour, and from the nature and reason of the thing itself, this most excellent Grace and Vertue of Charity, in the most proper Acts and Instances of it: But besides particular Acts of Charity to be exercised upon emergent occasions, there are likewise charitable Customs which are highly commendable, because they are more certain and constant, of a larger extent, and of a longer continuance: As the *Meeting* of the *Sons* of the *Clergy*, which is now form'd and establish'd into a *charitable Corporation:* And the Anniversary *Meetings* of those of the several *Counties* of *England*, who reside, or happen to be in London; for *two* of the best and noblest ends that can be, the maintaining of *Friendship*, and the promoting of *Charity*. These, and others of the like kind, I call *charitable Customes*, which of late years have very much obtained in this great and famous City. And it cannot but be a great pleasure and satisfaction, to all good men, to see so generous, so humane, so Christian a disposition to prevail and reign so much amongst us.

The strange overflowing of vice and wickedness in our Land, and the prodigious increase and impudence of infidelity and impiety, hath of late years boaded very ill to us, and brought terrible Judgements upon this City and Nation, and seems still to threaten us with more and greater: And the greatest comfort I have had, under these sad apprehensions of God's displeasure, hath been this, that though *bad* men were perhaps never worse in any Age, yet the *good*, who I hope are not a few, were never more truly and substantially good: I do verily believe there never were, in any Time, greater and more real effects of Charity; not from a blind superstition, and an ignorant zeal, and a mercenary and arrogant and presumptuous principle of Merit, but from a sound knowledge, and a sincere love and obedience to God, or, as the *Apostle* expresses it, *out of a pure heart, and of a good conscience, and of faith unfeigned.*

And who, that loves God and Religion, can chuse but take great contentment to see so general and forward an inclination in People this way? Which hath been very much cherished of late years by this sort of Meetings: and that to very good purpose and effect, in many charitable contributions disposed in the best and wisest ways: And which likewise hath tended very much to the reconciling of the minds of men, and the allaying of those fierce heats and animosities which have been caused by our Civil confusions, and Religious distractions. For there is nothing many times wanting to take away prejudice, and to extinguish hatred and ill-will, but an opportunity for men to see and understand one another; by which they will quickly perceive, that they are not such Monsters as they have been represented one to another at a distance.

We are, I think, one of the last *Counties* of *England* that have entred into this friendly and charitable kind of Society; Let us make amends for our late setting out by quickning our pace. that so we may over-

take and outstrip those who are gone before us: Let not our Charity partake of the coldness of our Climate, but let us endeavour that it



Fac-simile of Original Print.

may be equal to the extent of our Country; and as we are incomparably the greatest *County* of *England*, let it appear that we are so, by the largeness and extent of our Charity.

This Sermon is printed in small quarto: Title on page i; Dedication, pages iii, iv; Sermon, pages 1-32; Prayer, page 33; Advertisement of Dr. Barrow's "Treatise of the Pope's Supremacy" on page 34; page 35, blank; last page—Imprimatur, *Guil. Jane* R. P. D. *Hen.* Episc. *Lond.* à sacris domest. *Feb.* 25. 167$\frac{8}{9}$. The running title reads: *A Sermon preached at the* York-shire *Feast.*

It is scarcely necessary to record the long list of Dr. Tillotson's Works, as they have been frequently reprinted, and his Memoirs have been published by Birch and others. He was the son of Robert Tillotson, of Haugh End in Sowerby, and was baptized at Halifax, October 3, 1630. His father was a leading Puritan under the ministries of the Rev. Henry Roote and Rev. Oliver Heywood, and was a manufacturer and farmer in a small way. The following sketch pedigree shews the immediate family and relatives of the Archbishop.

Thomas Tilston or Tillotson
|
George Tillotson=Eleanor dau. Ellis Nutter
|
Robert, buried at Sowerby Feb. 22, 1682-3.
=Mary dau. Thomas Dobson, of Sowerby.

Robert	John, Archbishop.	Joshua, of London	Israel
John, died in East Indies	Robert, M.A. of Cambridge, ob. s. p. 1738.	Joshua Joshua, M.A. sur-master of St. Paul's school, Lond.	John Mary =Richard Windsor, of London.

The future Archbishop married Elizabeth daughter of Dr. Peter French, Canon of Christ Church, Oxford, and had an only child Mary who married James Chadwick, Esq. Dr. Tillotson was under the tutorship of the celebrated Puritan, the Rev. David Clarkson, a native of Bradford. It is commonly said that Robert Tillotson made a journey to London to see his son, then Dean of Canterbury, and being in a plain countryman's dress, though probably not in clogs as tradition says, was insulted by one of the servants for enquiring if John Tillotson was at home. The Archbishop died at Lambeth, November 22, 1694. Monuments have been erected to his memory at Sowerby and Halifax.

A

SERMON

Preached at the Second

GENERAL MEETING

OF THE

GENTLEMEN, and others in and near LONDON,

Who were Born within the

COUNTY of YORK,

In the Church of St. *Mary-le-Bow*, *February* 17. 16^{79}_{80}.

By *JOHN SHARPE*, D. D. Rector of St. *Giles* in the Fields, and Chaplain to the Right Honourable the Lord High Chancellour of *England*.

LONDON,

Printed for *Walter Kettilby* at the *Bishop's-Head*, in St. *Paul's* Church-Yard. 1680.

The Epistle Dedicatory.

To my Honoured

FRIENDS and COUNTRY-MEN,

Mr. *William Petyt*, *Richard Graham*, *John Cooke*, *Mich. Wrightson*, *Tob. Humphrys*, *Anth. Lawson*; Mr. *John Short*, *Francis Boynton*, *Peter Short*, *Gab. Wettenhall*, *Arthur Sedgwick*, *Thomas Watson*

Stewards of the last *York-shire* Feast.

GENTLEMEN,

I *Now at length Present you with that Sermon which at your desire I Preached at the Second Anniversary Meeting of our Countrey-men, and which you were pleased so far to Approve as to Request the Publication of it. That I have not performed your request so soon as might be expected, I hope you will pardon me, since I had not till this time a convenient leisure to Transcribe my Papers for the Press. If this plain Discourse, now that it is publick, do any way conduce to promote* Doing Good *which is the Argument of it, I shall thank God for the Success, and You for putting me upon the Attempt.*

Gentlemen, I am

Your Affectionate Countrey-man,
Friend and Servant,

JOHN SHARPE.

A

SERMON

PREACHED

At the Second general Meeting of the Gentlemen and others in and near *London*, who were Born within the County of *York*.

ECCLES. iii. 10.

I know that there is no good in them, but for a man to rejoyce and to do good in his life.

THis Book of *Ecclesiastes* gives us an account of the several Experiments that *Solomon* had made in order to the finding out wherein the Happiness of Man in this World doth consist; and these Words are one of the conclusions he drew from those Experiments. . . . . .

Taking now this to be the sence of *rejoycing* in the Text, (as I believe it is), we have from hence a good warrant for this days Meeting, for we come together to *rejoyce* in *Solomons* sence, that is, *to eat and drink and to enjoy the good of our labours*, it being *the gift of God* so to do.

And this practice of ours is not only reasonable in itself, but is commended to us by the example of Gods people both under the Law and the Gospel. The *Jews* by the appointment of God himself were to meet every year three times at *Jerusalem*, the Capital City of the Nation *to feast and to rejoyce before the Lord*, as we have it in the express words of *Moses*. And the Christians for near two hundred years after our Saviour had their *Agapæ*, their Feasts of charity wherein they met together both poor and rich to enjoy and make merry one with another. It is true these Feasts were at length left off by common consent, because there grew abuses in them; they became occasions of Luxury and excess, and so matters of scandal to our Religion. But this was not an ill reflection upon the thing itself, which was innocent and commendable, but upon the *abuse* of the thing. A good and laudable institution was perverted to evil purposes. However this very consideration ought to make us very careful of our carriage and behaviour in these our Meetings, lest we fall under the same inconveniences, which that we may prevent, Two things are especially needful to be taken care of by us.

First, That we do not exceed the bounds of *rejoycing* prescribed to Christians, that is, that we avoid all excess, and use the Creatures of God, soberly and temperately, so as to give offence to none, nor to *make provision for the flesh to fulfil the lusts thereof*.

And secondly, That we take care to perform and make good the ends and designs of these *Feasts* of *rejoycing;* which ends, if we will take our measures from those Laws that God gave to his own People in the Old Testament, and which the modern *Jews* themselves in their Commentaries take notice of; and which are so reasonable in themselves that without any Authority they do recommend themselves to us, are these four following.

First, That we Rejoyce before the Lord, that is, that we make our humble acknowledgments and return our due praises and thanks to him for all the good things he hath blessed us with in our lives, confessing that all we have is from his free bounty and goodness, and that our Meeting together is to praise his name upon that account. And this was the thing that was meant by those solemn Sacrifices that the *Jews* were bound to offer at *Jerusalem* at their Annual Feasts.

The second end of these Feasts is to take occasion from hence to learn our duty, to be instructed in all the branches of that obedience we owe unto God. For as *Maimonides* observes, that was one of the

principal reasons of Gods calling together all the people of the *Jews* to appear at the Feast of Tabernacles, to wit, that they might hear the Law read unto them; and this design is I suppose pursued by us in our chusing this Place to Assemble in.

A third end of these Feasts (as the same *Maimonides* tells us) & is manifest from Scripture is to promote acquaintance & Friendship, and brotherly love one with another. And this is a very noble end, and serves many excellent purposes, and nothing can be beyond it except

The fourth and last end of these Meetings, which is to *do good;* to exercise our Charity towards our poor indigent Brethren. No man at the Solemn Feasts of the *Jews, was to appear before the Lord empty.* He was to bring his offering not only to God by way of recognition and acknowledgment to him: but for the poor also that they might rejoyce as well as he. This is well observed by *Maimonides* from *Deut.* 16. 14. where it is thus said, *Thou shalt rejoyce in thy feast, thou and thy son, and thy daughter, thy man-servant and thy maid-servant, the Levite and the stranger, the fatherless and the widow that are within thy gates.*

This then is the great end of our Assembly, that not only we, but the Fatherless and the widow; all of our Countrey, that need our Charity, may *rejoyce* with us and for us. And this is that which *Solomon* joyns with *rejoycing* in the Text, *There is no good in them but for a man to rejoyce and do good:* and what that man who by the sentence of God was declared the wisest of all men hath thus joyned together, let none of us presume to put asunder. These are the Rules, and these are the ends that we are to observe in this our Feast; and let us all for the Honour of Christs Religion, and for the credit of our particular Countrey, charge the observation of them upon our selves: which if we can all resolve to do, I can safely apply to every one of you, that saying of *Solomon* in the *9th* Chapter of this book of *Ecclesiastes,* and the *7th* verse, with which I shall conclude: *Go thy way, eat thy bread with joy, and drink thy wine with a merry heart, for God now accepteth thy work.*

This Sermon is also a small quarto, consisting of title leaf, dedication leaf, sermon, pages 1-34. The running title is like the first one, *A Sermon preached at the* York-shire *Feast.* A second edition seems to have been issued the same year, having a title page as follows:

"The Duty and Happiness of doing Good. Two Sermons, the former preached at the Yorkshire Feast, in Bow Church, February 17, 1679; the other before the Lord Mayor and Aldermen of London by John Sharp, D.D., Rector of St. Giles."

Dr. Sharp (not Sharpe as on the first of his pamphlets, though that was often the way the name was written,) was born at Bradford, February 16, 1644, and trained in a Puritan home. In 1660 he entered Christ's College, Cambridge, under the tuition of Mr. Abraham Brooksbank, evidently from the name a Yorkshireman, afterwards Vicar of St. Mary's, Reading, and Prebend of Salisbury. We need only refer to the "Life of John Sharp, D.D., Lord Archbishop of York," by his son Archdeacon Thomas Sharp, in two volumes, edited



John Sharp, D.D.

by the Rev. Thomas Newcome, Vicar of Tottenham, 1825, for full particulars of this Yorkshire worthy. In 1681 he became Dean of Norwich, was promoted in 1689 to the Deanery of Canterbury, and in 1691, July 5th, became Archbishop of York. He died at Bath Feb. 2, 1713, and was buried in York Minster, "eodum quo natus est die 16 Feb. 1713."

We have seen that there was an interval of fourteen months between the first and second Feast. If there was a Feast in 1681 we have met with no record of it. A (third or fourth ?) Yorkshire Feast Sermon in small quarto, published in London in 1682, exists, but we are not the fortunate possessors of a copy, and shall be glad to purchase one, or exchange a duplicate of Dr. Tillotson's sermon. Dr. George Hickes

was a voluminous writer, and a Yorkshireman. The title of his pamphlet reads, "The Moral Shechinah: or a Discourse of God's Glory; in a Sermon preached at the last Yorkshire Feast, in Bow Church, London, June 11th, 1682, by George Hickes, LL.D." This gives twenty-eight months between Dr. Sharp's sermon and Dr. Hickes'. The only quotation we have from this sermon is as follows, and its choiceness makes us desire to see more: "Our County, as the Curious observe, is the epitome of England; whatsoever is excellent in the whole land being to be found in proportion thereto. . . . . Besides, God hath been pleased to make it the birthplace and nursery of many great men." Perhaps some friend may lend us a copy to give all the Feast allusions, and a portrait of the author is desirable.

Whether any more Yorkshire Feast Sermons were delivered we cannot state, but these three were the only ones printed. It has been affirmed, but we think it false, that other gatherings were held in London in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. We are assured, however, that Purcell composed a piece of music in cantata form specially for one of these Yorkshire Festivals. Following the sermon, there was a dinner, and the proceeds of the gathering were distributed amongst needy and suffering Yorkshiremen, but no particulars of the charity have come down to us. In 1812 the Yorkshire Society's School was founded, and this seems to imply a prior existence of a Yorkshire Society. It was at first arranged that the school should be maintained for both girls and boys of Yorkshire parents in reduced circumstances living in London, or orphans of Yorkshire parentage. The school was commenced in a small way, somewhere in the neighbourhood of Wanstead; but about 1830 more desirable premises in Westminster Bridge Road, with sufficient ground attached for a playground, were acquired—a substantial mansion, which from the beautiful solid mahogany lavishly employed in its decoration formerly belonged probably to a wealthy London merchant. As time passed on the joint arrangement for girls and boys was found to work inconveniently, and the school was turned into an exclusively boys' school. Funds continuing and accommodation growing, the scheme for the society was also changed so as to extend the benefits of the institution to children of parents born in Yorkshire whether living in London or not. The additional money required was provided by a ball got up by county people and held under the auspices of the ladies of Almack's. Like many other things, however, this reunion has fallen into desuetude, and to meet the school expenditure and to extend the benefits to others sorely in need of it a larger income is required.

During recent years the annual subscriptions have slightly but gradually fallen off. The amount received from this source was £882 in the year 1886; but in the year 1889 it dropped to £807. An unusually large amount of donations has far more than balanced the loss on the other side. Still, the subscriptions are the backbone of the society's income; and, on that account, it is desirable that a knowledge of the existence of the school, its object and work, should be

more widely spread among Yorkshiremen. By supporting the charity and interesting themselves in its work they will find a not unworthy opportunity of evidencing that predominant characteristic of a Yorkshireman's heart—love for his native county. A very considerable increase has taken place in the school buildings. These are now adequate for the accommodation of 100 boys. Formerly, the number in the school was only about 30 or 40. Now, about 80 boys are housed, boarded, clothed, and educated, and this in a manner suitable to the position their parents have occupied, the great object of the society being to afford the boys an opportunity of retrieving the position their parents have lost. The clothing is of a superior character. The boys have blue Eton suits, and their general turn-out is creditable in the extreme. The education given in the institution is particularly adapted to fit the boys for commercial life. The reports of the Examiners of the College of Preceptors and of South Kensington show very creditable results. Modern languages are made a feature of the curriculum. One gratifying proof of the admirable training and education is given in the ready way in which the boys can be put out to business, and the large percentage of boys who do well in after life, some of those who received their education there being now in comfortable, nay, wealthy positions, and liberal donors to the society's funds. A view of the buildings appeared in our pages last year.

The school is well looked after by a committee consisting of Yorkshiremen of eminence and position, and testimony to the sound and economical basis on which it is conducted has come from an unexpected quarter. This arises from the economical way in which the school is conducted, by the strict supervision of a practical committee, who maintain the credit of Yorkshiremen for shrewdness and thrift.

The boys are elected to the school by the subscribers, but all unnecessary expense in canvassing is discouraged. A carefully prepared statement is made by the committee, giving the facts about each applicant, and the subscribers are urged not to promise their votes until they have perused it. The admissions take place between the ages of nine and twelve, and the votes of unsuccessful candidates are carried forward to the following year, so long as they continue eligible; and there is thus every reasonable prospect of every deserving candidate receiving the advantages of the institution in due time.

The Society does not seem to be so well known among the Yorkshire people as it should be. There are many to whom the Society would afford, and does afford, a great boon. There are also many who are unaware of its existence; but who, if they did know of it, would subscribe liberally. Perhaps these few notes may afford the information requisite to enable them to open their purse strings. The committee are always glad to receive visits from those interested in the Society; and the remarks in the visitors' book testify to the good impressions such visits usually convey.

The annual reports (price 6d. to non-subscribers) reach about eighty pages, and afford a fine Yorkshire genealogical hunting-ground, the seventy-ninth anniversary having just been celebrated.

Yorkshire Lord Mayors of London.

"R. V. T." forwards the following list of Yorkshire Lord Mayors of London, arranged in alphabetical order, with dates and brief biographical particulars; and he would be glad to receive additional names.

1. Bowes, Sir Martin, who was a native of York, the son of Thomas Bowes, and a considerable benefactor to that city, was a goldsmith and Lord Mayor of London in 1545. There is a portrait of him engraved by Wm. Faithorne, &c., see Fuller's "Worthies," Drake's "Eboracum," and the "Histories of York," with Allen's "Yorkshire," &c.

2. Bridges, George, formerly of Leeds, afterwards Sheriff, Alderman, and Lord Mayor of London in 1819, and also one of the Members of Parliament for the city; died at Brighton, March 13th, 1840, aged 77. There is a portrait of him, by Drummond, engraved by Thomson, in the *European Magazine*, for Nov. 1820, p. 385, &c., see also the "Worthies of Leeds," pp. 380-82, with references.

3. Burnell, John, Alderman and Lord Mayor of London in 1788, was born at Adel, near Leeds; served his apprenticeship to a bricklayer at Hunslet, and at the expiration of his time went to London, where, by his industry and abilities, he acquired a fortune of upwards of £100,000. He died Jan. 18th, 1790, aged 84, and left a few legacies to some poor relations in the parish of Adel; see the "Worthies of Leeds, &c." p. 199.

4. Craven, Sir Wm., Alderman and Lord Mayor of London in 1611, was born at Appletreewick, in the parish of Burnsall, of poor parents, who are said to have consigned him to a common carrier for his conveyance to London, where he entered into the service of a mercer or draper. His eldest son, William, was afterwards created Earl of Craven, &c. For his benefactions, see Whitaker's "Craven," p. 510, &c.

5. Dobbes, Richard, Alderman and Lord Mayor of London in 1551, skinner, son of Robert Dobbes, of Bagby, near Thirsk, who, from a humble station in life, by persevering industry rose to opulence, and was ranked among the first citizens of London. See Stowe's "Survey of London," and Grainge's "Vale of Mowbray," &c.

6. Dodmer, Ralph, son of Henry Dodmer, of Pickering, Yorkshire, was a mercer, and Lord Mayor of London in 1521. See Fuller's "Worthies," &c.

7. Duncombe, Sir Charles, Knt., who was Lord Mayor of London, and M.P. for Downton, Wiltshire, bought the Helmsley Estates from the trustees of the second Duke of Buckingham for £90,000, in 1695, and he changed the name of the Manor demesne from Helmsley to Duncombe, and from him they descended, thro' his successors, to their present owner, the Earl of Feversham. Anthony Duncombe, the nephew of the above Sir Charles, was created Lord Feversham in 1747. See the "Peerages," &c.

8. Easterfield, Wm., son of Wm. Easterfield, of Tickhill, near Rotherham, was also a mercer and Lord Mayor of London in 1428. See Fuller's "Worthies," &c.

9. Edwards, Sir James, grocer, Alderman of Candlewickward, and a native of Yorkshire, was Lord Mayor of London in 1678. See Fuller's "Worthies," &c.

10. Hallifax, Sir Thos., Knt., was a native of Barnsley, where he was baptized in 1721-2, and spent the early years of his life. He was the son of John Hallifax, an eminent clock-maker, who died Sept. 25, 1750. His son, Thomas, became a goldsmith in London, and a partner in the banking firm of Glyn, Mills, Hallifax, & Co. He was elected Alderman of Aldersgate Ward in 1766; Sheriff, 1768-9; and Lord Mayor of London in 1776. He was also M.P. for Aylesbury, and died rather suddenly Feb. 7, 1789; said to have been worth £100,000, and was buried in Enfield Churchyard, aged 68. For a portrait and sketch of him, see Wilkinson's "Barnsley Worthies," pp. 165-189, &c.

11. Harte, Sir John, citizen and grocer of London, was a native of Kilburn, near Thirsk, who became Lord Mayor of London in 1589; and founded and endowed the Coxwold Grammar School, in the neighbourhood of Kilburn, in 1603. See Whellan's "North Yorkshire," vol. 2, p. 652, &c.

12. Hewett, Sir Wm., clothworker and clothier, son of Edmund Hewet, or Hewett, of Wales, near Sheffield, was Lord Mayor of London in 1559; and his daughter was married to the following Sir Edward Osborne. See Fuller's "Worthies," and the "Worthies of Leeds," &c., p. 122, &c.

13. Kaye, Sir John Lister, 4th Bart., of Grange, M.P. for the city of London in 1734; was Lord Mayor in 1737; and died 27 Dec. 1789. He was the son of George Kaye, Esq., next brother to Sir Arthur Kaye, 3rd Bart., of Woodsome, M.P. for the city of York, by Dorothy, daughter and heiress of Robert Savile, Esq., of Bryan Royd, co. York. Sir Jno. Lister Kaye married 1, Ellen, daughter of Jno. Wilkinson, of Greenhead, near Huddersfield; and 2, Dorothy, daughter of Richd. Richardson, M.D., of North-Bierley, co. York, by whom he had issue the very Rev. Sir Richard Kaye, 6th Bart., Dean of Lincoln, &c., who died Dec. 25, 1810, when the Baronetcy became extinct, but was afterwards restored.

14. Osborne, Sir Edward, of Kiveton, Yorkshire, was an apprentice to the above Sir Wm. Hewett, on London Bridge, (whose daughter he rescued from the Thames, and afterwards married); became Alderman and Lord Mayor of London. His son, Sir Edward Osborne, of Kiveton, was made a Baronet by Charles I., and was the ancestor of the Dukes of Leeds, &c. See the "Peerages," and "Leeds Worthies," p. 122, &c.

15. Roch, Wm., son of John Roch, of Whixley, Yorkshire, draper, was Lord Mayor of London in 1540. See Fuller's "Worthies," &c.

16. Rudstone, John, son of Robert Rudstone, of Halton, Yorkshire, was also a draper, and Lord Mayor of London in 1520. See also Fuller's "Worthies," &c.

17. Saltonstall, Sir Richard, a merchant and member of the Skinners' Company, London, became Sheriff, and then Lord Mayor of London, in 1597-8; and died in 1601. He was the second son of



Sir Richard Saltonstall.

Gilbert Saltonstall, of Halifax, who purchased "The Rookes," Hipperholme. He had issue Susannah, who married Richard Sunderland; and Anne, who married John Harley. See Turner's "Halifax Worthies," p. 243, &c.

18. Sanderson, Sir James, a native of York, who became Lord Mayor of London. For his biography, see the *Gentleman's Magazine* for 1798, pp. 544, 622-3, &c.

19. Scholey, George, formerly of Leeds, afterwards Alderman and Lord Mayor of London in 1812, was born at Sandal, near Wakefield, and died Oct. 4th, 1839, aged 81. See "Leeds Worthies," p. 376; and Banks's "Wakefield."

20. Sidney, Thomas, formerly a tea merchant of Leeds, afterwards Alderman and Lord Mayor of London in 1853; also of Bowes Manor, Southgate, died March 10th, 1889. For a portrait and sketch of him, see the *Illustrated London News* for Oct. 30th, 1852, &c.

21. Staines, Sir Wm., Lord Mayor of London in 1801, was born in Halifax, Yorkshire, of poor parents, and died in 1817. There is an engraved portrait of him, after Beechy, by Ridley; another, whole length, by Kirby, &c.

22. Turner, Sir Wm., of Kirkleatham, near Redcar, in Yorkshire, was Alderman and Lord Mayor of London in 1669. In the Turner Mausoleum at Kirkleatham Church is a fine marble tomb to his memory. He founded and endowed a hospital there, in 1676, for the relief of ten poor aged men and ten poor aged women, ten poor boys and ten poor girls. The income of the hospital is now computed at £1,576 yearly. For a long description of the hospital, &c., see Whellan's "North Riding of Yorkshire," vol. 2, p. 794, &c.

23. Ward, John, son of Richard Ward, of Howden, grocer, became Lord Mayor of London in 1484. See Fuller's "Worthies," &c.

24. Warde, Sir Patience, M.P. for Pontefract, 1678 and 1680, was Lord Mayor of London in 1681. He was baptized at Pontefract, Dec. 7th, 1628, and was the seventh son of Thomas Warde, who died in 1634, by his second wife, Elizabeth (Bywater), whom he married at Pontefract, July 7th, 1610. His portrait is still in the Hall of his Company, the Merchant Taylors, London.

25. Warde, Sir John, of Pontefract, nephew of the preceding, became Lord Mayor of London in 1719, and was the ancestor of the Wardes of Westberham, and Hooton Pagnell. He was the younger son of Captain John Warde, J.P., the eldest brother of the above (Sir Patience), and was only two years old when his father died in 1657. He was brought up by his uncle, Leonard Warde, the business man of the family, and the second brother, who was Mayor of Pontefract in 1651. He was a Merchant-Taylor, Alderman of Candlewick Ward, Director of the Bank of England, and M.P. for Dunwich, co. Suffolk, &c. See also Holmes's "Pontefract Records," pp. 59-63, &c.

26. White, Wm., son of Wm. White, of Tickhill, draper, became Lord Mayor of London in 1489. See "Fuller's Worthies," &c.

Some of the above names were kindly supplied by Mr. T. Brayshaw, of Settle; and by the late Mr. W. H. Overall, librarian of the Guildhall Library, London.

Notices of New Books.

The People's Archbishop: The late Most Reverend William Thomson, D.D., Archbishop of York, By Charles Bullock, B.D. London, "Home Words" Office, E.C., Portrait. 20 pages. 1s.

From Heart to Heart. Words from "Our Archbishop" to his working friends. An address by Archbishop Thomson, at Sheffield; Portrait. 20 pages. 1d, London, "Home Words" Office.

These booklets deserve to be sown broad-cast for their intrinsic value. Like the Archbishop himself, they are eminently robust. The memoir is a popular and beautiful memento.

The Practical Ferrotyper by H. Snowden Ward, Editor of "The Practical Photographer." Handbook No. 2. 52 pages. 9d. Bradford. Percy Lund & Co. 1890.

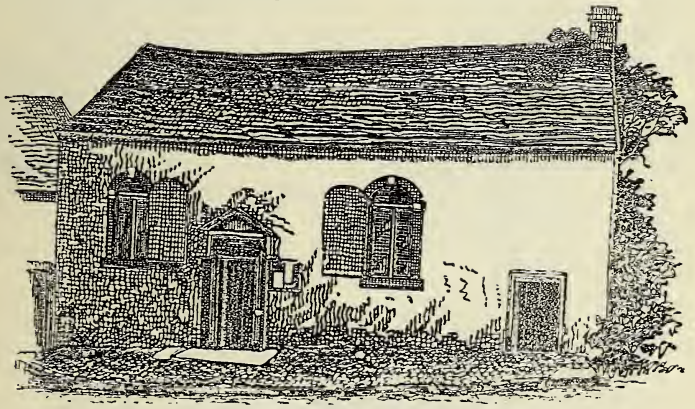
The Practical Photographer. Monthly. Mr. Snowden Ward deals, like the practical man that he is, for practical men. The Monthly is now a national journal with a very large circulation.

The True Thinker: An Occasional Pamphlet devoted to the study of Mental, Moral and Social Philosophy. Edited by Dr. F. R. Lees, Watford, Herts. No. 11. Jan. 1891. 1½d. Leeds, Lees & Co.

Especially serviceable to young thinkers.

Lancashire Nonconformity, Congregational and Old Presbyterian. By the Rev. B. Nightingale. Vol. I. Preston, North Lancashire and Westmorland. Vol. II. Blackburn District. Manchester: John Heywood, pp. x. 332; x. 296. Price 5s. each.

Though Lancashire books, the Yorkshire historian and genealogist will find notes on almost every page that bear on Yorkshire nonconformity. Martin Top, Newton-in-Bowland, and Holden Chapel are fully noticed though within the Yorkshire border, and a woodcut of the old chapel at Newton is given.



Newton-in-Bowland.

The volumes are well illustrated, and exceedingly interesting from beginning to end. We shall be greatly disappointed if the author does not receive encouragement to proceed with the four more volumes proposed.

British Columbia as a Field for Emigration and Investment. Victoria, B.C., 1891. 60 pages.

The Rev. Arthur Beanland, the author of these pages, though probably a native of Durham, traces through a long line of Yorkshire ancestry. His residence at Victoria for several years entitles him to speak authoritatively on the colony, and we are assured that the glowing account of British Columbia here given is fully borne out by facts.

Seal Engraving. London, T. Moring, High Holborn. 1s.

To the brief history of seals, the pendant wax seals dating from the Conquest, Mr. Moring adds specimens of his work as a designer and engraver which are undoubtedly superb.

A Concise Guide to Bankruptcy Procedure. By W. Claridge, M.A., and J. Braithwaite Childe, Accountants. Bradford, J. Green. 1891. 24 pages.

We are in blissful ignorance of this subject, but have pleasure in chronicling a Yorkshire publication, especially as it bears the well-known names of talented Yorkshiremen.

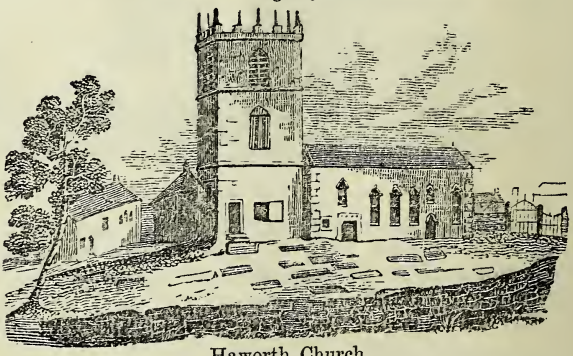
The Poets of Keighley, Bingley, Haworth and District; Edited by Chas. F. Forshaw, LL.D., Bradford. 1891. 200 pages, illustrated.

By the help of willing hands, the editor of this volume has been enabled to issue a fitting memorial to the several poets of high talent, living or deceased, who have resided in Mid-Airedale. The book is a welcome addition to local literature, and will undoubtedly gain in interest as time passes by.

Besides many modern illustrations, some quaint ones are added of which we reproduce two examples; the old Churches of Keighley and Haworth.



Keighley Church.



Haworth Church.

Guide to Largs, Wemyss Bay and Fairlee. Map and illustrations. 6d. Bradford, Percy Lund & Co. 1891. 62 pages. [By W. G. Story and Percy Lund.]

Upper Airedale, A History and Guide. Map and illustrations. 6d. Bradford, Percy Lund & Co. 1891. 64 pages. [By Percy Lund.]

Very concise hand-books, just meeting the need of the 'tripper.'



Malham Cove.

The Wakefield Diocesan Gazette, No. 10, April, is a quarterly that we always welcome as a cheerful record of diligent labours. Wakefield, Milnes. 3d.

Through Airedale from Goole to Malham, by Johnnie Gray. Illustrations and Map. Bradford, Brear & Co., 1891. pp. lxiv., 352.

Mr. Speight's Guide, described in our last, is now published, and will be found a most acceptable volume for Airedale.

Wanderings in South America, &c. By Charles Waterton, Esq. London and Edinburgh, Thomas Nelson & Sons. 1891. 367 pages, 16 illustrations, 4s.

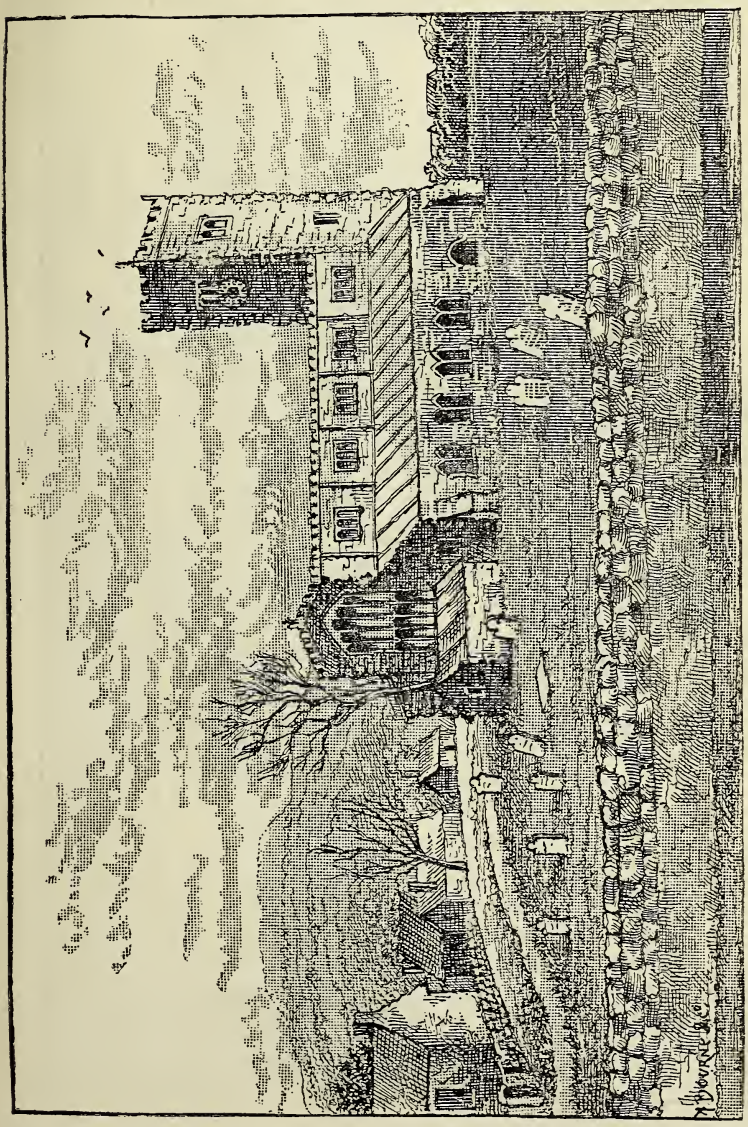
This edition of our great Yorkshire Naturalist's *Wanderings* is a most desirable volume, and we heartily welcome it to a place with the best editions yet issued. It is a book for everybody, and will rejoice the eyes of every youthful possessor. The get-up is in every way worthy of the man and the subject. By way of introduction, the publishers give us Sydney Smith's Review of the work, written in 1826. The residence of the Rev. Reviewer in Yorkshire for some years adds interest to this edition therefore.

Temperance Worker, (Monthly, 2d.) We have received from Mr. G. H. Graham, Maidstone, copies of the March number, which contains a portrait and memoir of Mr. W. A. Pallister, a native of Leeds, whose pen has been employed for more than fifty years in the Temperance cause. A penny pamphlet by Mr. Graham on the "Origin of the Band of Hope Movement" is locally interesting, as it records the commencement of these institutions in 1847 at Leeds, by the Rev. Jabez Tunnicliff, of Leeds.



Nappa Hall, near Askrigg.

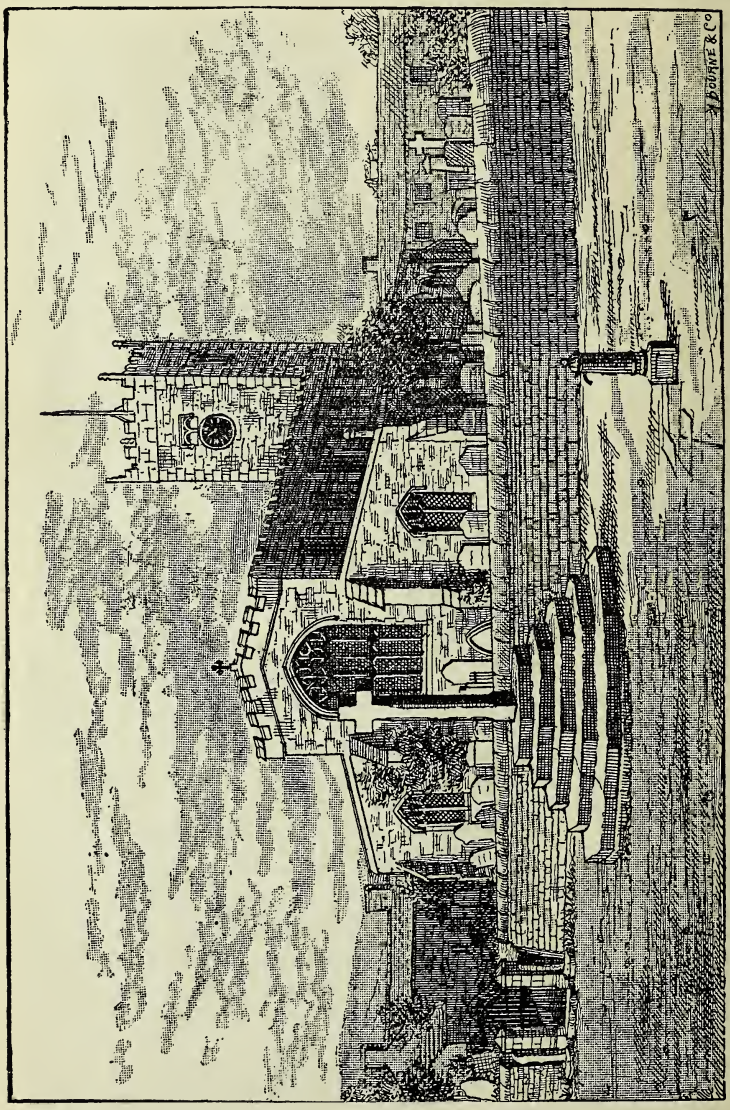
THE PARISH OF ASKRIGG, IN THE COUNTY OF YORK, INCLUDING LOW ABBOTSIDE AND BAINBRIDGE, its History, &c. By the Rev. C. Whaley,



Askrigg Church from Ancient Picture.

M.A., Vicar of Askrigg. London, Skeffington & Son, Piccadilly. Pp. viii., 100. Four illustrations and Town Seal.

This is a beautifully printed book on excellent paper, and well bound, for 2s. 6d.; a cheaper edition is preparing at 1s. 6d. The



Askrigg Church.

Vicar deserves the thanks of the public for this interesting sketch of the ancient parish, and we hope he will prepare for a much-enlarged second edition.

We are greatly indebted to the publisher for three illustrations. "Nappa Hall and the Metcalfes" is of never-ceasing interest. It is doubtful if the long and vulgar epitaph on Mr. Pratt, the hunter, ever existed, except in print, but an abbreviated inscription still exists on a marble tablet.



Antient Crest of Metcalfe.



Metcalfe of Nappa.



Metcalfe of Northallerton.

THE SHEFFIELD YOUNG MEN'S MAGAZINE. Vol. I. No. 1. April 1891. 1d. Secretary, Walter Jervis.

The Secretary of the Sheffield Y. M. Christian Association, following the example of Leeds, Bradford, and other similar Associations, has issued the first number of a neat and useful monthly.

PRŒLIA EBORACENSIA. BATTLES FOUGHT IN YORKSHIRE: Treated Historically and Topographically. By Alex. D. H. Leadman, F.S.A. London, printed for the Author. 1891. Pp. viii., 192. Eight illustrations.

Dr. Leadman, of Boroughbridge, has most carefully studied the records and traditions of the great Yorkshire battles, and during the past twelve years has published his researches in the *Yorkshire Archæological Journal*. Every reference and detail is given respecting the engagements at Heathfield 633, Winwed 655, Stamford Bridge 1066, Standard 1138, Myton, 1319, Boroughbridge 1322, [Byland 1322, omitted in contents,] Scrope Rebellion 1405, Bramham Moor 1408, Wakefield 1460, Towton 1461, and Marston 1644. The four plans will be specially useful.

By-gone Lincolnshire: (pp. x., 247,) is an illustrated volume beautifully bound, choicely printed and carefully edited by William Andrews, Hull. His firm is turning out excellent work. The book consists of articles by well-known and appreciated writers, several of whom reside on the north side of the Humber.

Ancient Ripon and Fountains the Magnificent. By Joseph Readman, [Stockton-on-Tees,] Author of "Sunbeams and Shadows of Life." Hull, Andrews & Co. 1891. pp. viii., 46. 2s.

This is another neat little book from the Hull press. The Author is a Ripon man, and has produced a worthy poetical account of his native place, to which are added several miscellaneous poems. The work thus appeals to Poet and Topographer.

History of Independency in Skipton, from 1770 to 1890. By Wm. Harbutt Dawson, with Introduction by Principal Fairbairn, D.D., Oxford. Skipton, Edmondson & Co., [1891.] Pp. xii., 155.

The title page scarcely does justice to the full Nonconformist history attaching to Skipton and the immediate neighbourhood, for the first fifty pages are devoted to matters dating from 1587, and especially to extracts from the "Diaries of Oliver Heywood." Mr. Dawson's volume is just the style of Denominational history that should be imitated in all our towns and villages, and we very heartily commend it.

Forty Years in a Moorland Parish. Reminiscences and researches in Danby-in-Cleveland. By Rev. J. C. Atkinson, D.C.L., Incumbent of the Parish, Author of "History of Cleveland," "Glossary of the Cleveland Dialect," &c. Editor of "The Whitby Chartulary," "The Rievaulx Chartulary," "The Furness Coucher Book," &c. Two maps and views of Castleton and Danby Castle Bridges. Pp. xii., 457. London, Macmillan & Co. 1891.

On Easter Sunday, three years ago, we climbed the Danby Moorlands after service at Ingleby Greenhow, and reached Castleton in time for evening service when Dr. Atkinson preached in the branch church. Next morning we had a long chat with the venerable antiquary, and visited the castle and other antiquities of the neighbourhood. This visit has given an interest to any literature referring to Danby or its Vicar, and in the portly volume before us we have both Danby and its Vicar; topography, geology, folk-lore, natural history, biography, all beautifully blended.

Hull's Honour Roll, being a list of all the Municipal Dignitaries and Officers of the Borough from its establishment to the present time, with notes and illustrations, by T. Tindall Wildridge. Hull, [Montgomery & Son, printers.] 1891. Part I., 4to., 56 pages, three plates and numerous illustrations.

With Mr. Wildridge's well-known qualifications as artist, antiquary and author, we could have foretold a valuable contribution to Yorkshire literature, and the appearance of the first part of "Hull's Honour Roll" fully justifies the expectation. We shall look for future parts with interest.

Nonconformity in Spen Valley. By Frank Peel, Author of "Risings of the Luddites," &c. Heckmondwike, Senior & Co. Pp. 284. Numerous illustrations.

Heckmondwike has long been styled the Metropolis of Independency, and yet there has been no definite attempt at a history, except a small pamphlet the materials of which were supplied by the late Dr. Oldfield. Nearly twenty years ago the writer hereof took notes from the old church book with the intention of compiling a small volume, but temporarily abandoned it as the Rev. M. Howard promised to undertake the compilation. Nothing was done, however, until Mr. Howard's death. Mr. Peel has splendidly accomplished the work, which will satisfy the most fastidious, and has included "Ye Closes" or Cleckheaton, Liversedge, Gomersall, and Topcliffe in his researches. The five volumes of "Diaries and Register of good Oliver Heywood" have supplied ample materials for the early history of Spen Valley Nonconformity, and the record of Heckmondwike Academy and its tutor cannot fail to be of great service and interest to future enquirers. The wonder is that none of the resident ministers have felt called upon to rescue the story of two-and-a-half centuries from oblivion, or to compile a list of the great preachers who have yearly favoured the district at the "Heckmondwike Lectures." The many views of old meeting-houses and modern chapels, as well as a few portraits of local worthies, including Dr. Joseph Priestley, the scientific writer and Unitarian divine, greatly enhance the value of this cheap and desirable volume.



Dr. Priestley.

Durham County Magazine, edited by Mr. Fawcett, Satley, has reached three numbers.

Ye Quaynt, an Omnium Gatherum. For private circulation. Publyshed atte intermittent periods in accordance with ye Caprice of ye Editor. Number 00021. Potternewton, April, 1891. Price "Nowt." Samuel Leathley Nussey, Amateur, atte ye Hall of Potternewton.

We are always delighted with this quaintly printed four-page quarto in its quaint covers. The proposition to lower the subscription

which is Price "Nowt," is splendid; and as free insurance is now commonplace, the gift of a mangle with each number will be welcome in this wooden age. *Ye Quaynt* dates from 1873, long may it thrive on such fare.

History of the Sagar Charity, left for the Poor of the Townships of Clayton, Thornton, Allerton, Wilsden, and Denholme. By James Parker, Author of "Horton Charities." Published by subscription. Bradford, Byles, 1891, 3d. 39 pages.

The Midland Antiquary. Part 17. Edited by W. F. Carter, Esq., B.A., Waterloo Street, Birmingham. We are pleased to note the resuscitation of this valuable quarterly.

Thorpe's Illustrated Guide to Harrogate and District. By W. H. Breare, editor of *Harrogate Herald*. 1st edition. To which is added Walks and Footpaths around Harrogate, and Geology of Harrogate, by Wm. Grainge. 1s., or in cloth 2s., or guide only, without plates and pictures, 6d. Printed by R. Ackrill, Harrogate, 1891. 148 pages; also Walks, pp. xv., 71; also Geology, 38 pages. Total 272, exclusive of advertisements. (Third edition of the Walks, second edition of the Geology.) Surely such a shilling's worth was never before offered. Mr. Grainge's two pamphlets, with twelve sketch maps, are well worth the shilling to a visitor, but when Mr. Breare's comprehensive and chatty guide is added, with a profusion of pictures, forty of which are plates, and some of them very good ones indeed, the wonder grows immensely. The plates include Rievaulx, Byland, Ripon, Ripley Castle, How Stean, Dropping Well, Hackfall, Fountains, Brimham, Bolton, Plumpton, a Harrogate large folding map, and several Harrogate views. We need not stay to describe the letterpress, for the genius that concocted the artistic treat could not fail in supplying also the pen pictures. The book may be had from booksellers we presume.. If sent for by post it will evidently cost 3d. more for carriage.

The Hampshire Antiquary and Naturalist. From the *Hampshire Independent*. Volume I. Southampton, F. A. Edwards, 1891. 4to., pp. vii., 162. 4s. 10d. post free.

We heartily welcome this addition to our English County Magazines, not only for the sympathy of numbers but for its intrinsic worth. It is bright and personal all through, and readers everywhere will find many suggestive papers, and much valuable historical information.

The Yorkshire Archæological and Topographical Journal. Parts xliii. and xliv. in one; completing vol. xi. 1891. pp. 209-533, with title page.

A splendid acquisition like its many precursors.

Yorkshire Archæological Association. Record Series, Vol. X. for 1890. The Coucher Book of Selby, Vol. I. From the original MS. in the possession of Thomas Brooke, Esq., F.S.A., to which is prefixed "Historia Selebiensis Monasterii," from Labbe. Edited by the Rev. J. T. Fowler, M.A., F.S.A. Printed [at Durham] for the Society, 1891. Five plates, platinotypes. Pages xx., [54,] xvi, 409.

This portly volume, beautifully printed and bound, and most carefully edited, has been printed at the sole expense of Col. Brooke, whose munificence will be appreciated for ages to come. It is to be followed by a second volume. Of course the bulk of the work is in Latin, but the charters may be soon read in substance as the formulæ do not vary much. We are sorry to note however, that the original does not give the names of the witnesses, as these would have been extremely useful. The utmost praise we can bestow falls far short of our gratitude, and sense of the importance of Vol. X. of the Record Series.

Yorkshire Archæological Association. Record Series. Vol. XI. Index of Wills in the York Registry, 1514-1553. Printed for the Society, 1891. [Worksop, R. White]. Pp. viii., 246.

Dr. Collins will receive the gratitude of present and future generations. The publication of the Indexes to Wills should double the number of subscribers to the Record Series. They are the *Who's Who?* of ancient times.

———o———

Northend.—1605, John Northend, son of John Northend, late of Weeton, Parish Rowley, and Elizabeth Cole, dau. of Anthony Cole, Alderman of Hull, now of Brantingham, to be married at Rowley, Brantingham, or Holy Trinity, Hull. *Paver's Marriage Licenses.*

John Northend held the Manor of Weeton before 1585.

We are anxious to discover for the Hon. W. D. Northend, Salem, Mass., (a lineal descendant,) the parentage of John Northend, the elder. He was probably from Halifax parish.—Ed.

———o———

Yorkshire Pudding.—You are asked most politely if you will take a piece of Yorkshire pudding. You consent to partake of this famous edible and are forthwith helped to a slice from a great dish which is placed before your hostess. You notice that every-one at table is also helped and that the great dish is quickly despoiled of its contents.

Now, we have what we call Yorkshire pudding in London. We eat it with beef and invariably have it served up with the joint, and never alone. But here you find it deposited on your plate with a quantity of rich gravy or sweet sauce, and discover that you are expected to eat it in all the majesty of its single blessedness. The beef or mutton *follows.*

I am afraid our Yorkshire pudding, or what what we Cockneys call Yorkshire pudding, would not be deemed so down here in the pudding-country itself. *Our* Yorkshire pudding is a thick slab of something or other which feels to sit heavy on one's stomach, and also on one's conscience, for some time after it is swallowed. The Yorkshire pudding here is in no respect like ours.

Cockney—Yks.

Halifax Parish Church Registers.

(Continued from page 127.)

Baptisms, 1543.

B.	Chas., laurence Haldesworth, Halifax,	...	*Jan.* 6
	Rich., Wm. Prestley, Margt. Stansfeld,	...	,, 6
	Susana, Wm. Egland, Sorby,	...	,, ,,
	Hugh, Thos. Stansfield, Skyrcote,	...	,, 9
	Thos., Thos. Stoks, Sowthorum,	...	,, 10
	Isabella, Edmd. Ackrode, Warley,	...	,, 10
	Johanna, John fformesse, Halifax,	...	,, 13
	Mary, Brian fferher, Halifax,	...	,, 14
	John, John Mylner, Skircote,	...	,, ,,
	John, Nicholas Broke, Helen Dyeson,	...	,, ,,
	John, Wm. Brygge, Margt. Myggeley,	...	,, 15
	John, Jas. Swyft, Ovenden,	...	,, 17
	John, Edwd. } Laur. Walker, Southowm.,	...	,, 18
	Isabella, John Hemyngway, Northor.,	...	,, ,,
	Edwd., Richd. Dyconson, Schelff,	...	,, ,,
	Maria, John Jackson, Warley,	...	,, ,,
	John, Richd. Woode, Southorum,	...	,, 21
	Arthur, Edwd. Mawde, Warley,	...	,, 21
	Agnes, Rich. Pennington, ead.	...	,, ,,
	Agnes, Rich. Gawkroger, Sowby,	...	,, ,,
B.	Isabell, Robt. Romsden, Sybella Lystr,	...	,, 25
	Ric., Ric. Bynnes, Skircote,	...	,, ,,
	Alice, Thos. Hemingway, Southor.,	...	,, 29
	Johana, Nycholas Townehende, Hyprom, vlt.	...	
	Hugh, Hugh Carter, Sorby,	...	*Feb.* 2
	John, Chas. Haldesworth, Halifax,	...	,, 3
	Grace, Thomas Sayvyll, Skircote,	...	,, 4
	John, Richd. Grymeshay, Northor.,	...	,, ,,
	Alice Xpofer Schay, ead.	...	,, 5
	Margaret, Wm. Mawde, Hx.,	...	,, 6
	John, Thomas Bryghouse,	...	,, 8
	Robert, John Preistley,	...	,, ,,
	Margaret, Alexr. Browne, Halifax,	...	,, 9
	Arthur, John Estwood, Mygley,	...	,, ,,
	Isabella, John Roper, Sowthowram,	...	,, 10
	John, Thomas Bottomley, Warley,	...	,, 16
	Alice, Wm. Wilkynson, Skyrcote,	...	,, 17
B.	Ric., Robt. Browne, Johana Nowell,	...	,, 18
	Margt., John Longbothom, Northor.,	...	,, ,,
	Henry, John Hychmonson, Hx.,	...	,, ,,
	Grace, Ric. Estwood, Hx.,	...	,, ,,
	Elizabeth, Thos. Schayghe, Ovenden,		,, ,,
	Brian, John Gleydehyll, Hx.,	...	,, 20

Grace, Sibella } John Lee, Northorum, ... ,, 20
John, Richd. Holgate, Warley, ... ,, 21
Elizabeth, Prsevalli Deyne, Myggley, ... ,, 22
Sibella, Brian Steyde, Northorum, ... ,, 23
Margaret, John Baret, Hx., ... ,, 24
John, Thos. Lacy, Halifax, ... ,, 26
Wm., Richd. Thomas, Myggley, ... ,, 28
Alice, francis Eckysley, Sowthoram, ... *Mch.* 1

Marriages, 1543.

Edward Yngham, Alice Walton, ... *Apr.* 8
John Robynson, bradforth, Alice bryge, ... ,, 8
John Halstead, Alice Wylkynson, ... ,, 8
John Saltonstall, Agnes relict Gilbt. Waterhouse ,, 10
John Somrshales, Ylysabeth Dobson ... ,, 21
Arthur Gibson, Agnes Northend, ... ,, 23
John Yngham, Agnes Hopkynson, ... ,, ,,
John Kyng, Johanna Hemyngway, ... *May* 21
John Lystr, Isabella Haldworth, ... ,, ,,
Thos. Myggeley, Agnes Myggeley, ... ,, ,,
John Hawmond, Wigan, Johana Carrodus ... ,, ,,
John Thomas, Agnes Swyft, ... ,, 22
John Harcher, Margt. Bentley, ... ,, 27
Wm. Sharpe, Agnes Bacheler, ... ,, ,,
laurence Hargreffs, Agnes Thorpe, ... ,, ,,
Egidus Hawworth, Johanna Clay, ... ,, ,,
John Mylner, Pudsay, Anna Waterhouse, ... ,, 28
Robt. Otts, Waikfeld, Sybella lystr, ... ,, 29
Edwd. Helewell, Agnes Vicars, ... *June* 2
Jas. Irelande, Isabella Hoppey, ... ,, ,,
Richd. Waterhouse, Margaret brodeley, ... ,, ,,
Edwd. Hertley, Pelagia Hergreffes, Whalley, ... ,, ,,
Edwd. Mawde, Mrgt. Dyconson, ... ,, 10
Jas. Ryding, Agnes Mawde, ... ,, ,,
Roger Hartley, Colne, Margt. Oldfeld, ... ,, 17
Richd. Oldfeld de Kyghley, Johana Schyrde, ... ,, ,,
Richd. Hyllyngworth, Byrton, Johanna ffourness, ,, ,,
Richd. Otes, Sibella Leygh, ... ,, 18
Richd. Ratclyff, Isabella Mygeley, ... ,, 19
Henry Mygeley, Margt. Deyne, ... *July* 1
Richd. Hemingway, Agnes Scharpe, ... ,, ,,
John Bentley, Johanna Bentley, ... ,, 8
Thos. Wylkynson, Gisburn, Agnes Brodeley, ... ,, 9
Thos. Lacye, Agnes Waide, ... ,, 24
Wm. Tomeson, Elizth. berstow, ... ,, ,,
Peter Ryley, Agnes Walker, ... ,, ,,
Jas. Denton, Johanna Mawde, ... ,, 29
Robt. Leige, Agnes Crowther, ... ,, 30

John Cockshott, Isabell Waide, ... ,, 30
Robt. Yngham, Margt. Tatrsall, ... *Aug.* 5
Thos. Oldfeld, Isabella Astley, ... ,, ,,
John Lume, Agnes Crabtre, ... ,, ,,
Richd. Waterhouse, Margt. Watman, ... ,, 12
Geo. Dogeson, Elizth. Harryson, ... ,, 20
Robt. Thewesdale, Isabel Bawme, ... *Sep.* 3
Geo. Helywell, Margt. Wood, Wid. 9 *Aug.* ... (? *Sep.*)
Nicholas Brodeley, Alice Swyft, ...
Richd. Hertley, Agnes Wadesworth, Vid. 10 *Aug.*?
Wm. Hopkynson, Isabella Broke, ... *Sep.*16
John Crowther, Eland, Christalla Dobson, ... ,, ,,
George Swayneson, Johanna Styrk, ... ,, ,,
John Kyng, Kyngstone, capm Eyland, Sybella Sayvyll, ist par. } ,, 17
John Jackson, Elizth. Norcliffe, ... ,, 24
Nicholas Beyron, Margt. Mawde, ... ,, ,,
Richard Butrode, Isabella relict Thos. Mychell, ... ,, ,,
Jas. Heyley, Margt. Otts, ... *Oct.* 1
John Stansfield, Johanna ffeyrnesyd, ... ,, 7
John Northend, Agnes Cokcroft, ... ,, 15
Ricd. Berstow, Elizth. Crosley, ... ,, 16
John ffayrebank, Elizth. Watrhouse, ... ,, 22
Richd. Sowwood, Johanna Haldsworth, ... ,, 28
Thomas Horsfall, Agnes Grenewodde, Vid. ... *Nov.* 4
Wm. Bothomley, Isabella Sands, ... ,, ,,
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Wm. Whytley, Sybella Brodeley, ... ,, 19
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Robt. Judson, Eufemia Thorpe, ... ,, ,,
John Baret, Anna Otts, ... ,, ,,
Richd. Crowther, Isabella Brokesbank, ... ,, 28
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John Walker, Beldon, Elyzabeth Nottyngham, ... ,, ,,
Richd. Romsden, Johana Edylstonys, ... ,, ,,
Wm. Royds, Katerina Yrelande, ... ,, ,,
Richd. Crowther, Heptonstall, Johana Baits, Vid. ,, 5
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Wm. Woode, Johana Walker, ... *May* 4, 1544.
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Gilbt. Deyne, Johanna Denton, ... ,, 11
Wm. Tatrsall, Elizth. Hopkynson, ... ,, ,,

Richd. Haworth, Pelagia Pollard, ... ,, 11
John Spyve, byngley, Agnes Mawde, ... *June* 8
Henry Bentley, Margt. Whytaer, ... ,, 16
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John Crowther, Johana relict Edwd. Waterhouse ,, 7
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Wm. Pullay, Isabella Swyne, ... ,, 21
Thom. Mawde, Johanna Wadsworth, ... ,, 27
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Christr. Jakson, Margt. Haldesworth, ... ,, 24
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Thos. Hellewell, Alice fferher ... ,, ,,
Richd. Sutclyff, Agnes Gawkroger, ... ,, ,,
Wm. lerode, Sibella Rysheworth, ... ,, 8
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Richd. Dykeson, Johanna Schawe, ... ,, 15
Robt. Mychell, Otley, Johanna fforness ... ,, 21
Jas. Waterhouse, Helena Gleydehill, ... ,, ,,
Edward Otts, Alice Helewell, ... ,, ,,
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Michael Waterhouse, Margt. Dycson, ... ,, ,,
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Robt. Hayneworth, Bradford, Johana Bulcoke, ... ,, 12
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John Redehaughes, Johna Mawde, ... ,, 9
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John Hemingway, Helena Oldfeld, ... ,, 19
Wm. Schakylton, Eliz. Knolles, ... ,, 23
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Michael Palden, Grace Northend, ... ,, ,,
Richard Reyner, Eylande, Ysabella Gawkroger, ... ,, ,,
Arthur Bawmforth, Eufemia ledebetter, Bdfd., ... ,, ,,
Jas. Bawdenson, Agnes Nycoll, ... *Jan.*18
Richd. Jackson, Kyldwick, Elizth. Erle, ... ,, ,,
Richard Haldworth, Doritie Watrhouse, ... ,, ,,
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To be continued.

Oliver Heywood's Diaries.

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December, 1685.

19. Saturday after dinner while I was preparing to goe to prayer alone, my wife being gone out, comes my liberation from Mr. Askil to Mr. Ash our new jaylor who set us at liberty. I and my wife walkt out that night to Sir Jo. Hewly's &c returned. Lodged in the Castle.

20. Sunday by God's grace I was helpt in the morning. Then walkt to Sir Jo. Hewly's, spent the Sabbath there, preacht to their family forenoon and after. Returned to the Castle. Lodged there.

21. Monday went to Nottinghamshire, London, and to Coley for my horse. We were busy flitting our goods. At noon dined at Sir Jo. Hewley's. Went after to visit Mr. H., Mrs. W. Supped at Mr. Rhodes'. Lodged at Mr. Geldard's.

22. Tuesday after duties we walked out to visit Mr. Ward, Mr. Taylor, prisoners at Ouse-bridge. Dined with Lady Hewet. Called of Mr. Earnshaw, Mr. Nisbet's, A. Darcie. Supped at Mr. Drake's. Lodged at Mr. Geldard's.

23. Wednesday went to Sir W. H. with my wife. We spent the day in prayer & praise. Mr. Hodgson begun. Mr. Ward, my son Eli. then I discoursed extempore on Ps. 116.12. We went to Mr. Hotham's. After lodged at Mr. Geldard's.

24. Thursday called on Mrs. Rhodes, Mrs. Tod, Mr. Reinar. Dined at Sir W. Ascough's. Discoursed with his daughter. Called at Mr. Rookby's. Went to Mr. Ward at Bridge. Went to prayer with him: so returned to lodgings.

25. Friday went to the Castle, visited Mr. Whitaker, returned to dine with Lawyer Rokeby. Went to visit Dr. Nicholson, Mrs. Cotes, Mrs. Blith. Took leave of Lady Hewley. Supd with Mr. Priestley.

26. Saturday, visited Mr. Jackson. Went to Poppleton. Lodged at Mr. Hutton's. God helped in prayer in their numerous family.

27. Sunday Mr. Tod preached and prayed earnestly. His subject was Ezek. 18.31. We went to church, a young man preacht. Preacht at night.

28. Monday I determined to begin my journey, but Mr. Hutton hindered me by soliciting me to stay that day to spend some time in prayer in the behalf of his daughter Dorothy being to be married to Mr. Earnshaw of Y. We gratified him. Began at 9. Mr. Tod prayed. Then Mr. Burdsal their chaplain. Then I spake something extempore from Prov. 3.6. and prayed. God helpt. We had no disturbance. Had done almost at one o'clock. That evening I stole an houre or thereabouts for secret prayer.

29. Tuesday left my blessing. Mr. Charles Hutton came with us to Akem, thence to Askam. Baited at Tadcaster, so to Leeds. Lodged at Mr. Robert Ledgard's.

30. Wednesday set out after 10 o'clock. Rode on by Kirkstall Bridge. It fell a grievous shower. We took shelter from it at Stanningley Green . . . . God brought us home about 5 o'clock, found company. I went to prayer amongst them. Thankt God for his mercy so far for letting me see my own house.

31. Thursday morning my heart was affected both with my wife alone, in the family, in my own house to w^ch^ God had wonderfully restored me. Forenoon I spent much of [my time] in ordering my books. Afternoon people came to visit me, I went to prayer with them, Mr. Dawson his wife with whom I conversed at night: J. T. Then I shut up the day and year with some grateful inlargements. Blessed be God.

January, 1686.

8. Friday had a day of thanksgiving at Mr. Dawson's, partly for his wife's deliverance and partly for my liberty.

10. Sunday preached at Wakefield in J. H's. house, a funeral sermon for his mother.

11. Monday rode to Hague Hall. Dined with Mr. Rookby. Visited Mrs. Pickering. Visited Mr. Brooksbank's.

12. Tuesday rode by Hooley Hall. Called at Batley of T. N. learned instruction from those desolate places. Called of M. W. at Scoles.

14. Thursday writ passages of my imprisonment and deliverance.

February, 1686.

12. Friday set out on a journey. Dined at Widow Bothomley's at Slagthwaite: thence to John Sykes, slept there.

13. Saturday dined at Ab. Woodhead's, called at J. Armitage, and Jo. Robert's: came forward to Denton, lodged at Mr. Cotton's.

14. Sunday went to chapel, heard Mr. Kent & again in the afternoon. Then rode with J. A. over the moors to J. Roebuck's: preached and lodged there.

15. Monday rid over the moors to Mr. Riche's at Bullough's where I met with Mr. Denton. Lodged there.

16. Tuesday called on Mr. Sotwell at Cathill—rode to Hague, lodged at Mr. Cotton's.

17. Wednesday Mr. Fr [ankland] and his son and I travelled together. Dined at Swathe Hall. Went forward, came to Mr. Westby's of Ravenfield. Called of old Mr. Banks.

18. Thursday I was assisted to pray for Mr. Frankland under his pressing troubles. Dismist him. Went to prayer in the family. Mrs. Rhodes his sister came to see me. Afternoon my son Eli went to prayer, but being disturbed I went on with my work of preaching at night.

19. Friday went through Rotheram to Captain Gill, dined there, Mr. Westby, my son John and I, then we parted. I rode on to Addercliffe, sup'd, prayed at Mr. Spencer's. Lodged at Mr. Wright's. God helped.

20. Saturday Mr. El. Rhodes came to me. We went to visit Joseph Nicholson's son, I discoursed, prayed with him, then to Mr. Bloom's to Mr. Prime's at Sheffield, Mrs. Hancock. Travelled to Norton in Derbyshire. Lodged at Mr. Gill's at the Oaks.

21. Sunday I preacht to the family and some more, after dinner Mr. Fern went to prayer. I expounded Heb. 10. Then prayed, preacht, on Mat. 16.23. to a considerable number. God helpt. Blessed be God.

22. Monday God helpt in improving time in forenoon reading in Mr. Ambr [ose] Communion with Angels. Afternoon we went to Mr. Hallows, Mr. Seddon, Mr. Wright, Mr. Wood, Mr. Rose came to visit us, we discoursed.

23. Tuesday rode with Mr. Wright to Heeley. Called of Mr. Richardson, took his wife behind me. We rid to Sheffield—dined at Mr. Prince's—visited friends. Came to Mr. Spencer's of Attercliffe at night. Lodged there.

24. Wednesday spent the forenoon in reading, discoursing, praying with Mrs. R., afternoon I preacht to the family and others of the neighbourhood on Mat. 18.3. God helpt, and at night in the family.

25. Thursday rode to Sheffield: preacht at Mr. Prime s lecture. After that rode with my son to Ravenfield.

26. Friday went to Laughton and lodged with my son Eli, at Mr. Hatfield's.

27. Saturday after dinner to Wallinwels.

28. Sunday preacht to Mr. Taylor's family.

March, 1686.

1. Monday went to visit Sir Ralph Knight.

2. Tuesday sons Eli and J. came to Ranfield to dinner. My sons both attended me to Houghton. Lodged at Mr. Rhodes'.

3. Wednesday after dinner travelled to Wakefield. Lodged at J. Kirk's at Alverthorp.

4. Thursday called on Mr. Naylor. W. W. dined at Jos. Oates—called on Mrs. Holdsworth's house.

8. Monday I set forward towards York according to J. K's. request. I travelled alone all the way. My God helped me in meditation on Christ's undertakings sweetly. It was a blessed journey. I dined at J. Kitchingman's of Shadwell. Lodged at William Golding's at Akom, a mile from York. Was tired.

9. Tuesday rode to York. Light at Mr. Tim Smith's. Went to Mr. Earnshaw's. Dined with him and his bride, his father and mother Hutton, sisters. Went with Jo. Kirk about my business. God was with me. Lodged at Sir W. Hewley's.

10. Wednesday morning after Mr. Hodgson and I had performed our chamber exercise and family duties in my Lady's chamber we went to Mr. Hart's Coffy-house on Ouse bridge to meet J. H. who gave us an account that he had been with Mr. Ash who stood on my fine of £50. We parted. J. K. went home, I visited friends. Lodged at Sir J. H. Had dined at Mr. T. Smith's.

11. Thursday Mr. J. and I walked to Mr. Ashes in David Gate, found him not at home. I visited Mr. Coulton Mr. Drake, Mr. Rhodes, Mr. Hodgson. Dined at Sir W. H. with Sir J. Br[ight ?], Esq. Roundel &c. After dinner rode to Poppleton—visited.

12. Friday prayed with old Mrs. Hutton in her chamber. Rode to Tadcaster. Met Mr. Wilson who would needs take me along with him to his house in Leeds where I lodged: his father, mother, brother Thorsby &c. were with me and a talkative preacher, Jackson, curate at Rodwell.

13. Saturday I was willing to have visited friends, but cared not for being seen in that severe town: so came away by Holbeck and Bramley. Called at Pudsey, dined at Mrs. Sale's. Home.

28. Sunday my cozen N. Heywood preacht in my house, excellently well.

April, 1686.

1. Thursday parted with coz. N. H. Went to Idle, preacht. Lodged at Tho. Ledgard's.

2. Friday discoursed with Mr. D. Pighils schoolmaster there.

14. Wednesday to Rochdale. Lodged at Widow Scoles—prayed with Rop. Pendlebury, very weak in a dropsy.

15. Thursday he died while Mr. H. was praying with him. Dined at R. Milnes' with Mr. Leaver. To Manchester called at Mr. S. Gaskil's. Found all well at brother Hilton's. Lodged there.

16. Friday visited Aunt Russel. Called on Mr. Finch.

17. Saturday walked to Mr. Barlow's, preached there to a few. Called of Mr. Lister. Dined at brother Hilton's. Then my wife and I rode to Duckenfield. Called at Sir Robert's. Then rode on to coz. Angier's. There lodged.

18. Sunday preached at Duckenfield.

19. Monday my coz. and his wife, I and my wife rode to Mrs. Hyder of Hide Mill. Then I was helpt in prayer with that afflicted gentlewoman. Then rode to Mr. Hide's of Denton. Then to Sir Rob. Duckenfield.

20. Tuesday Mr. Bagot the chaplain went to prayer betimes in the family with the servants. Before dinner in the dining room he read a chapter, expounded went to prayer again, and neither evening nor morning asked or suffered me to go to prayer with the family. We dined. After dinner rode to Manchester.

21. Wednesday went to coz. Eaton's, Marlar's, Mr. Newcom, Mr. Barlow, preacht at Mr. J. Gathorne's.

22. Thursday dined at Mr. Hooper's.

23. Friday to Ratcliffe bridge. Lodged at brother Colbourne's.

24. Saturday to Little Leaver, lodged at sister Esther Whitehead's.

25. Sunday to Ratcliffe Bridge again.

26. Monday went with brother Colborn to visit his brother James. Came to Bolton.

27. Tuesday travelled over the moors to Mr. Mort's beyond Street Yate, preacht there.

To be continued.

Ancient Deeds.

KIRKSTALL ABBEY, &c. From the MSS. of the late Fairless Barber, Esq., F.S.A.—*Continued.*

'Sciant universi quod Ego Thomas Serviens de Alvertona Debeo Aaron Judeo Eboracensi sex libras esterling' reddendas ad festum Apostolorum Petri et Pauli Anno gratie M.CC. Tricesimo Septimo. Et si tunc non reddidero, Dabo ei pro qualibet libra qualibet septimana, duos denarios de lucro, Quamdiu istud debitum per gratum ejus tenuero et ideo invadiavi ei omnes terras meas redditus et catalla mea Donec dictum catall' et lucrum persolvo. Et hoc affidavi et sigillo meo confirmavi Actum xvij die Junii antecedente.'

'Know all men that I Thomas, the Serjeant of Alverton, owe to Aaron the Jew of York six pounds sterling, to be repaid at the feast of the Apostles Peter and Paul in the year of grace one thousand two hundred and thirty seven. And if I shall not then repay it I will give to him for every pound, for each week two pence for interest, as long as by his favour I shall hold that debt, and therefore I have mortgaged to him all my lands rents and chattels, until I discharge the said principal and interest, and this I have sworn and confirmed by my seal. Done at York xvij day of June aforegoing.'

Endorsed in Hebrew 'Tomas le Sergunt of Almerton.'

This little deed combines a mortgage of real estate, a bill of sale, as we should say, of chattels, and an obligation by Thomas le Lung, who was Serviens or Serjeant of the Prior and Convent of Durham, on their estates at Allerton, to pay interest, at about 44 per cent. per annum, to Aaron the Jew, for a loan of six pounds.

D. 2. A curious deed, or Jewish document, called a 'Starrum,' or 'Starr,' the meaning of which term I will explain hereafter.

'Ego Aaron Judeus Eboracensis recognosco per presens Starrum meum quod quietumclamavi Hugoni priori Dunelmensi et successoribus suis omnes terras que aliquo tempore fuerunt Thome servienti de Alvertona in Villa de Alvertona et in omnibus aliis locis. Ita quod ego dictus Aaron nec heredes mei nec aliquis alius Judeus per nos aliquid versus dictam terram vel aliquid ad dictam terram pertinens possimus exigere occasione alicujus debiti querele calumpnie vel demande

'I Aaron the Jew of York acknowledge by this my present Starr, that I have quit-claimed to Hugh, Prior of Durham and his successors, all the lands which at any time belonged to Thomas the Serjeant of Alverton, in the vill of Alverton and in all other places. So that neither I the said Aaron, nor my heirs, nor any other Jew for us, anything against the said land, or against anything to the said land belonging can enforce, by reason of any debt plaint suit or demand in which

in quibus Idem Thomas unquam tenebatur per cartas tallias vel per aliqua alia instrumenta pro seipso vel pro plegio aliorum ab origine mundi usque ad finem sæculi et maxime per quandam cartam que loquitur sub nomine meo et sub nomine dicti Thome servientis de Alvertona de sex libris sterlingorum de termino festi Apostolorum Petri et Pauli anno gratia m° cc° Tricesimo septimo. Et si contingat quod carta, pes, tallia vel aliquid aliud instrumentum sub nomine meo et sub nomine predicti Thomæ in Archivis domini Regis vel extra quod nullas vires habeat nec alicujus valoris sit Inveniatur. Sciendum est etiam quod ego Aaron teneor Inrotulare istam quietam-clamium ad Curiam domini Regis coram Justiciariis ad custodiam Judeorum assignatis. Hiis testibus Domino Ricardo Morin Knight, Ada le Cerf, tunc maiore Eboraci, Ricardo de Vescy, tunc Conestabellario Eboraci, Domino Gilberto, Rectore ecclesie omnium sanctorum In Vsegate, Stephano Sperri, Johanne le Espec tunc custodibus Archivarum domini Regis Eborac', Peter Noel, Galfrido de Stokton, Johanne filio Henrici Aurifabri, tunc temporis Clericis Judeorum, Joceo Nepote Aaronis, Mayrot et Benedicto filiis Joceyi, Ursell filio Mansel Judei. In cujus rei testimonium presens scriptum litera mea Ebraica consignavi. Teste Johanne Gocelin.'

the same Thomas was ever beholden to me by charters indentures or by any other instruments, either on his own account or as surety for others, from the beginning of the world to the end of time, and especially by a certain charter which speaks under my name, and under the name of the said Thomas the Serjeant of Alverton concerning six pounds sterling, from the term of the feasts of the Apostles Peter and Paul, in the year of grace one thousand two hundred and thirty seven; and if it happen that a charter, foot-piece, tally, or any other instrument in my name and under the name of the said Thomas, be found in or out of the Archives of the Lord the King, that it shall have no force and be of no value. Be it also known that I, Aaron, am bound to enrol this quitclaim at the Court of our Lord the King before the justiciars assigned for the custody of the Jews.

'These being witnesses, Sir Richard Morin, Knight, Adam le Cerf, then Mayor of York, Richard de Vescy, then Constable of York, Sir Gilbert, Rector of the Church of All Saints in Usegate and Stephen Sperri, John le Espec, then keepers of the archives of the Lord the King at York, Peter Noel, Geoffrey de Stockton, John, son of Henry the Goldsmith, then Clerks of the Jews, Jocey nephew of Aaron, Mayrot and Benedict, sons of Jocey, Ursell, son of Mansell the Jew. In witness whereof I have signed this present writing in my Hebrew hand in the presence of John Gocelin.'

Certificate in a mediæval Hebrew, cursive hand, follows to the effect of the translation, and signed in like hand 'Aaron of York, son of Jocey.'

'I, the undersigned, do certify, that all whatsoever is written above in Latin is true. Aaron of York, son of Jocey.'

This 'Starrum' is so drawn as not to require a seal, but one in the same series, and relating to the same transaction, has a seal, and the words 'Hoc est sigillum Aaron in testimonium.'

As to the meaning of the word 'Starrum,' I cannot do better than quote what the Rev. Joseph T. Fowler, F.S.A., of Durham, has written on these documents. He says: 'This word (Lat. Starrum, Fr. Estar) is of Jewish origin, and was imported into Rabbinical or mediæval Hebrew from the Chaldee *sh'tar*, explained by M. Buxtorf to mean *Scriptum obligationis vel contractus*. It occurs three times in the Chaldee Targum or paraphrase of Jer. xxxii. 10-14, which records how the prophet bought a field of his cousin Hanameel.'

The English version of the five verses runs thus:—

'And I subscribed *the evidence*, and sealed it and took witness and weighed him the money in the balances. So I took *the evidence* of the purchase both that which was sealed according to the law and custom, and that which was open: and I gave *the evidence* of the purchase unto Baruch the son of Neriah, the son of Maaseiah, in the sight of Hanameel, mine uncle's son, and in the presence of the witnesses that subscribed the book of the purchase, before all the Jews that sat in the court of the prison.' He then charges Baruch saying: 'Take these *evidences*, this evidence of the purchase, both which is sealed, and this *evidence* which is open; and put them in an earthen vessel, that they may continue many days.'

This proves that, some 1827 years before Aaron of York subscribed this evidence or 'Starrum,' the prophet Jeremiah subscribed a similar 'Starrum' on making a purchase, with almost parallel formalities.

Surely this is the earliest recorded instance of an evidence having been signed, sealed, and attested, and inrolled for safety so as to continue many days.

D. 3. A small deed in which a widow grants her third in some land to her son, his heirs and assigns, subject to a quit rent.

'Omnibus Hominibus presentem Cartam visuris vel audituris Cassandra que fuit filia Roberti Veroris de yngrithorpe Salutem in domino, Noveritis me in propria viduitate et in ligia potestate mea dedisse concessisse et hac presente carta mea confirmasse Petro filio meo pro servicio suo terciam partem illius acre terre in teritorio de yngrithorpe que abbuttat ad unum capud versus

'To all men who shall see or hear the present charter Cassandra who was daughter of Robert Veror of Yngrithorpe greeting in the Lord. Know that I in my proper widowhood and in my lawful power have given granted and by this my present charter confirmed to Peter my son for his service the third part of that acre of land in the territory of Yngrithorpe which abutts at one end

boream et aliud capud versus regiam viam quam quidam Adam de yngrithorpe dedit deo et beato Wilfride Riponensi et canonicis capituli ejusdem loci in puram et perpetuam elemosinam Tenendam et Habendam eidem Petro et heredibus suis vel eorum assignatis libere quiete bene et in pace de predicto capitulo cum omnibus libertatibus et aysiamentis infra villam de yngrithorpe et extra predicte terre pertinentibus inperpetuum. Reddendo inde per annum predicto capitulo duos denarios argenti medietatem Scilicet ad Pentecostem et aliam medietatem ad festum Sancti Martinio in Hyeme pro omnibus serviciis exaccionibus et demandis que predicte terre accidere possint. Ut hec mea donacio ratis (*sic*) et stabilis sit Huic presenti scripto sigillum meum apposui. Hiis testibus Willelmo de Merkingtona Nicholas de —— Thoma Skayf de yngrithorpe Petro filio Elie de eadem Ricardo de Mondend, Ricardo filio Johannis de Walerthauyt et aliis.'

towards the north and the other end towards the King's way, which a certain Adam de Yngrithorpe gave to God and the blessed Wilfrid of Ripon and the canons of the chapter of that place in pure and perpetual alms, to hold and to have to the said Peter and his heirs or their assigns freely quietly well and in peace of the said chapter with all liberties and easements within the vill of Yngrithorpe and without to the aforesaid land belonging for ever. Rendering thence per annum to the aforesaid chapter two pennies of silver a moiety forsooth at Pentecost and the other moiety at the feast of St. Martin in Winter for all services exactions and demands which can fall upon the said land. That this my gift may be sure and lasting to this present writing my seal have I placed. These being witnesses William of Merkington, Nicholas of ——, Thomas Skayf of Yngrithorpe. Peter son of Elias of the same. Richard of Mondend, Richard son of John of Walerthwayt and others.'

Round seal in green wax. *Device*, eight-pointed star; *legend*, + S'CASANDRE, YN.

D. 8. A grant of the 15 Edw. II., made on the Feast of the Annunciation, 25th March, the date of which describes the year as 'beginning.'

'Omnibus Xpi fidelibus hoc scriptum visuris vel audituris. Johannes le Rouse filius et heres Ricardi le Rouse de Marton Salutem in Domino. Noveritis me remisisse relaxasse et omnino de me et heredibus meis in perpetuum clamasse Johanni de Kydale de eadem heredibus et assignatis suis totum jus meum et clamium quod habeo habui seu habere potero per aliquam viam

'To all the faithful of Christ who shall see or shall hear this writing John le Rouse son and heir of Richard le Rouse of Marton greeting in the Lord. Know ye that I have remitted released and altogether for me and my heirs for ever quitclaimed to John de Kydale of the same his heirs and assigns all my right and claim that I have, had or shall be able to have by any way

juris in una acra terre arrabilis cum pertinentiis suis quam idem Johannes de Kydale habuit ex donacione Johannis filii Johannis filii Thome de Wyningtona in campo orientali de Marton. Preterea relaxavi et quietum clamavi predicto Johanni de Kydale heredibus et assignatis suis illum annuum redditum quem ex dicta acra terre percipere consuevi. Ita quod nec ego predictus Johannes nec heredes mei nec aliquis nomine nostro accionem aliquam neque jus vel clamium in dicta terra decetero exigere poterimus in perpetuum neque redditum inde percipere vel calumpniare. In cujus rei testimonium huic Scripto sigillum meum apposui Hiis testibus, Thoma Saffray, Willelmo de Seuerby, Roberto de Easkrik, Willelmo le Spicer, Willelmo filio Gilberti et aliis. Datum apud Marton die annunciationis beate Marie anno domini millesimo trecentesimo vicesimo incipiente secundo.'

of right in one acre of arable land with its appurtenances which the same John de Kydale had of the grant of John son of John son of Thomas de Wyningtone in the east field of Marton. Moreover I have released and quitclaimed to the said John de Kydale his heirs and assigns that yearly rent which I have been wont to receive out of the said acre of land. So that neither I the said John nor my heirs nor any one in our name any action nor right or claim in the said land shall be able to exact hereafter for ever nor receive or claim rent thereout. In witness whereof to this writing I have placed my seal:—These being witnesses Thomas Saffray, William de Seurby, Robert de Easkrik, William le Spicer, William son of Gilbert and others. Dated at Marton the day of the Annunciation of the blessed Mary A.D. 1322, beginning.'

It is easy to trace in the reigns of the first three Edwards the effect of the Statutes relating to land upon the form and substance of the deed, and this is especially the case with the Statute 'Qui Emptores,' 18 Edw. I., which was passed to put a stop to the subinfeudation of land, 'whereby the chief lords have many times lost their escheats, marriages, and wardships of lands and tenements belonging to their fees, which thing seemed very hard and extream to those lords and other great men, and moreover in this case manifest disinheritance;' and also with the Statutes of Mortmain, commencing with 7th Edw. I., 'De religiosis viris,' which appears to be the first, and, with nearly all the subsequent Statutes of Mortmain, still remains on the Statute Book since the recent revision.

The way the 'religiosi' got over the difficulties raised by these Statutes is fully illustrated in the charters to which they were parties, and cannot at this time be fully explained without departing from the simple object before us. Commencing tentatively, in various ways, Royal and Lords' licences came to be recognised safeguards against the forfeiture imposed by the provisions of the Mortmain Acts.

D. 10 is a license by a mesne Lord.

'Pateat Vniversis per presentes quod Ego Edmundus Fraunk filius et heres Johanne filie Thomæ de Allertona concessi et licenciam dedi Abbati et Conventui de Kirkestall quod ipsi possint adquirere omnia terras tenementa prata bosciculos et pasturas cum omnibus suis pertinenciis que fuerunt Johannis atte Wood in Gledhow Allertona Statuto de terris et tenementis ad manum mortuam non ponendis edito non obstante. In cujus rei testimonium huic presenti scripto Sigillum meum apposui. Datum die Annunciationis Domine Anno regni Regis Ricardi secundi post conquestum Anglie quinto decimo.' [1392. Mar. 25.]

'Let it be clear to all by the presents that I Edmund Fraunk son and heir of Joan daughter of Thomas of Allerton have granted and given license to the Abbat and Convent of Kirkstall that they may acquire all lands tenements meadows underwoods and pastures with all their appurtenances which John Attewodd had in Gledhow Allerton, The Statute for not putting lands and tenements into mortmain notwithstanding. In witness whereof to this present writing I have set my seal. Dated the day of the Annunciation of our Lady in the fifteenth year of the reign of King Richard the second after the conquest of England.'

All the Deeds of Richard II.'s time are well written and clearly drawn, and I am glad to be able to put before you a perfect deed by a most important personage, Joan, the Fair Maid of Kent, widow of the Black Prince. and mother of Richard II. The seal attached to it is armorial and perfect, and from the rank of the grantor we may well suppose that it represents the highest type of the conveyancer's skill at that period.

D. 11. A Release by Joan Princess of Wales to the Burgesses of Beverley, of a 6 marcs rent from one source, they having secured 6 marcs on a house in lieu thereof.

'Hec indentura facta inter dominam Johannam principissam Wallie ducissam Cornubie comitissam Cestrie et Kancie et dominam de Wake, consanguineam et heredem domine Johanne de Stotevill quondam domine de Cotyngham ex parte una et Ricardum de Walkyngton Johannem de Kelke, Johannem Geruays, Vynter, Thomam Joliff, Willelmum de Dodhill, Petrum de Catwyk, Willelmum Holme, Johannem de Ake, Johannem Gervays, Goldsmyth, Johannem de Walkyngton, mercer, et Johannem Rewen, Burgenses et custodes Ville Beverlaci ac totam

'This indenture made between the Lady Joan, Princess of Wales, Duchess of Cornwall, Countess of Chester and Kent and Lady of Wake, cousin and heir of Lady Joan de Stotevill formerly Lady of Cotyngham of the one part, and Richard de Walkington, John de Kelke, John Gervays vinter, Thos. Joliff, William de Dodhill, Peter de Catwyk, William Holme, John de Ake, Johannem Gervays Goldsmyth, John de Walkington mercer, and John Rewen, Burgesses and guardians of the town of Beverlac and the whole commonalty of the said town of the other part; Witnesseth that

communitatem ejus Ville ex parte altera; testatur quod cum dominus Walterus Giffard, quondam Archiepiscopus Eboracensis ex consensu et assensu Capituli sui concessit et confirmavit predicte domine Johanne de Stotevill heredibus et assignatis suis per composicionem inde inter eos factam anno incarnationis domini m°cclxix° Sex marcas argenti annui redditus in Villa de Waghen percipiendas de Abbate et conventu de Melsa de centum Solidis quos dicti Abbas et conventus prefato Waltero Archiepiscopo solvere consueverunt, ratione amocionis omnium gurgitum sepium pilarum cathene et aliorum nocumentorum quorumcunque in aqua de hulle quas quidem sex marcas Burgenses et custodes Ville Beverlaci in exoneracione predicti domini Walteri et successorum suorum solvere consueverunt predicte domine Johanne de Stotevill et heredibus suis causa amocionis omnium gurgitum sepium pilarum cathene et aliorum nocumentorum in aqua de hulle predicta qui quidem Ricardus, Johannes, Johannes, Thomas, Willelmus, Petrus, Willelmus, Johannes, Johannes, Johannes, Johannes et Johannes, Burgenses et custodes predicte Ville Beverlaci ac tota communitas ejusdem Ville, de novo, per scriptum suum dederunt et concesserunt predicte Domine Johanne principisse et heredibus suis sex marcas percipiendas de una domo in Beverlaco, vocata le Dyngs, cum clausa districtionis prout in eodem scripto plenius continetur, et pro hac donacione et concessione predicta Domina Johanna princepissa in propria

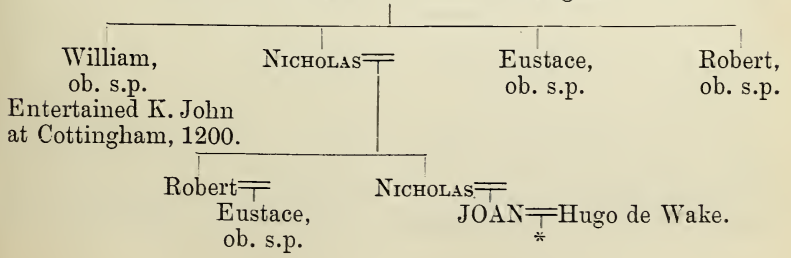
whereas the Lord Walter Giffard Abp. of York by the consent and assent of his Chapter granted and confirmed to the said Lady Joan de Stotevill her heirs and assigns by a composition for that purpose between them made, in the year of the incarnation of our Lord M°CCLXIX°, six marks of silver of annual rent in the Vill of Waghen from the Abbat and convent of Melsa out of 100*s*. which the said Abbat and convent used to pay to the said Walter archbp. by reason of the removal of all pools, dams, chain and other injuries whatsoever in the water of Hull, which six marcs the burgesses and guardians of the town of Beverlac in exoneration of the said Lord Walter and his successors, used to pay to the said Lady Joan de Stotevill and her heirs because of the removal of all pools dams chain and other injuries in the water of Hulle aforesaid, which Richd., John, John, Thos., William, Peter, Will., John, John, John, John and John, Burgesses and guardians of the said Vill of Beverlac and the whole commonalty of the same Vill, gave and granted de novo by their written [instrument] to the Lady Joan the Princess aforesaid, six marcs to be received out of one house in Beverlac called le Dyngs with a clause for distress, as in the same writing more fully is contained, and for this gift and grant the Lady Joan the Princess aforesaid in her own widowhood and her lawful power hath remitted released and altogether for herself and her heirs quitclaimed to the aforesaid R. J. J. T. W. P. W. J. J. J. J. and J. Burgesses

viduitate et legia potestate sua remisit relaxavit ac omnino de se et heredibus suis imperpetuum quietum clamavit, predictis R. J. J. T. W. P. W. J. J. J. J. et J. Burgensibus et custodibus ac toti comunitati ville predicte totum jus et clameum que habet habuit seu quovismodo in futuro habere poterit in predicto annuo redditu sex marcarum, prefate Johanne Stotevill antecessori predicte domine Johanne principisse concessarum, ac etiam in omnibus et singulis annuis redditibus ex quacunque aliâ causa antecessoribus predicte domine Johanne principisse concessis ante diem confectionis presencium. Salvis eidem domine Johanne principisse et heredibus suis predictis sex marcis annuis eidem domine Johannem principisse per Burgenses predictos de Beverlaco de novo concessis. In cujus rei testimonium hiis indenturis partes predicte sigilla sua alternatim apposuerunt. Data apud Missenden, vicessimo die Aprilis anno regni regis Ricardi secundi tertio.'

and guardians of, and to the whole commonalty of the aforesaid town, all right and claim which she has, had, or in any manner whatsoever in future shall have in the aforesaid annual rent of six marcs to the beforenamed Joan de Stoteville ancestor of the aforesaid Lady Joan the Princess granted, and also in all and singular annual rents on whatsoever other account granted to the ancestors of the aforesaid Lady Joan the Princess, before the day of the making of the presents. Saving to the same Lady Joan the Princess and her heirs the six marcs annually to the same Lady Joan the Princess granted de novo by the aforesaid Burgesses of Beverlac. In Witness whereof to these Indentures the parties aforesaid have interchangeably set their seals. Given at Missenden the 20th day of April the 3rd year of Richard II.

In the above deed several facts are incidentally stated, one of which is that the Lady Joan was cousin and heir of Joan de Stotevill. This fact I have been able to verify, an old friend of mine helping me, by the 'Chronicle of Melsa,' published not long ago by the Master of the Rolls. From this we get the following pedigree:—

Pedigree of Princess Joan of Wales, compiled from *Chronica Monast. de Melsa*, vol. i. pp. 99, 100.



living in 1269.* | ROBERT de Wake = JOHN de Wake = ...

Thomas, ob. s.p. | John, ob. s.p. | MARGARET = Edmund of Woodstock, brother of Edward II. and Earl of Kent.

Robert, ob. s.p. | Thomas, ob. s.p. | JOAN = 1st, Thomas de Holand, by whom she had issue, one of whom became Thomas de Holand, Duke of Surrey, Earl of Kent, and Lord Wake, and initiated the foundation of Mountgrace Carth. Priory.
Fair Maid of Kent, Countess of Kent and Lady of Wake in her own right.
= 2nd, Edward P. of Wales, the Black Prince, born 1330, ob. 1376.

RICHARD II., born 1366.

The period covered by this pedigree must be at least 200 years; and the Deed before us is exactly 110 years after the original composition between Archbishop Giffard and Joan de Wake, which it does away with, substituting six marcs otherwise secured.

The important statements as to the consanguinity and heirship of Joan of Kent and the origin of the rent dealt with are precisely accurate and quite sufficient, but I fear few modern conveyancers would attempt to condense into so small a compass a title involving in the proof of heirship eight generations and the death, without issue, of eight male heirs at different times.

D. 12. A Quitclaim to an Abbat and Convent of lands held by them of the gift and feoffment of the parson of a church.

'Omnibus hoc scriptum visuris vel audituris Johannes de Brerehagh salutem in domino Sempiternam. Noveritis me predictum Johannem remisisse relaxasse et omnino de me et heredibus meis imperpetuum quietum-clamasse Abbati et Conventui monasterii beate Marie de Kirkestall et successoribus suis totum jus et clameum que unquam habui habeo seu quovismodo in futuro habere potero, in omnibus illis terris tenementis pratis redditibus boscis pasturis et serviciis, cum

'To all who shall see or hear this writing John de Brerehagh Greeting in the Lord everlasting, Know ye that I the said John have remised released and altogether for me and my heirs for ever quitclaimed to the Abbat and convent of the Monastery of the blessed Mary of Kirkstall and their successors, all the right and claim which ever I had, have, or in any manner whatever in future can possibly have, in all those lands tenements meadows rents pastures and services with all

omnibus suis pertinenciis que predicti Abbas et Conventus habent et tenent in Brerehagh, Arthyngton, et Allerton Gledhowe ex dono et feoffamento Willelmi Bakester, persone ecclesie de Adell, ita quod nec ego predictus Johannes nec heredes mei, nec aliquis alius nomine nostro, aliquod jus vel clameum in predictis terris, tenementis, pratis, redditibus, boscis, pasturis et serviciis cum pertinenciis suis, nec in aliqua parcella eorundem de cetero exigere vel vendicare poterimus, et ab omni accione juris et clamei inde sumus exclusi imperpetuum per presentes. Et ego predictus Johannes et heredes mei omnia predicta jus clameum terras, tenementa, prata, redditus, boscos, pasturas et servicia cum omnibus pertinentiis suis prefatis Abbati et Conventui et successoribus suis contra omnes gentes Warrantizabimus et imperpetuum defendemus.

'In cujus rei testimonium presenti scripto sigillum meum apposui, Hiis testibus, Ricardo de Arthyngtona, Nicholao ffraunks, Johanne Scott de Newetona, Willelmo de Baildona, Johanne de Roudona, Roberto de Horseforde, Edmundo ffraunks, et multis aliis: Datum apud Brerehagh vicessimo die mensis Iulii Anno domini millesimo Trescentesimo nonagesimo tertio et Anno regni Regis Ricardi secundi post conquestum decimo Septimo.'

their appurtenances, which the aforesaid Abbat and convent have and hold in Brerehagh, Arthyngton and Allerton Gledhowe of the gift and feoffment of William Bakester, parson of the church of Adell, so that neither I the said John nor my heirs nor any one else in our name, any right or claim in the aforesaid lands tenements meadows rents woods pastures and services with their appurtenances, nor in any parcel of the same, hereafter shall be able to prosecute or support, and from all action of right and claim therein we are excluded for ever by the presents. And I the aforesaid John and my heirs all the aforesaid right, claim, lands, tenements, meadows, pastures and services with all their appurtenances to the before-mentioned Abbat and Convent and their successors, against all persons will warrant and for ever defend. In witness whereof I have to this writing set my Seal. These being witnesses, Richard de Arthyngton, Nicholas Fraunks, John Scott of Newton, William de Baildon, John de Roudon, Robert de Horseforde, Edmund Fraunks and many others. Dated at Brerehagh the 20th day of the month of July, A.D. M.CCC. and ninety-three and in the seventeenth year of the reign of King Richard the second after the conquest.'

D. 13. Grant of a Manor by an Earl of Suffolk to Richard de Burgh.

'Sciant, etc., nos Michaelem de la Pole Comitem Suffolciæ dedisse etc., Ricardo de Burgh, armigero, manerium nostrum de Colthorp cum pertinenciis in Com. Ebor.

'Know etc. that we Michael de la Pole Earl of Suffolk have granted etc. to Richard de Burgh Esq., our manor of Colthorp with the appurtenances in the County of

una cum omnibus terris, tenementis, redditibus, reversionibus, serviciis, boscis, communis, pascuis, pasturis, piscariis, aquis, cum pertinenciis ejus quæ habemus in villis de Colthorp et Bikerton, una cum advocacione ecclesiæ de Colthorp: ac etiam cum feodis militum, wardis, maritagiis, releviis dicto manerio quovismodo spectantibus etc. Et ad plenariam seisinam etc., prefato Ricardo de Burgh pro nobis et nomine nostro deliberandam juxta formam et effectum istius cartæ nostræ assignavimus, et constituimus dilectum nobis Henricum Vavasour militem, Robertum de Bolton jun. et Robertum de Rowdon etc. Hiis testibus: Johanne Depden, milite, Nicholao Gascoigne, Ricardo Gascoigne, Ricardo Fayrefax, Willelmo Barker, Johanne Hamerton, et aliis. Datum apud Colthorp. (5th March 1402.)

York, together with all lands, tenements, rents, reversions, services, woods, commons, feeding grounds, pastures, fisheries, waters with its appurtenances, which we hold in the Vills of Colthorp and Bikerton, together with the advowson of the church of Colthorp; and also with the Knights fees, wardships, marriages, reliefs to the said Manor in any way belonging etc. and for the full seisin etc. to the aforesaid Richard de Burgh to be delivered for us and in our name according to the form and effect of this our charter we have assigned and constituted our beloved Henry Vavasour, Knight, Robert of Bolton junior, and Robert of Rowdon etc. Witnesses, John Depden, Knt., Nicholas Gascoigne, Richard Gascoigne, Richard Fairfax, William Barker, John Hammerton and others. Dated at Colthorp. (5 Mar. 1402.)

Round seal of red wax. Arms: De la Pole quartering Wingfield.

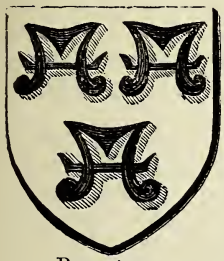
D. 14. A deed in French of the reign of Henry IV., being a lease of a Manor for fifteen years at twenty-six marcs yearly rent.

Ceste endenture faite parentre Monsieur Henrie Vavesour, Monsieur Thomas Tonstall, chevaliers, Meistre William Clynt, vicaire de Kyrkbymallysherd, John Carbonell, John de Lancastyr, esquiers, William Authorp, persone de Dyghtone, Meistre Thomas Burgh, clerk, Robert Raudon, John Raudon, esquiers, et Sieur John Otyrington, clerk, dune partie, et Richard Burgh esquier, dautre partie, tesmoigne que lez ditz Monsieur Henrie, T. W. J. J. W. T. R. J. et J. onnt grannte et a ferme lesse la dit Richard, taut le manoir de Colthorpp et Bykerton deintz la Countee Deverwyk ove toutz lez appurtenantz terrez, tenementz, boys, prees, pastures, moleyns, communez, libertez et toutz autres servicez et comoditez a dit manoir incumbentz et auxint ovesquez la vowson det eglyse de dit Colthorpp. A avoir et tenire &c pour terme de xv annz proschein ensuantz sanntz gast ou destruccion affaire. Rendant ent annuelment as ditz Monsieur Henrie &c xxvj marcz, cestassavoir, a la fest de Seint Martyn en yvere xiij marcz., et a la fest de Pentecoste adoncqs proschein ensuant xiij marcz par owels porcions &c &c.

En temoignance de quele chose a cestez nox endenturez avons mys noz seals. Done a Colthorpp, le septisme jour Doctobre lan notre Seigneur le Roy Henrie quart puis le conquest disme. A.D. 1408.

Notes on the Family of Kendall, of Yorkshire and Durham.

In the *Heraldic Visitations of Durham* a few generations are given of the Kendalls of Ripon, to make addition to which is the object of this paper. A pleading in Chancery 1594, says that Marmaduke Kendall and Hercy his son the plaintiffs, were grandson and great-grandson of John Kendall, formerly seized of the Manor of Markington, in Yorkshire, near Ripon. This John Kendall married an Isabella Roos, sister and heiress of Edward Roos, of Routh, in Holderness. Their son was Christopher Kendall of North Leverton, their grandsons Marmaduke and John, their great-grandson Hercy Kendall.



Roos Arms.

The Will of Christopher Kendall is as follows:

Dated 20 July, 1560.

My body to be buried in the choir of the church of North Leverton. Leaves to repair of the church. To poor bodies 6d. each. To Joan his wife, farm land and appurtenances occupied by William . . . out of Ousland £4 6s. 8d. And she has one-fourth of house and farm of Denis Bramley, or if she marry she shall have £8 yearly rent. She has also my bay mare.

To Alice my daughter £50, when she shall be of age or marry. To live with her mother and brother Marmaduke.

To my son John, farm and meadows in Wosarby (? Worlaby in Lincolnshire) Nicholas Harrison occupies a farm in North Leverton.

Bequests follow to Hellynor Clarke and John Pigott. To my son Marmaduke a box with 20 nobles in it, and to him all lands tenements reversions rents and other my hereditaments in the Counties of York Notts Lincoln and the town of Hull and for lack of issue to John and for lack of issue to come to heirs of my self Christopher Kendall.

Mentions a brother William, he with John Stainley, gent. to be supervisors of will: each to have an angel of gold.

Witnesses—John Stainley, jr. Michael . . .
Wm. Bellamy Richard Browne
Seath Clarke John Clarke and others.
Hy Pearse, Clerk.

Inqui's Post mortem of Xtopher Kendall.

Wards' Inquisition post mortem. Elizabeth.
Notts. Xtopher Kendall.

Inquisition indented taken at Este Retford in Co. Notts the 25 October 3 Elizabeth 1561, before Thomas Whalley, Eschætor, after the death of Christopher Kendall Esq. by the oath of (Juror's names not given) who say that one Edward Roos late of Routh in Holderness in Co. of York, Esq. died seised in his demesne as of fee of and in the

manor of North Leverton with the appurtenances in the Co. aforesaid also of and in 9 messuages 9 tofts, 300 acres of arable land, 200 acres of meadow, 200 of pasture, 30 acres of wood, 100 acres of furze, 30 acres of marsh, 1 fishery and 30/- of rent, with appurtenances in North Leverton Boole Beckingham and Coote in co. aforesaid: also in the view of frankpledge with all which to the same belongs in North Leverton Boole &c. And the said Edward being so seized by his last will or testament in writing bearing date 26 October 1557 and shown to the jury in evidence willed and disposed of the premises in manner following.

"I will and bequeathe to Francis Constable my nephew and Margt his wife, to George Brigham my nephew and John Kendall my nephew and Alice his wife, all those my lands and tenements within Lordshippe of North Leverton, to have and to hold immediately after my decease unto the end and terme of sixteen years, fully to be complete and ended, the whole issews and profits to be taken and used for the true and full performance of this my will."

And afterwards the said Edward died so seized, after whose death the said manor with premises came by partition amongst George Brigham, John Chameley and Christopher Kendall Esq. made the 4 Augt. 1 Eliz. (1559) were apportioned and assigned to the said Christopher Kendall son and heir of John Kendall and Isabella his wife sister and heir of the said Edward Roos and he died thereof seized. The jurors say further that the said manor messuages &c are held of the Archbishop of York as of his manor and soe called Northsooke of Scrowbye by socage, to wit by fealty and the rent of 2/- yearly for all services and are worth clear 24£ a year. They also say that the aforesaid Christopher Kendall died at North Leverton on 27th July 1560) and that Marmaduke his son and heir was aged when Christopher died nineteen years and seven months.

Will of John Kendall, brother of Christopher and an elder son of John Kendall and Isabella (Roos) Kendall.

I John Kendall gentleman of Woodhouse in the parish of Ryston Holderness Yorks.

To Alice (? Constable) my wife half my farmages and to Margery my daughter the other half. If Margaret die or marry and have children then my lease to remain to George Kendall the son of William Kendall. To Alice my old grey mare Caterall. To Agnes Stokes wife of Wm. Wairde of Holderness money out of the stock. To John Kendall the son of Christopher Kendall £3 6s. 8d. To Thomas Kendall the son of Leonard Kendall, £3 6s. 8d. the executors to keep it till they be of age. To my brother Constable my black foolle (foal ?) To my brother William my grey stagg. To my brother Leonard my goune furred with furs and a black stagg. My brother Constable and Wm. and Leonard Kendall shall have the keeping of Margery my daughter as soon as my wife doth marry. To Mary daughter of my brother Francis Constable one whye. To my cousin George Brigham esquyer my cote of plate. To the three daughters

of Oswald Dente (Sunderer ?) of York, 3 whyes of 2 years old. To Thomas my black cote. The residue to Alice and Margery my wife and daughter who are executors. My brother Constable and my brothers William and Leonard Kendall supervisors.

Witnesses, Thomas Clarke.
William Garton.
Robt. Wilkinson.

The following will is I suspect the will of a nephew of the John Kendall of Ryston. It appears that Margery the daughter had married and the lease gone to George the son of William Kendall, the brother of John of Ryston.

1617. William Kendall of Fidlin or Fitling, Holderness Yorks gentleman.

Body to be buried at Hambleton. To my youngest son Thomas 10£ to be paid yearly out of lands in Fidlin. To my daughter Isabel when she shall be of age. To Sir Henry Constable my loving Mr. To my cousin Mr. Roger Catterall. To my brother-in-law Marmaduke Pawson. To my loving wife Jane Kendall all lands in Fidlin till my eldest son William come to full age. I give to my worshipful Mr. Sir Henry Constable one jacobus of gold; to my cousin Roger Catterall the same; to Marmaduke Pawson the same, whom I desire to be supervisors of this will. To Peter Gill an angel of gold. To John Keirton, to William Medley, to poor of Fidlin 20/. The rest after expenses &c. to loving wife Jane. My second son Thomas Kendall and my daughter Isabel are executors.

Witnesses, Crake or Drake
Wm. Medlay
Francis Edgar.

Codicil, in 1617, unimportant, witnessed by Medlay, Jackson and Absolon.

In Poulson's Holderness. Testamentary Burials. William Kendall of Fidlin. 2 Feb. 1617.

Paver's Marriage Licenses. William Kendall of Swine to marry Jane Rawson? Pawson. 1602.

Extracts from Hambleton Parish Register.

Burials. William Kendall of Fidlin, July 22 1617.

Marriages. Marmaduke Flinton of Garton=Isabel Kendall of Fidlins 1631.

It appears from the Register that the elder son William married for in 1632 and 1644, we find—

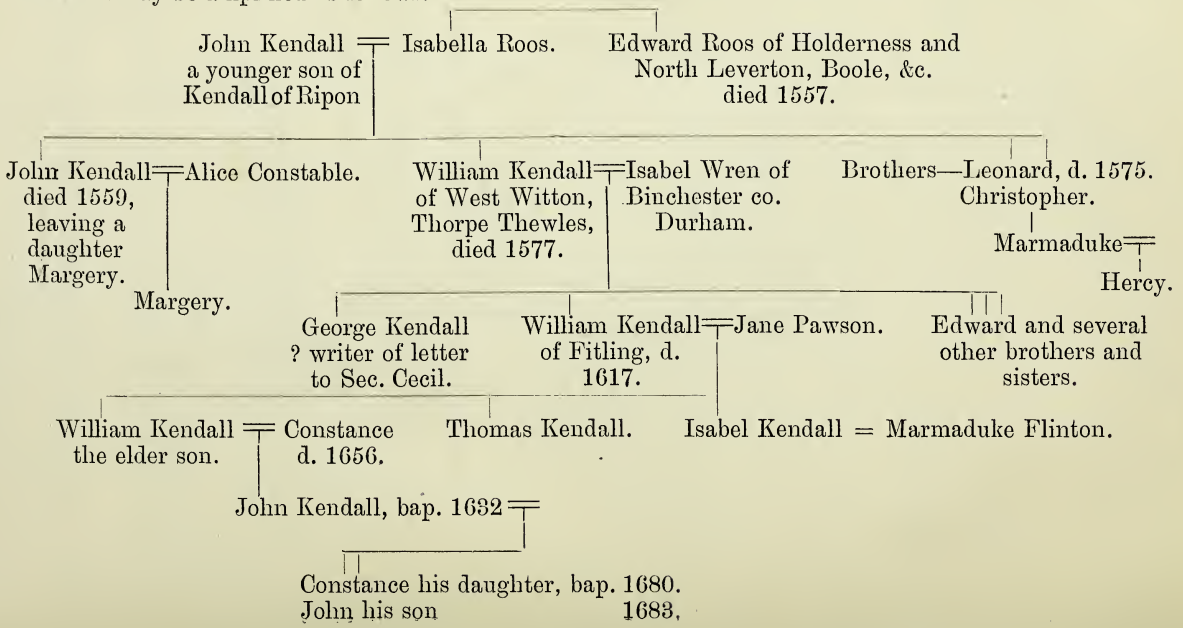
John the son of William Kendall, of Fitling, baptized Sep. 13.
Thomas ,, ,, Feb. 2.
John ,, ,, Aug. 18.

Constance the wife of William Kendall of Fitlings, died 1656.

The John Kendall son of William above married, and we have Constance his daughter baptized 1680.

Also John his son baptized 1683.

If the foregoing assumptions are correct the pedigree as given by Surtees in *Durham* and by the Heralds in their visitation may be amplified as follows.



In the Calendar of State Papers a curious letter is preserved which has a bearing on the lands of Roos of Routh, and is written apparently by the George son of William to whom John Kendall of Ryston in the event of Margery's marriage, leaves the remainder of his lease.

Nov. 5, 1600. George Kendall to Secretary Cecil.

I thought good to give you some satisfaction of my estate and reasons for taking this account in hand.

1. I have been brought up as Her Majesty's Scholar in Westminster, and from that place by her bounty have received the birth of my better part and for that obliged.

2. For seven years I followed her conquering hand in the Low Country when I found discipline begat courage.

3. My eldest brother was slain in the last battle and I have been hurt five times.

4. My father was made weak by tedious suits in law and over mastered by greatness and not justice, also to recover some evidences lost by my brother in the Low Countrys.

5. To give patronage of my just cause and it may be to give satisfaction in the truth of lands of Roos of Routh, to which I shall find a pedigree which will prove me last sole heir, and a distinguishment of the lands Roos of Inglethorpe and herein Peter Roos a lawyer hopes to have a share with young Lord Roos for that purpose daily takes out exemplifications.

6. Having been a suitor with Honeyman for the revising of the Artillery Yard to gain your patronage for despatch thereof which consists in getting Her Majesty's hand as also the place at my return, could I take a better means than this for the honour of God, my country and cause to gain patronage and merit of preferment and be a strong supporter of a declining house.

7. If either my brother's death in service, my own employment or my younger brother's service, who has been a lieutenant four years and is now at Lough Foyle in Ireland, may deserve commiseration, I hope some of us may rise to do more than this for our country. Pray countenance my poor brother Edward, he follows Lady Warwick and many times attends you on Lady Bath's business but has no knowledge of this my application.

A pleading in Chancery, 1594, states that the estate of Markington was formerly in hands of John Kendall. Thomas the elder son of John died without issue and let the title deeds of the manor pass into the hands of Sir Richard Mallory or Mallorie. From Thomas the manor should have come by right to Christopher the second brother, and to Marmaduke his son, grandson of John, and to Hercy the son of Marmaduke.

Object of the suit to recover title deeds.

In "Thoroton's Nottinghamshire" it is said that after Christopher Kendall and Marmaduke died the estate came into the hands of Peter Roos, presumably the Peter Roos lawyer of the above letter.

A Herald's Visitation gives the arms of John Kendall of Markington Argent a bend vert; over that a label of 5 points gules.

In the Lansdown MSS. Kendall of Hull 1683, bears Argent a bend, vert. The coat of arms given to Kendall of Durham, "Party per bend dancettée or and sable," was that of Gilliott of Markington.

Fidlin or Fitling or Fitlings and Ryston, are villages in E. R. Yorks. Garton Brigham and Flinton, old E. R. families. See *Poulson's Holderness.*

Hercy is the name of an old Nottinghamshire family.

ELK-LAND.

Yorkshiremen in London.

Mr. Isaac Coop, of Budge Row, E.C., formerly of Dewsbury, lately conceived the idea of a Yorkshiremen's Union, the object being to unite in a bond of friendship all Yorkshiremen in the Metropolis. London Devonians had already formed a society, and Lincolnshiremen have since done the same. Mr. Coop issued circulars giving the following list of Patrons and Executive Council:

PATRONS.

The Right Hon. the Earl Fitzwilliam, K.G.
The Right Hon. the Earl of Wharncliffe.
The Right Hon. the Earl of Londesborough
The Right Hon. Viscount Cranbrook.
The Right Hon. Lord Houghton.
The Right Hon. the Marquis of Carmarthen, M.P.
The Right Rev. Bishop of Oxford.
The Hon. J. C. Dundas.
Sir Charles Legard, Bart.
Sir Fredk. Leighton, Bart., R.A.
Sir Fredk. Milner, Bart., M.P.
Sir Chas. E. G. Phillips, Bart., Lord-Lieut. Haverford West.
Sir Albert Rollit, LL.D., M.P.
Sir Joseph Terry, J.P.
P. Matthews, Esq., Lord Mayor of York.
Henry J. Atkinson, Esq., M.P.
S. D. Waddy, Esq., Q.C., M.P.
Fred. B. Grotrian, Esq., M.P.
Byron Reed, Esq., M.P.
T. Wayman, Esq. J.P., M.P.
Joseph Woodhead, Esq. J.P., M.P.
T. W. Calverley-Rudston, Esq. J.P., D.L.
Col. J. T. North.
F. Reckitt, Esq. J.P.
Col. Cooper Gleadow.
H. Rokeby Price, Esq., Hon. Treasurer Yorkshire Society's School.
C. W. Keighley, Esq., J.P.
W. H. Broadbent, Esq., M.D.
Rev. H. R. Harrison, M.A.
Samson Fox, Esq., J.P.
Alf. Cook, Esq. Mayor of Leeds.
Wilson Barrett, Esq.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

A. J. Newton, Esq. (Alderman of the City of London,) *President.*
W. O. Clough, Esq., F.S.A.A., F.S.S., F.R.G.S., 89, Gresham Street, E.C., *Vice-President.*
C. W. Armitage, Esq. (Reinachs, Nephew & Co.), St. George's House, Eastcheap. E.C.

Thos. Blashill, Esq., Architect to the London County Council, Spring Gardens.
M. J. Burn, Esq., 11, Old Broad Street, E.C.
W. R. T. Carr, Esq., A.C.A., Monument Yard, E.C.
I. Coop, Esq., A.C.A., F.S.Sc. 22, Budge Row, E.C., *Secretary.*
T. Chatterton, Esq., 28, Budge Row, E.C.
J. Calvert Coates, Esq., C.C., Jewin Crescent.
Charles Haigh, Esq. (Recorder of Scarbro'), 1, Elm Court, Temple.
A. F. Harland, Esq., Bank of England, London, E.C., *Honorary Treasurer.*
T. R. Johnson, Esq., Local Government Board, Whitehall.
E. B. Lumb, Esq., 85, Gracechurch Street, E.C.
T. Marriott, Esq., 22, Henrietta Street, Covent Garden.
F. Maw, Esq., LL.B., Mitre Chambers, Temple, E.C.
W. C. Newton, Esq., 8, Leadenhall Street, E.C.
John Oates, Esq., Rutland House, Saltoun Road, S.W.
W. Pickering, Esq., Editor of the "Citizen."
Wilfred Rokeby Price, Esq., 33. Old Broad Street, E.C.
George Russell, Esq. (Sir John Bennett & Co., Ltd.), Cheapside.
Archibald Ramsden, Esq., Junr., 103, New Bond Street, W.
C. J. Staniland, Esq., R.I., The "Graphic,"
Clarence Smith, Esq., 4, Mansion House Chambers, E.C. [Ex-Sheriff.]
Wm. Whiteley, Esq., Westbourne Grove, W. [The Universal Provider.]
James Wilkinson, Esq., Secretary Yorkshire Society School, Westminster Bridge Road, S.E.

The Inaugural Dinner and Concert took place at the Holborn Restaurant, April 22nd, 1891, the tickets for which were half-a-guinea each, and the surplus arising therefrom was given to the Yorkshire Society's School. The Concert, thoroughly Yorkshire in its character and performers, was under the direction of Mr. A. Kenningham, Vicar Choral of St. Paul's Cathedral. Messrs. George May, T. W. Hanson, Robert De Lacy, Adams Owen, Henry Morley, F. Harris, Thomas Wilkinson, George Barrett, J. W. Rowley, Charles Kenningham, T. W. Percy Val, Archibald Ramsden, Jun., Septimus Marsland, and Edward Irwin rendered acceptable service. Yorkshire Pudding, of course, had a prominent place at the dinner table, and "Yorkshire Our County," "Yorkshire Members of Parliament," "Yorkshiremen in London," appeared in the list of toasts.

Nearly two hundred gentlemen sat down at the tables in evening dress. The estimate of Yorkshiremen in London is given at 12,000. Sir Albert K. Rollit, LL.D., M.P., presided, and was supported by the Council as above, Mr. Byron Reed, M.P., Mr. Thomas Dyson, Mayor of Windsor, Dr. Leonard Sedgwick, &c.

Great enthusiasm obtained the whole evening, and the excellent feast of good things on the table, and the choice musical entertainment, were as eminently supplemented by the speeches delivered. Mr. Clough aptly quoted the Cleveland toast—

Here's tiv us, all on us;
May we niver want nowt,
Noan on us!



The Chairman was delighted to meet such a large gathering of brother Yorkshiremen. He was proud to remember the old adage that "What Yorkshire thinks to-day, England will think to-morrow." "God made the country and man made the town." Of both aspects of Yorkshire Yorkshiremen were proud. Think of the hills and dales,

those everlasting hills of millstone grit which were the backbone of England, which were typical of Yorkshiremen, the backbone of our countrymen, and what a change had come over those hills since they were moors till now they were covered with mills, and yet in both aspects they were splendid. Whether they were scenes of toil by day or ablaze by night they made Yorkshiremen proud of their factories and their fabrics. It was not long since that our great Yorkshire novelist wrote of those heartrending scenes in the vales of Yorkshire in which Luddites and others broke machinery; but now they were scenes of peaceful toil, and at a moment when we were passing new Factory bills we might refer with pride to the time when those great Yorkshiremen, Richard Oastler and Feilden, remembered their race and passed those statutes which had protected factory hands in their earlier days. That was a triumph for Yorkshire which it was as well to remember on these occasions. And why were Yorkshiremen proud of their county? He ventured to think it was because of its size. It was one-eighth of England, and it had space for great events, and those events were engraved for ever in our national history. Yorkshire was once a kingdom, and in these days of nations it might well aspire to be a nation again. If Wales, with one-third of its population, might claim to be a nation, why should not Yorkshire make a similar claim? We were told that Wales had a language. (A voice: "So has Yorkshire," and laughter.) It was said that at the building of the Tower of Babel, after the other languages were evolved, one remained to be created, and that at the moment a mason turned round and hit his neighbour in the mouth with his trowel, and that the man immediately spoke Welsh. If Yorkshire had not a language, it had a dialect, which some people considered even more unintelligible than the Welsh language. He spoke of Yorkshire as a possible nation, and he based its claim upon its size. Was it more than a mere coincidence that another county which had the clannish feeling perhaps the most after Yorkshire was very nearly the largest in size after Yorkshire itself. He meant Devonshire. He believed that was more than a mere coincidence. It indicated that there was something in size. But there was another feature which was an equal source of pride. If Devonshire had sent forth its Drake and Hawkins, Yorkshire supplied its Captain Cook. And what, again, were the great characteristics of which Yorkshiremen were proud? Yorkshire had been the home of freedom—freedom political and freedom religious—freedom for the white and freedom for the black. One of the greatest pictures in all history illustrated what he said. When a great ruler in the market-place of Rome asked who the fair captives were that were being sold as slaves, the answer was practically that they were Yorkshiremen. Yorkshire, he thought, might claim to itself the honour of having sent St. Augustine to evangelise the whole country. Again, in the great religious movement which came over the country at the later day, Yorkshire might think with pride of Wycliffe, "the morning star of the Reformation." When we spoke to-day of Africa, and of

finding it more easy than other nations to increase our empire there, it ought to be remembered that the great Yorkshire philanthropist Wilberforce laid the foundation of the great national character which made this possible. If they came to political freedom, they could not fail to think of Marvell, of his own town of Hull—poet, patriot, and incorruptible man in a corruptible age—one who had dignified the history and literature of England. In more modern days it was the men of Yorkshire who led the franchise reform agitation. They led it safely, and as a prudent cause claiming reform, but denying the possibility of revolution. Then there was a patient persistence in Yorkshiremen. It was a character which had both grip and grit, which made men of affairs, men of business, prudent and progressive, seeking the best interests of their fellows and themselves. Through these characteristics they had been led on to those great industrial enterprises which had made England great in the commercial interests of the world—those ironfields, coalfields, and great technical industries. In these days when the world was being spanned by great engineering works, when through splendid improvements in the manufacture of steel, even continents were being united by bridges, they might well be proud of the architect of the great Forth Bridge, Sir John Fowler. It was men like those who had made Middlesbrough rise from a village, and they carried these qualities with them throughout the world. A great authority told him the other day that the three great forces in the world now were Yorkshiremen, Scotchmen, and Chinamen—for wherever one went there these three races were—pushing the interests of their country, and displaying the greatest force of character in the pursuit of their ends. Another Yorkshire feature was that of hospitality. A great thinker once said that it was much better to discover a new pudding than a new planet. Might they not claim for Yorkshire even distinction in this respect? He had spoken of Marvell and Wilberforce. He was struck with the fact that the Bishop of Ripon, when he preached his sermon before the two Houses of Parliament on the occasion of the Jubilee, took these two men as typical statesmen of England. In literature, should they not, so long as the English language lasted, love those descriptions of the Brontës which had carried a knowledge of their hills and vales, and of their men and women throughout the length and breadth of the world? In poetry, should they forget Cædmon, that father of English poetry even before Chaucer was a Poet Laureate? In the drama, should the name of Congreve be forgotten, or the verses of Ebenezer Elliott and Monckton Milnes? In science they had Priestley and Michael Faraday, and he had traced the greatest thinker of this age, Darwin, to descend from a former Mayor of Hull. In education Yorkshire was the home of our national school. Thankful might we be that, inspired by the same spirit, Yorkshiremen were laying the foundations for the increase of education in their technical schools and in the Yorkshire colleges, and that they were remembering their duty to those that were to come after them, and were still to maintain the character of their county

and the commercial supremacy of their nation—and more, Yorkshiremen had not forgotten the great duty of charity; and one great advantage of that dinner was that it had brought home to hundreds of Yorkshiremen a knowledge of that great Yorkshire charity in London, the Yorkshire Society's School, with which they were before unfamiliar. In conclusion, the Chairman congratulated Yorkshiremen on the success of their gathering. He hoped that a remembrance of Yorkshire would be renewed, and that they would breathe again the words at the opening of one of Shakspeare's plays—"Now is the winter of our discontent made glorious summer by the sun of York."

Yorkshiremen in Birmingham.—A Club of some two hundred members, with Mr. J. Cottrell, Bennetts Hill, as Secretary, has just been established in the Metropolis of the Midlands.

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Notes of Monumental Inscriptions.

Worcester Cathedral.—Sir Thomas Lytellton of Franckley, co. Worcester, knight & bart., died 1650, aged 57. Dame Catherine his wife, daughter & sole heir of Sir Thomas Crompton, co. York, Knight, died 1666, aged 67. (South aisle, nave.)

Malvern Priory.— The Ven. Henry Candler, of Callan Castle, Kilkenny, Archdeacon of Ossory, married Anne, sister of Rt. Hon. Warden Flood, L.C.J. of Ireland. Their son William Candler, Captain 10th Reg. Foot, married Mary, daughter of William Vavasour, Esq., of Weston Hall, York. Their only daughter, Annabella, died 30 Aug. 1819, aged 56, having married Sir Jonathan Cope, bart., of Brewerne, co. Oxon., who died 30 Dec. 1821, aged 64. His only surviving son died 10 March 1814, the last descendant of the ancient family, & the baronetcy became extinct.

Anne, wife of Sir William Hotham, Vice-admiral of the Blue, daughter of Sir Edwin Jeynes, knight, of Gloucester, died August, 21, 1827, aged 47.

William Frankland, Esq., 2nd son of Admiral Sir Thomas Frankland, of Thirkleby, co. York, bart. He represented Thirsk in 4 parliaments; was Lieut.-Col. of North York Militia; Fellow of All Souls, Oxford; H.M. Attorney General in the Isle of Man; and one of the Lord Commissioners of the Admiralty. Born 1761, died 1816.

Winchester Cathedral.—Edmund Pyle, Archdeacon of York, & Prebendary of Winchester, died 14 Dec. 1776, æt. 74.

Charles Naylor, LL.D., rector of Oddington, Chancellor of Sarum, Dean of Winchester; born at Wakefield; died 23 June 1739, æt 47. Erected by Elizabeth Naylor & Jane Eaton his sisters.

Elizabeth Montagu, daughter of Matthew Robinson of West Layton, co. York, wife of Edward Montagu, died 25 August, 1806. Their son John died 1744; was buried first at Burniston co. York, & after removed to Winchester.

William Dealtry, D.D., Prebendary & Chancellor of Winchester, Archdeacon of Surrey, & Rector of Clapham, died 15 October 1847, in his 73rd year.

W. C. B.

Bishop Horsfall.—Ware's Bishops of Ireland—Ossory: (p. 419: date 1739.) John Horsfall, a native of Yorkshire, succeeded (by the Letters Patent, dated the 15th of Sep. 1586,) and was restored to the Temporalities two days after, with a retrospect to the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin before. He had also a Faculty granted to him to hold in perpetual commendam, with his Bishoprick, one or more benefices, with or without cure of his or any other person's Patronage, not exceeding the annual value of £40 sterling. By virtue whereof he entered into and held a vicarage of the patronage of the Corporation of Kilkenny during his life. He died on the 13th of Feby., 1609, having governed this see 23 years and about 5 months; and was buried in St. Canice's Church under a monumental Stone laid flat on the floor. He is said to have been a benefactor to the College of Vicars.

Cotton's Fasti Eccl. Hibern, Vol. 2, p. 278. John Horsfall, a native of Yorkshire, succeeded by patent dated Sep. 15, and sat upwards of 23 years. He is said to have been a benefactor to his Vicars Choral. Bishop Williams charges him with having granted away some of the see lands in fee farm.

Vol. 5. p. 164, (1586-1610?) E. Sponar (Archdeacon of Ossory) married a daughter of Bishop Horsfall, (MS. Lambeth; 910).

Graves and Prim., p. 286. [52] A plain mural tablet set in the wall of the ancient chapter-house with a shield bearing three horse's heads couped and bridled, for Horsfall, impaling a Saltire engrailed between 4 cross crosslets fitchie.

This tablet, and the uninscribed altar-tomb beneath it, may have been erected to the memory of John Horsfall, Bishop of Ossory, who died on the 13th of Feby. 1609, and according to Ware, was buried in his cathedral "sub plain marmore."

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Coates of Kildwick Parish.—"In the name of God, amen. I Roger Coats of Roydhouse within the parish of Kildwick, gentleman, being at this present not very well in health but of good, sound and disposing mind and memory (praised be god) and considering with myself the certainty of death and the uncertainty of the time and hour thereof, do make and declare this my last will and testament in manner following (that is to say) first and principally I commend my Soul into the hands of Almighty God my Creator and preserver hoping by and through the merits death and suffering of my only Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ to have full and free remission of all my sins and to inherit eternal life, and my body I commit to the earth to be decently buried* at the discretion of my loving wife and my executor hereafter named." Testator then, after making provision for his funeral expenses and just debts, and the debts of his late deceased brother John Coats, and of his nephew John Horsfall of Marishalls† estate, as agreed upon on the decease of his mother Mary Horsfall, gives to his nephew Samuel Swier, of Cononly in Kildwick parish, gentleman, the houses,

* Thus far we have almost word for word the stereotyped formula that prevailed from the Reformation amongst Protestant will makers. † Malsis hall.

lands, &c.. in Barston and Biggen in the parish of Shereburn and Phenton, and one-fourth of Knesthorp new mills in Leeds, for the above object, &c. To his dear ffather Roger Coats of Kildwick Grange, gentleman, during his natural life, he bequeathed the lands and tenements at Kildwick Grange and Grange Woodside, with lands in Addingham; and after his father's decease. these possessions with houses, lands, &c., in Eastburne Sutton and Glusburne lately purchased by said Roger, junior, and messuages and lands in Windhill, and a messuage in Netherdale nigh Greenhawhill in the possession of Lawrence Cain [? Cave] and lands lately purchased of Isabell Wetherherd, widow, and Phillip Harrop, butcher, lying in Beuerley in Ripon parish, and a parcel of land called Bagbreads lately purchased of Lawrence *Cave*, in the parish of Long Preston; also lands, &c., in the parish of Cawthorne and Barnsley, he gave unto the child of his, then unborn, if a boy; but, if a daughter, then to such daughter and his other daughters Sarah and Mary equally.

His interest in coalmines in the County of Lancaster made by the Dutchess Dowager of Montague, with his household goods, plate, cattle, &c., to the said unborn child, if a boy, paying to the daughters Sarah and Mary £1500 each when twenty-one, with sufficient allowance until they reached that age. He gave the tuition to his dear and loving wife Sarah so long as she remained his widow, failing her, to Mr. Samuel Swier and Rosamund Swier his mother. To his wife he bequeathed £1000 upon her delivering up one bond given to her brother Mr. Thos. Beaumont that she should have her brother Jonathan's legacy, and pay unto Elizabeth Swier, his niece, sister of said Samuel, £200. Signed and sealed May 11th, 1725.

Witnesses—Judith Holmes, Lawrence King, Thomas Mason.

Indenture, Aug. 10 1754, between James ffoulds of Trawdon, in Lancashire, Esquire, and Sarah, his wife, lately Sarah *Coates* spinster one of the two daughters and coheirs of Roger *Coats* of Roydhouse, deceased, and Samuel Swier of Cononley, Esquire, Witnesseth a marriage settlement affecting property at Glusburne, Eastburn Bridge lands in Sutton, Meanbeck in Steeton, (of which the Rev. Mr. Norton was tenant), Sutton water corn mill with drying kiln (of which Lawrence King was farmer); Banklands, Wheelwright becks, Barrett becks, Harper becks, closes in Sutton; Shackleton's messuage in Sutton, Steeton Raiths in Glusburne; lands &c., in Addingham in the occupation of Thomas Simpson, Timothy Brashaw, John Cockshutt, William Johnson, Wm. Illingworth, Wm. Horsfall, Widow Hardcastle, John Pickard, Robert Watkinson, Thomas Watkinson, and many others; and Windhill ffarm in Calverley parish in the tenure of William Denbigh; with one fourth of Knowstrop Fulling Mills, in tenure of William Long, with commons, common of pasture, turbary, woods, ways, suit, soken, toll, mulcture, waters, dams, cawls, &c., &c.

Indenture, 1749, Between Sarah Coats of Skilgrange, Co. York, spinster, one of the two daughters and coheirs of Roger Coats, gent., deceased, and Sarah his wife, of the first part, Mary Coats of the city

of York, spinster, the other daughter and coheir of the second part, and Samuel Swires of Conendley, Esq., of the third part.

Hull Notes.

Mayor and Recorder of Hull, 1649. The Commons Journals under date of Die Mercurii 17 Oct., 1649, contain the following—

"A letter from the Mayor and Aldermen of Hull, from Hull of 2 Oct 1649, touching the Election of Mr. Pelham, a Member of this House, Mayor of the said Town, was this day read."

"Ordered by the Parliament. That the Debate of this business be taken up on Tuesday next; And that Mr. Pelham do, upon Notice, attend the House at that Time: And that the Town of Hull shall receive no Prejudice hereby, in respect of their Charter or Liberties, for not swearing the new Mayor. To-morrow: And that a letter be sent to the present Mayor, to let him know, that this House doth expect, that he do take care of the Government of the Town, until the new Mayor be sworn."

"Ordered by the Parliament, That it be inserted into the Letter, that Mr. Baron Thorpe cannot continue Recorder: And that the Town do proceed to the Election of a new Recorder; wherein they are to have care to chuse such a Person, that hath expressed a constant and public affection to the Parliament."

"Ordered by the Parliament, That Sir Henry Vane, junior, do prepare a Letter containing the Substance of these Votes: And that Mr. Speaker do sign the same accordingly."

The only other reference I find to this matter is under date of 30 Novr. 1649, when it was

"Resolved. That this House doth leave it to Mr. Peregrine Pelham to accept of, or refuse, the Office of Mayor of the Town of Hull, to which he is elected."

Mr. Pelham appears to have accepted the Office, but died sometime in the course of the year following, before the period of his Mayoralty had expired. The following further item respecting him from the Commons Journals is of some interest.

"Die Veneris, 27 Dec 1650. The humble Petition of John Bowes, Brother in law to Peregrine Pelham, Esquire, late a Member of Parliament, on behalf of himself, and other Creditors, and the Children of him the said Peregrine Pelham, was this Day read:"

"Resolved. That the Commissioners for compounding with delinquents be authorised and required to issue their Warrants to the Treasurers of the Receipt of Haberdashers Hall, to pay unto Robert Goodwin, Esquire, the Sum of Five Hundred Pounds, upon Account of the Monies due to Peregrine Pelham, Esquire, deceased, for defraying the necessary Charge of his Funeral; and the Residue for the use of the Children of the said Mr. Pelham: And that the acquittance of the said Mr. Goodwin shall be a sufficient Discharge for the payment thereof, accordingly.

"Resolved that the Petition be referred to a Committee, to consider & examine what is further due to the said Mr. Pelham; & to report

the same to the House, that Course may be taken, for the satisfaction of what shall appear due."

The only other reference is nearly twelve months later.

"Wednesday, 1st Oct., 1651. Resolved, That the Sum of One Hundred Pounds only, be disposed of, for defraying the Charges of the Funeral of Mr. Pelham, late a Member of Parliament, out of the Five Hundred Pounds formerly ordered: And that the Residue be disposed of for the good of his Children."

"Resolved. That the Sum of One Hundred Pounds be paid to the Lady Vanlore, late wife of the said Mr. Pelham, towards the Discharge of the said Funeral Charges."

The Commons Journals under date Die Veneris 6 Sept. 1650.

Aldermen.—"Resolved. That ——— Ramsden be discharged of and from the Office and Place of Alderman of the Town of Kingston-upon-Hull, & that another be appointed in his place."

"Resolved. That Francis Dewick be & is hereby nominated & appointed Alderman of the Town of Kingston-upon-Hull in the place of the said ——— Ramsden: With all the Privileges & advantages of an Alderman there, according to the Charter: And

"It is Ordered. That the Mayor of the said Town, or his Deputy, be authorised or required to administer, unto the said Francis Dewick, the Oath of Alderman accordingly."

"Resolved. That John Key be, and is hereby nominated and appointed Alderman of the Town of Kingston-upon-Hull, in the place and stead of John Jefferson, deceased, with all the Privileges and Advantages of an Alderman there, according to the Charter; And that the Mayor of the said Town, or his Deputy, be authorised and required to administer, unto the said John Key his Oath of Alderman there accordingly."

"Resolved. That the Parliament doth declare That this being done at this Time, shall not be in Prejudice to the Charter of the said Town of Kingston-upon-Hull for the future, nor drawn into Precedent to the Disadvantage of the said Town."

Mayor of Hull. Under date Die Mercurii 25 Sept., 1650, the Commons Journals give the following:

"Resolved. That Francis Dewyck, Alderman of the Town of Kingston-upon-Hull, be and is hereby nominated and appointed Mayor of the said Town of Kingston-upon-Hull for the Year now next ensuing: And that the said Francis Dewick shall have, use, exercise and enjoy all Powers, Authorities, Privileges, and Advantages of or belonging to the Mayor of the said Town, in as full and ample manner as any other Mayor of the said Town, may or ought to have, use, exercise, and enjoy."

"Resolved. That the Parliament doth declare, That this being done at this time shall not be in Prejudice to the Charter of the said Town of Kingston-upon-Hull, for the future nor drawn into Precedent to the Disadvantage of the said Town."

From the Commons Journals under date Feb. 5, 1650/1—Col. Purejoy reports from the Council of State.

"That this Council is informed, that there are now void in Hull Two or Three Aldermens Places which if they might be supplied by a Choice made by the Parliament of some Persons of that Town who are well affected, it is the Opinion of this Council, That it would be a good means for the Preserving of that Place in Peace and Safety. And do therefore tender it to the Consideration of the Parliament."

"Resolved, by the Parliament. That John Rogers be & is hereby, nominated and appointed Alderman of the Town of Hull, in the place of Mr. Alderman Pelham deceased: And it is Ordered. That the Town of Hull shall receive no prejudice hereby in respect of their Charter & Liberties."

"Resolved. That Alderman Morton be disabled and discharged from bearing the Office of Alderman of the Town of Hull. And that Richard Wood be an Alderman of the said Town in his place: And It is Ordered. That the Town of Hull shall receive no Prejudice hereby in respect of their Charter or Liberties."

"Resolved. That John Barnard be & is disabled & discharged from bearing the Office of Alderman of the Town of Hull: And that Launcelott Roper be & is hereby nominated & appointed an Alderman of the said Town of Hull in his place: And it is Ordered. That the Town of Hull shall receive no Prejudice hereby in respect of their Charter or Liberties."

Tuesday the 14th Sept., 1652.

"Resolved. That Mr. John Rogers be & is hereby nominated & appointed Mayor of the Town of Hull and that he hold & execute the said Office from the Expiration of the Mayoralty of the present Mayor, for the Year then next ensuing: And that the Town of Hull shall receive no Prejudice hereby in respect of their Charter or Liberties."



Rogers.

"Resolved. That Richard Perkins be & is hereby discharged from bearing the Office of Alderman of the Town of Hull, & that the said Richard Perkins be & is hereby disabled from bearing any Office in this Commonwealth."

"Resolved. That William Rayles be & is hereby nominated & appointed Alderman of the said Town of Hull, in the place and stead of the said Richard Perkins: And it is Ordered. That the said Town shall receive no Prejudice hereby in respect of their Charter or Liberties.

"Ordered. That Mr. Speaker do send the votes this day made, touching the Mayor & Aldermen of Hull in a letter to be by him signed, to the said Mayor and Aldermen."

Since forwarding the former note, I have come upon the following additional reference in the 'Commons' Journal' being proof positive of the acceptance of the office of Mayor by Mr. Pelham.

"Die Sabbati 9 Mar. 1649. The humble Petition of Peregrine Pelham Esquire, a Member of the Parliament, was this Day read."

"Resolved. That at the Instance of Peregrine Pelham Esquire, a Member of Parliament now Mayor of the town of Kingston-upon-Hull. Mr. Thomas Rakes one of the Aldermen of the said Town, be authorized & required to officiate & exercise the Office of Mayor of the said town as Deputy to the said Mr. Pelham, until the said Mr. Pelham's necessary service in Parliament will permit him, to attend the execution of the said Place & Office of Mayor there." W. D. Pink.

———o———

Long Parliament.

Sir William Constable, Bt., M.P. for Knaresborough in the Long Parliament.

The following from the "Commons Journals" seems of sufficient interest to print in the *Yorkshire County Magazine.*

"Die Veneris, 4 Jan. 1649. The humble Petition of Sir William Constable, with a Paper thereunto annexed intituled 'the State of Sir William Constable's Case,' were this Day read.

Resolved. Upon the Question, by the Parliament, That the Inheritance of Holme, with the Appurtenances, the Inheritance of Sir Marmaduke Langdale, wherein Sir Wm. Constable, Baronet, hath an Estate for Life, & the Lady Constable an Estate for life, in Remainder, or Part thereof for her jointure, be settled upon the said Sir Wm. Constable & his Heirs. reserving the Fee-Farm Rent of One hundred & Thirteen Pounds Four shillings & Fivepence to the State, in Consideration of Seven hundred & Fifty Pounds, Part of One thousand Pounds granted to him by Ordinance of Parliament of 2 April 1645, out of the said Manor, as also of the Sum of One thousand Pounds yet arrear unto him the said Sir Wm. being Part of One thousand Nine hundred & Eighty-four Pounds, of his Arrears for Pay charged, by Ordinance of Parliament, upon the Lands of Wm. Middleton Esquire in North Duffield, he being a Papist in Arms; & in full discharge of the aforesaid Sum; & of all arrears; and that Mr. Stephens do bring in a Bill to that purpose."

Sir Charles Egerton, Knight, M.P. for Ripon in the Long Parliament. He was elected on the 12 Nov. 1645 in the place of Sir John Mallony disabled and sat until secluded in Dec. 1648. He appears to be the Sir Charles Egerton who was Knighted at Whitehall on the 14 May 1607, but I am unable otherwise to identify him. On the 10 Sept 1645 shortly before his election, he presented a Petition to the House which was referred to the Members for Yorkshire to consider and report upon. The following appears in the "Commons Journals" under date of 17 Sept. 1645.

"Resolved &c. That Sir Charles Egerton, towards his present support, shall have paid unto him the sum of Three hundred Pounds,

out of the first monies that shall be paid by Mr. Griggs, as a fine for his delinquency, or out of the first monies that shall be paid for the Fine of any other Delinquent which he shall propound."

"Ordered. That it be referred back to the Committee for Petitions, to consider of, and find out. How the sum of Five hundred Pounds may be raised and paid to Sir Charles Egerton, out of some Delinquents Estates, towards the relief of his present and urgent Necessities."

On the 26 January 1645/6, after his election to Parliament, we find the following further Order—

"Sir Charles Egerton presented to the House a List of the names of divers Persons who have great Estates within the Liberties or Parishes of Rippon & Kirkby Malzerd, and have raised forces there against the Parliament, which was read & referred to the Northern Committee."

"Ordered. That Sir Charles Egerton shall have the sum of Five hundred Pounds, formerly appointed to him by Order of this House, out of the Estates, Fines or Compositions, of any of the Persons set down on the Paper presented by him this day to the House which he himself shall nominate."

Any information as to the identity of this Sir Charles Egerton will oblige.

Miles Moody, M.P. for Ripon in the Long Parliament. He was elected 12 Nov. 1645, as the Colleague of Sir Charles Egerton, & is described in the Return as "alderman." What is known of him? He must have died not very long after his election,—a Writ being ordered to fill the vacancy created by his decease on the 15 March 1646/7 in response to which the Regicide Sir John Bourchier was returned.

W. D. Pink., Leigh, Lancashire.

—o—

Sir Thomas Dickenson, Lord Mayor of York in 1657. The following is from the Journals of the House of Commons. Wednesday the 11th of February 1656-7.

Resolved. That Alderman Dickenson, a Member of this House, being chosen Mayor for the City of York, have the Leave of this House to accept of the said Office, and that his Attendance in this House be dispensed withal."

Alderman Thomas Dickenson was M.P. for Co. York in the Barebones Parliament 1653 and for York City in 1654-5, 1656-58 & 1659. He was a strong partisan of Cromwell from whom he received Knighthood on the 3rd March 1656/7. A note in *Notes and Queries* of March 9, 1867, states that "he was probably moderate in his religious views, and according to the testimony of a contemporary more Episcopalian than Presbyterian or Independent. John Bulmer, M.D., dedicated to him his '*Anthropometamorphosis; or, Man Transformed*,' 4to, 1653, and the Rev. Josiah Hunter dedicated to him a *Sermon on Phil. iv. 5*, 4to, 1656. He was a patron of literary men."

What is known of his family and descendants? When and where did he die?

W. D. P.

Halifax Parish Church Registers.

(Continued from page 223.)

Marriages, 1545.

George Grymshay, Margt. lystr, ... *Jan.*25
Brian longbothom, Agnes Crowther, ... ,, ,,
John Mylner, Johana Brodeley, ... ,, 26
James Raks, Kyldewik, Johana Scharpe, ... ,, ,,
Edwd. Sclayden, Alice Whytaker, ... ,, ,,
Thomas Baits, Agnes Knotte, ult. ...
Richard Mylner, Agnes relict John Kent, ... *Apr.* 12, 1545.
Wm. Wylson, Alice Haighe, ... ,, 19
Henry Kent, Margt. relict Rich. Haldworth, ... ,, 20
Richd. Mychell, Alice Benson, ... *May* 3
John Hyllyngworth, Johana Wodde, ... ,, 4
Edwd. Lumme, Elizbth. Nype, ... ,, 5
Laur. Baits, Johana Horton, ... ,, ,,
Wm. Swyfte, Isabella Brydge, ... *June* 1
Robert ffournesse, Sybella ffairbanke, ... ,, ,,
Henry Butterfield, Elizth. Mawde, ... ,, ,,
James Hergreffes, Elizth. Byllyngton, ... ,, 8
John Mawde, Isabella Watrhouse, ... ,, 14
John Tulselden, Alice Ryshworth, ... ,, ,,
Thomas Brodeley, Johana Deyne, ... ,, 15
Wm. Colteman, Ysabel Walton, ... ,, 21
Wm. Schoffeld de Hertheid, Agnes Woodehede, ... *July* 6
Geo. Molson, Eland, Elizth. Stoks, ... ,, ,,
John Naylor, Johanna Townehend, .. ,, 26
Richd. Harper, Alice Dakor, ... ,, 27
Robt. Borows, Elizth. relict Robt. Wood, ... ,, ,,
John Hopkinson, Mrgt. Crowther, ... ,, ,,
John Wheste, Agnes lume, ... *Aug.* 2
Gilbt. Barocloughe, Margt. ffourness, ... ,, 16
Wm. lerode, Maria Bawdenson, ... ,, ,,
James lee, Myrfeld, Johana Gybson, ... ,, ,,
Gilbt. Batley, Eland, Johana Davy, .. ,, ,,
Richd. Haldeworth, Alice Roo, ... ,, 17
Thomas Hollyns, Margt. Waterhouse, ... ,, 30
John Boye, Alice Smyth, ... *Sept.*12
Robt. Kyghley, Agnes Nycoll, ... ,, 19
Thomas Craven, Whalley, Margt. Bawdenson, ... ,, 20
Edward Hawrobyn, Isabella relict Robt. Tewesdale, *Oct.* 4
Thomas Wylson, Isabella Barroclough, ... ,, ,,
Christr. Oldfeld, Maria Brygge, ... ,, 5
Robt. Swayne, Elizth. Schay, Heptonstall, ... ,, 6
John Deyne, Isabell Redehaughe, ... ,, 11
Richd. Mylner, Johana Kyrbye, ... ,, ,,
John Grenewood, Agnes Estwood, ... ,, 12

Thomas Cosyn, Johana Grenewod, ... *Oct.* 19
William Palden, Isabel Wylson, ... ,, ,,
George Whytgham, Agnes Wrstenhom, ... ,, 26
Ed. Bentley, Elizbth. Hardy, ... ,, ,,
George Holssall, Huddersfield, Alice Lystr, ... *Nov.* 8
James Wood, Burstall, Ysabella Heyley, ... ,, 9
Richd. Deyne, Margt. relict Wm. Grenewod, ... ,, 14
Edward Brodeley, Northor., *sepult* ... ,, 15
Robt. Graye, vagabond, Elizth. relict Wm. Dent, ,, 16
Omfridus ffyrth, Margt. Horsley, ... ,, 22
Henry Walker, Heptonstall, Margt. relict John Brodeley, ,, ,,
Robt. Beurley, Margt. Benne, ... ,, 23
Richd. Sclater, Sibella Stanclyff, ... ,, 24
Christr. Wodde, Elizabeth Wylkynson, ... *Jan.* 17
John Hanson, Chrisella Berstow, ... ,, 18
James Woodhead, Johana relict Jas. Waterhouse, ,, ,,
John Clayton, Byrstall, Elizbth. Mawde, ... ,, 25
Thomas Ambler, Agnes Nycoll, ... ,, ,,
Robt. Baits, Alice Maden, Chesterfield, ult. ...
Thos. Mortymer, Bradforth, Johana Best, ... *feb.* primo.
Gilbt. Smyth, Margt. relict Robt. Dycson, ... ,, 3
Edwd. Drake, Agnes brygge, ... ,, 8
John Yamies, Agnes Ros, ... ,, ,,
John Boytheis, Elizth. Hellynthorps, ... ,, ,,
John Mawde, Margt. Hopkynson, ... ,, 9
Xpofer Braythwhay, Isabella Hellewell, ... ,, 13
John Crowther, Alice Otts, ... ,, ,,
Richd. Grenwod, Margt. Crowther, ... ,, 15

(Signed by William Saltonstall, preiste, who writes in a small, peculiar, but neat hand.)

Gilbt. Sharpe, Jenett Ectobgee, ... *May* 9, 1546.
Ells Clege, Jane Kellynge, ... ,, ,,
Robt. Longbothome, Margt. Gott, ... ,, 16
Robt. Wolfenden, Grace Peirson, ... ,, ,,

Burials, 1543.

Henry Thomas, Sowerby, ... *Apr.* 1
Richd. Romesden, Warley, ... ,, 2
Elizbth. Waddesworth, Sowrby, ... ,, 3
Galfr. Tatrsall, Warley, ... ,, 4
John f. John Bevrley, Sowerby, ... ,, 10
Isabella f. Edwd. Hylylee, Sowby, ... ,, 12
Agnes ux Ric. Butrode, Hlfx., ... ,, 18
Geo. Holgate, Ovenden, ... ,, 19
Edward Bayts, Sowrby, ... ,, 20
John f. Robt. Saltonstall, Hx., ... ,, ,,
John Dycson, Sowerby, ... ,, 21
Margt. ux Xpofr. Harryson, Sowby, ... ,, 23
John f. *bast.* Robt. Tesdaley, Hx., ... ,, 25

Richd. Dobson, Sowerby, ... *Apr.* 30
John f. Edwd. Dobson, Sowerby, ... *May* 3
John f. Robt. Tewsdale, Hx., ... ,, 6
John f. W. Dykson, Sowerby, ... ,, 9
Johana Hakeyerde, Hx., ... ,, 12
Margt. f. Wm. Elistoft, Hx., ... ,, ,,
Eliz. John Oldfeld, Sourby, ... ,, 13
John Ric. Holmes, Northor, ... ,, 14
Elizth. ux Ric. Sclayter, Sowthorm, ... ,, 16
Henry Hoppey, Warley, ... ,, ,,
Eufemia f. Wm. Thomas, ... ,, ,,
Isabella Edwd. Dobson, Hiprom, ... ,, 21
John Bryge, Southoram, ... ,, 25
John Tonehend, Sowerby, ... ,, 28
John f. Wm. Whytley, Hiprome, ... ,, ,,
Helena ux. Ric. Sclater, Hx., ... ,, ,,
Margt. f. Gilbt. Deyne, ... ,, 29
Richd. Haldesworth, Astey, ... *June* 1
Gilbt. f. Rich. Saltonstall, Warley, ... ,, ,,
Agnes ux Wm. Whytley, Hyprome, ... ,, 2
Gilbert Hanson, Warley, ... ,, 6
Robt. f. Thomas Hellewell, Hx., ... ,, 9
Alice f. Ric. Murgaterode, Warley, ... ,, ,,
Margaret Heyley, Ovenden, wid. ... ,, 15
Edward Waterhouse, Skyrcote, ... ,, 16
Elizth. ux Wm. Schakylton, Hx., ... ,, 25
John f. Jas. Gibson, Northorum, ... ,, ,,
James, Peter ffairbanke fs Ric. Carter, Sowby, ... ,, ,,
Margaret relict Edwd. Bentley, Schelff, ... ,, ,,
Laurence Hergreffes de Warley, ... ,, 29
Agnes ux Gilbt. Scharp, Sowby, ult. ...
Margt. f. John Alaneson, Hx., ... *July* 1
Johana ux John Naylor, Sowby, ... ,, 17
James f. John Waterhouse, Hipome, ... ,, 19
Wm. Ryley, Sowerby, ... ,, 20
John f. Richd. Sclaydene, Myggeley, ... ,, 26
Margt. f. John Baroclough, Hyprome, ... ,, ,,
Agnes f. Wm. Soytell, Sorby, ... ,, 27
Gilbt. f. Gilbt. Haldeworth, Hiprome, ... ,, ,,
John f. Laurence fferher, Sowerby, ... ,, ,,
Margt. f. Laur. Redehaugh, Warley, ... *Aug.* 4
Margt. f. Richd. Thakerow, Hlfx., ... ,, 5
Margt. f. John Harcher, Northorum, ... ,, 6
John f. John ffox, vagabund, ... ,, ,,
Isabel f. Gilbt. Wod, nup Sowrby, deft. ... ,, 12
John f. Richd. Best, Hlfx., ... ,, 13
John f. Jas. Spenser, Hlfx., ... ,, 17
John f. John Harcher, Northorum, ... ,, 18

Robt. f. Thomas Oldfeld, Northor.,	...	*Aug.* 19
Agnes Brodeley, Hx.,	...	,, 25
Richd. f. Edwd. Preistley, Sowerby,	...	,, 29
Johana f. Rich. leroyde, Warley,	...	,, 30
Alice ux John Redehaughe, Sowerby, ult.	...	

Oliver Heywood's Diaries.

(Brit. Mus., Add. MSS. 24, 486 fo: 89.)

(Continued from page 227.)

April, 1686.

28. Wednesday returned to Bolton, rode to Cozen Crompton's, lodged there.

29. Thursday attended an early meeting at Cozen John Scolcrofts.

30. Friday came to Bury: dined at Mr. Samuel Warings, came to Mr. Halton's near Rochdale.

May, 1686.

1. Saturday home.

12. Wednesday we had appointed a fast. I was afraid they would come to collect for the French Protestants when we were at work: but God sent Mr. Ellison and G. B. at nine o'clock.

14. Friday at the marriage of Joshua Wright and Hannah Walker, married at Coley.

18. Tuesday heard of Mr. Barlow's death.

24. Monday had the sad news of the death of Mr. Birkhead in Holland.

27. Thursday rode into Sowerby: preacht to a full assemby at Sam Hopkinson's my accustomed place.

June, 1686.

1. Tuesday rode to Bingley: up to Morton Banks: took Ab. Broadley with me, rode on to B... hall in Lawthersdale. Lodged there at Cozen William Whitehead's.

2. Wednesday baptized his daughter Katherine. Dined at Thornton with Mr. Hough. Thence to Marton Scar: visited Martha Mitchel. Thence to Swindon. There met Mrs. Lambert newly come from London. Stayed a while. Rode with the coach that she was in to Coulton, her house. She sent for neighbours. I preached on Mark, 10.21. God graciously helpt. Lodged there.

3. Thursday came by Skipton and Silsden. Dined at Thomas Leache's. Called at Bingley, came to Joseph Lister's at Allerton. Home.

5. Saturday went to Wakefield for a day or two.

10. Thursday went to Jo. Butterworth's. Sixth house that I have converted by first preaching in them. That night came unwelcome news from J. K. who sent me a message from the H. Sh. concerning my fine. [at this period Mr. H. was constant in his attendance on Mr.

Ellison at Coley chapel, rarely venturing to preach in his own place, or to more than the law allowed at his own house].

22. Wednesday Mr. Mort slept at his house.

July, 1686.

19. Monday to York. Lodged at Mr. Tim. Smith's. Tuesday J. K. and J. C. and I were to go to Mr. Ash by 6 o'clock. I borrowed £30 of Mr. E. We went, found him getting up out of his bed, he counted the money, gave us in our bond, suddenly. So we came together to Mr. Hart's Coffy house. I went to see Mrs. Ward, many more. Dined at Mr. Rooksby's. He thought we had done well. In afternoon I visited many. Lodged at Aunt Darcy's. Blessed be God.

21. Wednesday dined at Mr. Gildard's. In afternoon went into the Castle, visited several prisoners.

22. Thursday called on Mrs. Tod. Mr. Reiner &c. Dined at Mr. Rhodes with Mr. Ashby, his wife &c. Then visited Mr. Blackston, so went to Mr. Sam Smith's. Lodged at Aunt Darcy's.

23. Friday went to Mr. Priestley's: received £20, paid it to Mr. Earnshaw's man. Dined at Mr. Priestley's, then went to Bell Hall. Discoursed with Sir John Hewley. Lodged there.

24. Saturday after dinner Sir John, my Lady and I walked in the garden. My motion was to spend some time in prayer that afternoon. My Lady gladly accepted it, but Lord Howarth's daughter came a visiting them, one Mr. Caley and others so prevented us. I read that afternoon.

25. Sunday spent at home, Mr. Heywood preaching.

26. Monday took leave, came to Cowood, ferried over, so to Sherburn, Kippax, Swillington-bridge, to Tingley, called at Mr. Jo. Brooksbanks. Home.

28. Wednesday rode to Booth'stown, paid Mr. Abr. Hall that £20 I had borrowed of Mr. J. Priestley at York for my fine.

[This volume of Mr. Heywood's Diary contains from 15 May 1682 to 31 July 1686].

Mr. Moult of Wickersley had many of Ol. Heywood's Diaries and Books lent to him, and I have seen some of the notes made from them by him. Among them is the following, which I do not seem to have noticed if I ever saw the book in which it occurs.

Monday, Aug. 9, 1686. Mr. Whitaker my fellow prisoner in York Castle came to my house and stayed a week, and after preaching at various places every day, on Friday we kept a day of thanksgiving. We had many grounds for thankfulness, for though God had taken away Mrs. Whitaker whilst her husband was in prison, yet He hath wonderfully recompensed that loss in the humble zealous spirit he hath received and large opportunities of doing good, for which he doth exceedingly bless the Lord. And my soul doth also bless God that he hath not only set me at liberty, but hath also granted me ordinances without those achings and disturbance.

Sep. 23, 1694. He went to Walling wells. On his road stopped at Mr. Westby's at Ranfield: persuaded him to take Mr. Isaac Bates for

his domestic chaplain. At Walling Wells administered the Lord's Supper to 16 persons, most of the family. Visited Mrs. Hatfield, Mrs. Spencer, her daughter &c. His son Eliezer had been in the family 17 years. In his return visited his son John at Rotherham, met there Mr. Tim Jollie at Mr. William Langley's.

O. H. gives these particulars of Timothy Jollie—"God hath made him of great use in training up scholars for the ministry. He hath at this time 26 scholars and 40 more completely qualified and employed in that office. He tells me he has not had one miscarried in his house but one T. S. and him he turned out. Indeed I perceive he is well fitted for his work both for learning parts sweetness of temper and soundness in the faith. He is about 40 years of age, married Mr. Fisher's daughter by whom he has 3 children viz. a daughter 18 years, another 13, and a son Timothy 9. He and Mr. Prime admit each others people to joint Communion."

O. H. dedicated his book called Youth's Monitor to Mr. Tho. Westby, heir of the worshipful and religious family of W. of Revenfield, Aug. 2, 1689.

[Mr. Oliver Hewood of Northowram Clerke aged 25 yeares & Mrs. Elizabeth Anger of Denton Gentlew: aged 21 yeares was publishd Att ye publique meeting place called Hallifax Church: Att ye close of ye Morning exercise upon 3 Lords Days, to witt Aprill ye 1: ye 8 ye 15: 1655. From the Register in the Church at Halifax.]

[O. Heywood's birthplace was pulled down 2 or 3 years ago (*c.* 1880), to make room for an extension of Lever House (my father's). "R. H. 1660," was marked on a large stone over one of the windows.

MATTHEW FLETCHER.]

[Mr. Oliver Heywood, Manchester, bought the two Heywood manuscript books, sold at the Raffles' Autograph Sale, July, 1891.]

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MANUSCRIPT TREATISE by the REV. THOMAS SMALLWOOD, of [Idle], near Bradford, 1667.

The manuscript, some notes of which are here presented, belonged to the Sharp family of Little Horton. Bradford's zeal for Nonconformity made it the Banbury of Yorkshire; thus Richard Brathwait in the "Strappado for the Diuell," 1615:

> "Bradford, if I should rightly set it forth,
> Stile it I might Banberry of the North,
> And well this title with the towne agrees,
> Famous for twanging ale, zeale, cakes, and cheese."

Neither the book nor its author is mentioned in Bohn's Lowndes, and I imagine it was never printed, being intended, as the dedication shews, for circulation in manuscript. The author, the Rev. Thomas Smallwood, who was a nonconformist minister in Yorkshire, is said to have been a native of Cheshire, and educated at Oxford. He was ejected from Batley in 1660, and afterwards preached at Idle and elsewhere. The Five-mile Act sent him to Flanshaw Hall near Wakefield, where

he died (8 months after writing the book,) on Sunday, 24 November, 1667, aged 60. He was a friend of Calamy and Heywood. See Heywood's "Diaries," 5 Vols., ed. J. Horsfall Turner; "Noncon. Mem." iii. 438; Turner's "Noncon. in Idle," 1876, pp. 18,19; Miall's "Congreg. in Yks.," 1868, p. 228.

The manuscript is on paper, quarto, (8½ in. by 6¼), 40 leaves in all; very neatly written, much of it in a small hand, and very closely.

[Title]—Nonconformity a Xan's duty. Or A Testimony against compliance wth that way of Wopp wch is Imposed & generally practised in Englands Parrochiall Assemblies, By way of Answr to some passages in Mr Croftons Plea for Compliance. Wherunto is Added a Postscript, contayning some particulars of like import. Together wth seuerall choice collections; By Tho Smallwood.

[Dedication]—To the Church of Xt neer Bradford, in ye West of Yorkshire, Grace & peace be multiplied;

Beloued brethren, The Apostle tells vs yt In the latter dayes perillous times shall come,—And such times are these; Amongst other euills yt haue befallen vs, there are sad Instances of dreadfull Apostacies, wee had need look to o'r Principles, & take heed to o'r practices,* God is verry jealous of his glory, Especially in matters of his worship, how quick was hee with Nadab and Abihu, for that wch some might think a small matter, a meer circumstance! but (As that precious man of God, Mr Jeremiah Burroughs said,) God stands vpon litle things in matters of his wopp. [of wch more anon;] Hee hath said Hee will not giue his glory to another, nor his Praise to grauen Images, [or superstitious vanities,] Therefore it much concerns vs to haue an Eye vnto that perfect Rule of righteousnes, by which wee ought to walk, & must be judged; If this poor Manuscript may be of any vse to you, for yr Establishing your spirits in the wayes of Truth & holines, & keeping you close to the purity and simplicity of Gospell Worship as the Truth is in Jesus, I shall haue great cause to bless the Lord on that behalfe, wch is ye Earnest desire of Yor brothr & companion in Tribulation, and in the kingdome & patience of Jesus Xt. T. S. The 5th of ye first month (comonly called March) 1666-7

Mr Crofton's Plea for Compliance hauing done much mischeife in these parts, my poor Assistance was desired to pr'uent Sathan's design to draw Professors into carnall compliances. Mr Crofton is reputed a leading man & hath misled many.....pretends so highly to non-conformity & for that cause hath been a Sufferer by a long Imprisonmt in ye Tower, how hee got out I know not.

Answer to Mr Crofton, to p. 35.

Extracts from authors, pp, 35-43.

Answer to a letter, sent with a book entitled "Cases of Conscience about things Indifferent in matters of Religion" written by an indifferent hand, one who falls in with the rising sun, of a prelatical spirit, pp. 44-55.

Extracts, pp. 56-70. (end).

* That's a seasonable word...2 John 8, And that of ye Apostle...1 Cor. x. 12.

Z. Crofton, who had been beneficed in Cheshire, is chiefly remembered by the ridicule which he received in Butler's "Hudibras." There is a notice of him in the "Dictionary of National Biography," vol. xiii. 114-5.

It is evident from Mr. Smallwood's manuscript that a great number of Nonconformists did comply. The only local reference he makes is in this passage: "Professors prove compliars & make great journeys, suppose from York to Nottingham & from thence to London, to make proselites." His extracts are made from 29 authors.

W. C. Boulter.

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Parochial History—Middleton Tyas.

By the Rev. J. L. Saywell, F.R.H.S.

(Continued from page 120.)

Errata.—Page 117, line 8 from top—For 'Stay recumbent' read Stag recumbent. Page 119, line 7 from bottom—After Adulatory epitaph, read—"Here Lyeth Interred The Remains | of Mr. Leonard Spence | A Person Endued With Every Virtue | Fit to Adorn the Man | or Perfect The Saint | His Eminent Piety Strict Integrity | Impartial Affection To His Friends | And Universal Charity to Mankind | Acquired Him | a General Esteem Here | and The Liveliest Assurance | of Happiness Hereafter | Amidst the Decays Of Nature | His Senses Remained Entire | And His Mind Preserved a Happy Composure | Superior to The Disquietudes of Life | And the Terrours of Death Itself | which He Chearfully Embraced | The 30th of April, 1738, Aged 103 |

George Healy | of Morris Grange | late Lieut Colonel of | the North York Militia | Born Feb. 14, 1781 | Died April 13, 1871.

The Service-books now in use in Middleton Church are a handsome set, consisting of Lectern Bible, Reading-desk Prayer Book, Office and Altar Books. Each volume contains the following inscription in gilt letters—

'The Gift of
Hugh James Rollo*
and
Mary Dealtry Rollo†
Married in this Church
15 January 1880.'

Bell Inscriptions.—There are only three bells in the tower of Middleton Church, but they are all interesting on account of the inscriptions which they bear.

*Late Writer to the Signet, and Secretary to the Bishop of Edinburgh.

†Née Mary Dealtry Pollexfen, eldest daughter of the Rev. J. H. Pollexfen, M.A., the present Vicar.

No. 1.—This bell is supposed either to have been brought from Kneeton, where, as some suppose there was a small church, or, to have been given by a former occupier of Kneeton Hall. The inscription is rather perplexing on account of the reversed position of some of the letters, which run round the shoulder of the bell in cursive order, thus—



ꓭAVRAS | CVM | VOCE | PROCꓶAMO | MISTIЄA | SACRA | ꓭEI |
1665 ARMIGERI | ꓶAVDES | RESONO | ꓭE | KNETONA | [The Ns should be reversed here.]

The mission of the above bell is evidently twofold, viz:—to proclaim the Holiness of God, and to sound the praises of the Knight of Kneeton. Of course, the inscription is open to another and perhaps more correct interpretation.

No. 2.—The inscription on this bell, although continuous, ought I think to read in rhyming couplets. The bell itself bears no date.



✠ CONSONO : QVANTO : SONO :
MICHAELI : CANTICA : DONO :
✠ HINC : MICHI* : ꓭЄ CЄLIS :
FLVXIT : NOMEN : MICHAELIS ✠

Roughly translated the inscription would read as follows—

'Loud sound I raise
In Michael's† praise;
Hence Michael's name
From Heaven proclaim.'

No. 3.—This is the Tenor bell, and the largest of the three. The following inscription appears upon it.

GOD SAVEE HIS CHVRCH. 1665.

The date 1665 on bells Nos. 1 and 3 synchronises with that period of English History when the Church of England was recovering from the ravages which she had sustained during the Commonwealth, hence the inscription on Bell 3 'God save His Church.' If Bell No. 1 was given by the 'Knight of Kneeton' it may have been a thank-offering for the blessings of the Restoration. These two bells were hoisted whilst the Great Plague was abating, and just before the outbreak of the Great Fire of London, so that they may be respectively regarded as memorials of two great events 'which the people at large firmly believed to be Divine judgments for the sins of the King and his Court.'

* This of course ought to be 'MIHI'—J. L. S.

† The Church is dedicated to St. Michael and All Angels.

Stained Glass.—The East window, which is here a triple lancet, contains a good example of stained glass, the colours of which are nicely toned and blended, and the subjects happily conceived and executed. It is a memorial window inserted by Jonathan Edmund Backhouse, Esq., in memory of his son. Each light is divided into three panels, each panel containing a separate representation. The *left hand light* contains (1) a full-length draped figure of the Blessed Virgin Mary, subscribed 'S. Maria.' (2) a well delineated representation of the Agony. (3) within a floreated medallion, David in the act of decapitating Goliath.

Centre light. (1) The Crucifixion, (2) Christ before Pilate, (3) within a floreated medallion, St. Michael in the act of impaling the dragon.

Right hand light. (1) Full length figure of St. John, subscribed 'S. Johannes.' (2) Christ falling beneath the burden of the Cross. (3) (3) within a floreated medallion, Samson slaying the young lion.

Beneath, is the following inscription in Church text.

In reberentiam Dei hanc fenestiam
A.D. mdccclxxbiii et in piam
Jonathanas Edmbndbs Backhobse
memoriam Rolandi Caroli filii
et Florentia uxor eibs fien fecerbnt
dilecti cbjbs anima in benedictione est.

Communion Plate. The Church of Middleton Tyas unlike the neighbouring parish churches of Gilling, Melsonby, Catterick, and Richmond, is devoid of altar plate. Whilst those churches have been endowed with 'comely vesseles,' in some cases costly and beautiful specimens of ecclesiastical art, the communion plate at Middleton Tyas is small, modern, and uninteresting, and quite unworthy of the church to which they belong. If this article is read by any lover of 'decency and order' to whom God has entrusted the loan of wealth, such an one could not possibly devote a portion of it to a holier and nobler purpose than by presenting to the church of Middleton Tyas a goodly suite of vessels for the sanctuary of the Lord's house. Not very long ago the cups and paten in use at Middleton were of pewter, whilst a large black bottle served the purpose of a chalice!

Village Fountain.—Upon a canopied slab over the village fountain, which was erected by, and during the incumbency of the late Dr. Blackwood, is inscribed the very appropriate text '*Jesus said, whosoever drinketh of this water shall thirst again: but whosoever drinketh of the water that I shall give him shall never thirst.*'—(John, iv., 13, 14.) Unfortunately it bears no date, consequently many of the villagers

consider it very ancient which is true as regards the spring itself, but the fountain was erected shortly before the National Schools, which were built in 1861-2.

Moulton Chapel of Ease.—On the south wall of this place of worship, there is a marble slab bearing the following inscription—

Sacred | to the Memory of | William Ward, Esq^re | of the City of Chester | Deputy Registrar and Secretary to | the Bishop of that Diocese | who died August 7 1837 | aged 73 years | At the close of his life he had this | building made suitable for a Church | of England place of worship | in which object he took the | deepest interest, but did not live to see it | quite completed |

'God so loved the world &c.'

'In whom we have redemption &c.'

'This tablet was erected in affectionate and | grateful remembrance of her much | loved father by Jane Parry | .'

On the opposite wall there is a small hatchment of the family mounted in plush.

Moulton Wesleyan Chapel.—The Wesleyans obtained a footing in this hamlet before 1835. The small chapel erected in that year served its purpose, until the present ornate building was built by the munificence of Dennison Sanderson, Esq., of Moulton Hall; after which it was used for a short time as a Sunday School, but has since been closed. The Wesleyan Conference has more than once been approached (but without success) by the Vicar of Middleton, with a view to its being used as a Reading Room for the village. There is a small burial ground given by the same donor surrounding the new chapel, in which about a score of people are interred. There are only four headstones, bearing the following inscriptions.

1. Dennison Sanderson of Moulton Hall. Born Sept. 19, 1797. Died Oct. 27, 1879. Ann, wife of the above, Born Sept. 28, 1809. Died May 23, 1881.

2. Alfred Linton, died 1865, and Alfred Hugh died 1866, infant children of Alfred and Jane Stables of Kirkbank.

3. James Pennock of Uckerby Mill, died April 4, 1877, aged 61 years.

4. Sarah Bell, of Kneeton Hall, died July 12, 1874, aged 37.

The pulpit Bible and Hymn-book at the new chapel contain an inscription as follows—

'Presented to the | Moulton Wesleyan Chapel | by George Grant Boulton, Esq^re | of Keswick | September 1863. |

During 1877-8 the old chapel was opened as a private school by a Mr. Moorson.

Yorkshire Families.

Stockeld Deeds, III.

1364. John fil Roger de Lynton iuxta Querf dedi....Sir Thomas de Middelton, Knight, and William his son, two acres in Stockyld called Haggewath near the field of Dychton and Horsheng. Witnesses—Robert de Plumpton, Roger ffolabaron, Robert de Bilton. Dated at Stokeld.

1382. Sciant, &c. Know present and future that I Agnes de Oskerik de Ponte give &c. to Sir Richard de Midelton, Knight, the West ridynge close in Stokeld iuxta Spofford. Witnesses—Sir Robert de Plumpton, Knight, Sir William Woderof, rector of the church of Spofford, Edmund Moubray, Thomas Gylyott, William Barker de Wethirby, Philip de Cornubia, cl'ico. Dated at Stokkeld, 5 Ric. II.

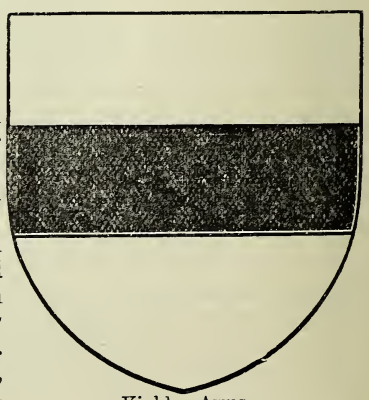
1365. Nicholas fil. Thomas de Middelton, Knight, gives to Sir John de Middelton, rector of the church of Kyrkeby Ravenswath, Hugo de Cayllye, Sir John fil Helye de Clifford, capell', and Richard de Middelton, ten acres called North ryding in Sockeld. Witnesses—Robert de Ros, John Chaumboune, Knight, Roger ffolebarron, Robert de Bilton, John fil Roger de Lynton, Roger de Saxton, William Barker de Weyerby (Wetherby). Dated at Stockeld.

1349. Thomas de Engleby Capell' gives to William fil John de Dighton lands formerly held by Simon Youle de Stockeld, Nigel Paskes, Walter Falcator, Thomas Golias, on payment of a red rose yearly. Witnesses—Sir Thomas de Medilton, Knight, Thomas de Bekyngham, Richard fil John de Dyghton, Robert de Bylton, Thomas Knot. Dated at Dyghton.

1332. Thomas Chaumberlayne de Wetherby quit claimed to Sir Peter de Middelton, lands in Stockeld. Witnesses—Nigell de Wetherby, John de Dyghton, William de Askam, Hugo de Bilton, John Pykard. Dated at Stockeld.

1343. Richard de Dyghton quit claimed to Thomas fil Peter de Middelton the same lands. Witnesses—Sir William de Plompton, Sir Richard de Goldsburgh, John Mauleverer, Walter de Kerby, Peter de Whetlay, Thomas de Kyghelay. John de Styveton (Steeton), Adam de Coppelay. Dated at Stockeld.

1332. Alicia filia Walter fil. Hugh Carpenter de Stockild quit claimed to Sir Peter de Middleton lands in Stockeld held by Alice formerly wife of the said Hugh Carpenter. Witnesses— Nigel de Wetherby, John de Dighton, William de Askam, Hugo de Bilton, John Pykard.



Kighley Arms.

1336. Matthew de Brame gave to Eustachie the widow (que sunt ux') of Peter de Middelton three bovates of land in Stockeld which William le Carpenter held. Witnesses—Walter de Kereby,* Nigel de Wetherby, John de Dyghton, William de Askham. Dated at Plumpton.

1344. John fil Richard de Medilton gives to Thomas fil Sir Peter de Medilton and Elizabeth his wife and their heirs male, lands of John and Sibella de Stockeld in Stockeld, and of Marjore the widow of Thomas Gulyas. Witnesses— Sir William de Plumpton, Sir Richard de Goldsburgh, Knts., Walter de Kereby, William de Kereby, William de Lyndelay, William le Moanch. Dated at Stockeld.

1312. William le Vavasour, pro Richard de Thurnam, and Nigel de Wetherby, gave lands to Sir Adam de Medilton. Dated at Heslewode.

1321. John fil Richard de Stockeld, Knight, quit claimed to Richard parson of the church of Dighton, lands in Stockeld. Witnesses—William de Wyteby, Peter de Walton, Robt. de Quixlay, William Arnald, Walter Drog de Civ. Ebor, William Askeham, William de Witeby junior. Dated at Ebor (York.)

1316. Richard fil Alan de Stockeld quit claimed to Sir Adam de Middelton the lands held by John de Scartheburgh, formerly rector of Spofford, Ralph de Stockeld and Robert de Stockeld my uncles. Dated at York. Witnesses—William de Ros de Ingmanthorp, Simon Ward then Vic. Ebor, Robt. de Plumpton, Henry de Hertelyngton, Thomas de Eyvill, William de Castelay, Nigel de Werby, William de Bilton, Henry le Calverhyrd de Ebor, Thomas de Preston, Robert Gasayr, Robert de Neuby.

1348. Adam de Midelton rector of Merston, gave to John his brother lands in Stockeld which he had of the gift of Thomas son of Sir Peter de Middleton. Dated at Stockeld.

1321. Agnes fil Richard de Stockeld quit claimed to Sir Richard the parson of Dighton lands in Stockeld. Witnesses—Adam de Hopton, Thomas Dayvill, Sir Robert Capell' de Dighton, William de Askham, Robert de Sicklinghall, Mathew le Carpenter, William Hanecok, Galfro le Boteler. Dated at Dighton.

1312. William le Vavasour conveyed lands to Sir Adam de Middelton.

1318. Peter fil Will. de Middelton quit claimed to Richard parson of Dighton lands in Stockeld. Dated at York. Witnesses—William de Qwiteby, William de Osburne, Richard Tollere, John dco Payn de Ebor.

1316. Agnes daughter of the late Richard de Stockeld, quit claimed to John de Stockeld her brother.

1328. Radulphus de Schurton gave to Sir Peter de Midelton a messuage in Stockeld. Witnesses—Adam de Hopton, Thomas Deyvill, John de Warton, William de Slingesby. Dated at Stockeld.

* There is a village of Kearby near Kirby Overblow.

1316. John de Stockeld son of the late Sir Richard de Stockeld grants lands to Richard Blays de Stockeld, namely four acres of arable land in the field of Stockeld near Ravensbrigge.

1327. John de Stockeld and Eva his wife, and Robert fil Thomas de Stockeld and Richard fil Hugh de Stockeld reconvey lands.

7 Edw. fil Edw. [1314.] Richard fil Alan de Stockeld gives to Sir Richard the parson of Dighton lands at red rose rent. Witnesses—Robert de Stockeld lord of the same, Nigel de Wetherby, Roger de Linton, William de Bilton, Thomas Chamberlayne, Thomas Golias.

8 Edw. fil Edw. The same Richard quit claimed to Roger de Askewith the manor of Lynton in Wetherby.

1344. Thomas fil Sir Peter de Midelton Knight, held lands in Stockeld obtained from John fil Mathew de Brame. Witnessss—Walter de Kerby, John fil Richard de Middelton, Hugo de Bylton, John Ward de Wythwell, Thomas de loft de Sinclinghall, Thomas de Wadeswort.

9 Edw. fil Edw. John de Stockeld gave bond on the manor of Stockeld for goods sold by John de Goldesburgh. Dated at Goldesburgh.

1317. John son of Richard de Stockel, Knight, quit claimed to Sir Richard parson of Dighton the messuage which Elias ffalcator held in Stockeld. Witnesses—William de Bylton, Adam de Hopton, Nigel de Wetherby, William de Askham, William Coull, Thomas Ward de Colthorp. Dated at Stockeld, 10 Ed. fil Ed.

1368. Richard de Clayton fil. & heir of John de Clayton de Wetherby and Margaret his wife gives to John Buktroute de Nessefeld de Stockeld. Witnesses—Robert de Bilton de Dighton, Thomas Gilyas de Stockeld, Thomas de Kyghlay de Spofford, John fil Roger de Lynton. Dated at Stockeld.

1382. William Luffe de Newall and Alice his wife quit claimed to Sir Nicholas de Middelton, Knt., lands in Stockeld. Witnesses—Sir Robert de Plumpton, Knt., Sir William Woderof rector of the church of Spofford, Edmund Mowbray, Thomas Gilyote, William Barker de Wetherby, Phil. de Cornubia, cl'ico. Dated at Stockeld 5 Ric. II.

1406. Thomas fil Peter de Middelton, Knt., gave to Sir Adam de Middelton rector of Merston, lands in Stockeld. Witnesses—Sir William de Plumpton, Sir Richard de Goldesburgh, Walter de Kereby, William de Lindley, Laurence de Castelay, William le Moanch. Dated at Stokeld.

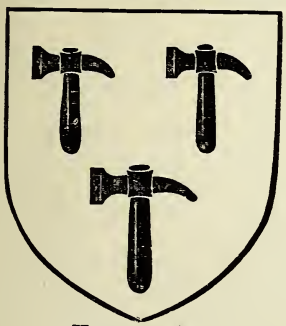
1434. John Gudewyn de Lynton quit claimed to William Middelton, Esquire, lands in Stockeld. Witnesses—John Clerk of Spofford, Roger Blaise, Thomas Bugtroute de Stockeld, Roger Saxton de Lynton, John Parke de Lynton.

1476. James Hamerton* and Robert Roos de North Dyghton, Esquire, conveyed the manors of Stockeld, &c., to Peter Middelton,

* During the repairs at Kirkby Overblow Church about 1870, a gravestone bearing a floreated (?) cross and two shields, one mostly defaced, the other the arms of Hamerton with crest, a hammer through a tun, was found.—J. H. T.

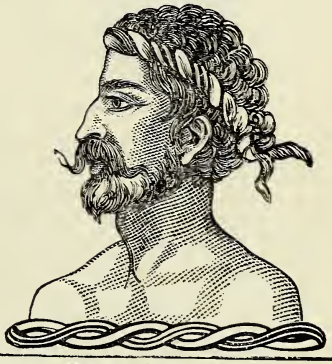


Esquire. Witnesses—Thomas Metham, William Stapylton, Knights, Thomas ffairfax, Ed. Mauleverer and Thomas Langton, Esquires.

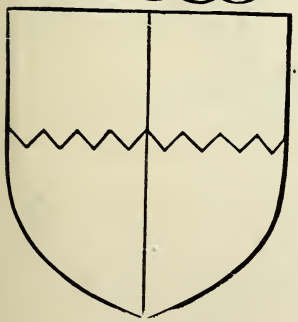


Hamerton Arms.

1452. William Medilton, Esquire, gave to John Vavasour de Newton, James Hamerton, Robert Roos de North Deyghton, Esquires, William Vavasour rector of the church of Kirkebyoreblawers and



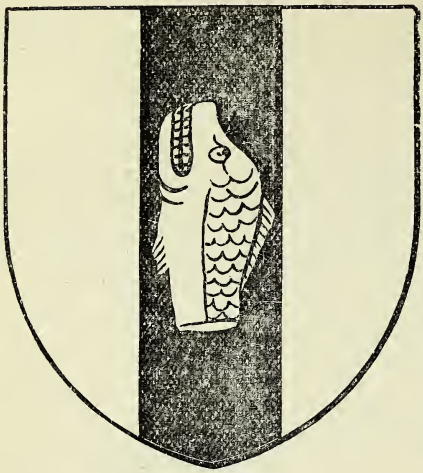




Langton Arms.



Stapleton Arms.



Gascoigne Arms.

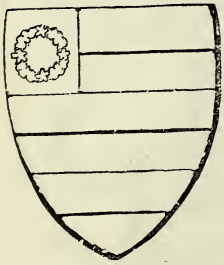
Thomas Gallway, his manors of Stockeld, Stubham, and half the manor of Bemesley, &c., &c., in trust. Witnesses—William Gascoigne, Richard Hamerton, Knights, John Thwaites, Roger Warde, John Hawkesworth,Esquires. Dated at Stokeld.

1474. Peter Middilton de Stokkeld, Esquire, gave to Henry Vavasour, Knight, William Vavasour, Esquire, Robert Pereson parson of the church of Kirk Dighton, Thomas Middilton and Nicholas Middilton his uncles, his manors of Stokkeld, &c., &c., in trust. Witnesses—William Gascoigne, Robert Plumpton, Knights, Edmund Malleverer, Percyvalle lyndlay, and Thomas Twate, Esquires. 14 Edw. IV.

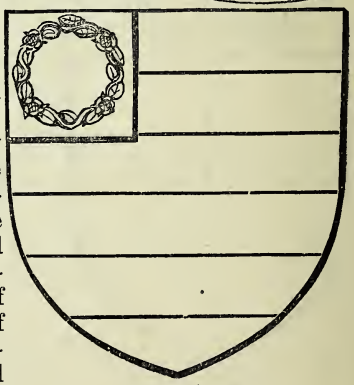
1438. John Holme de Holme in Holderness conveys lands in Stokeld to William son and heir of John de Medilton, Knight. Witnesses—John Holme, junior, Esquire, John Rose, Esquire, Nicholas Clapham, gentilman. Dated at Holme in Holderness, April 26, 16 Henry VI. The seal in wax impales a lion rampant.



1420. John de Medylton, Knight, gave to Richard Redeman, Knight, Richard del Holme cl'ico, John del Holme, RichardSudbery parson of the church of Croftton, John de Thwaites and Richard Garmouth vicar of the church of Ilkelay his manors of Stockeld Stubham, and lands in the parishes of Spofforth, Kirkby, Ilkley, and Weston, in trust. Witnesses—Robert de Plompton, Robert Roos, Knights,



Holme Arms.



Holme Arms.

Richard de Arthyngton, Thomas de Hawkeworth, Henry del Chaumber. Dated at Stockeld.

1431. John Holme and John Thwaites quit claimed to William son of John Middelton Knight, the manors of Stokeld, Stubbam, lands in Middelton, &c., &c. Witnesses—John Vavasor, Nicholas Clapeham, Thomas Lyneley. Dated at Stockeld, 9 Hy. VI.

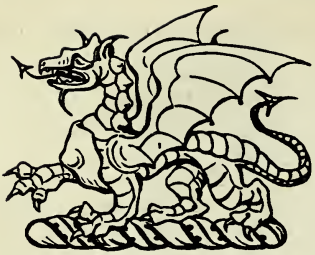
1443. This endentr made by twis Willm Medilton of Stokeld Sqwere on ye (one) pt & Thomas Buketruth of yhe same toune poinans on the tothir parte Certuefyth yat full acorde es made by twis ym two yat the forsaid Willm scall have to hym & to his ayres for ever more all ye landes & ye tenementes of yhe forsaid Thomas wyth in yhe lordschipe of Stokeld & in ye lordeschipe of Spofford wyth all yair comodities & pertinitez yat lyes to ym In exchange for landes & tenements of yethe forsaid William in ffolifarth yat es to say a plase yen beyng in ye tenor of Margaret Judson a cotag wyth a yard lygyng y' by a plase yhen in yhe tenor of John Vttyng a close called Dalkotholme with all comodities & app'tennez be'yng to ym in feld and toune to yhe said Thomas his ayres & his assignes for ever more yeldyng yerly to the said Willm & to his ayres at yhe fest of yoill a paire of gwit gloves* for all suyt or fines for yhe said tenementes, and this acord and cou'nant be for said trewly on aythur parte to be kept & fully fulfylled for owten frawd or gyill on both ye partes be for ythe fest of sent Mechell nest comyng after ythe date of yis endentor and for ythe more sufficiant surtes boith yhe said Willm & Thomas wyth other mo bunden wtym yat es to say Robt Butler of Berowby on yhe parte of yhes said Willm and Willam Sergnte of pomfracth on ye parte of yhe said Thomas bynder yham & yair ayres executors & all yaire gudes aythir parti to othir in fouer pounds of guds & usuell mones aythir prte be hym selfe in the hole & ythou be hymselfe to be paied at the fest of sent Mechell nest comynge after ye date of yhis endents. Henry O Chamber, John O Chamber, John Clark, Richard Bekyrton, Will Galoway & other mo. Wreten at Stockeld yhe second day of June yhe yer of yhe Reyng of King Henre the sext after the Conquest twentie one. *To be continued.* J. H. T.

———o———

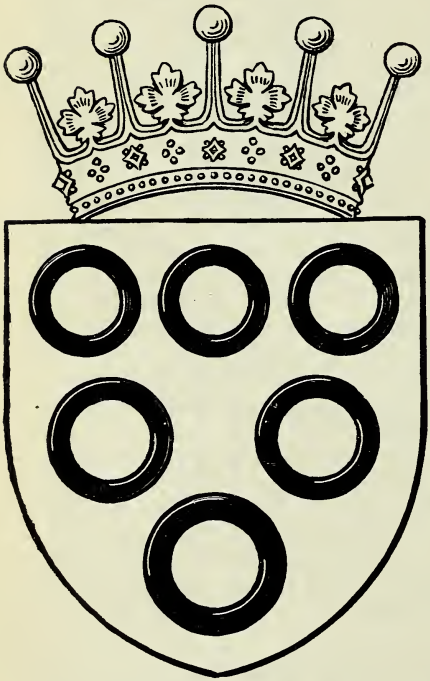
Ismay. Bradford Parish Register records the marriage of Joseph Ismay, Vicar of Mirfield, to Mary France of the same parish, at Bradford, Oct. 12, 1747.

List of the "County Boroughs."—The Local Government Act, 1888, created 60 Boroughs (each having a population of 50,000 and upwards, or being at the time a county of itself), into separate counties, for the government and superintendence of their own affairs, and the management of their own financial business. The Yorkshire ones are:—Bradford, Halifax, Huddersfield, Hull, Leeds, Middlesborough, Sheffield, York. The rest of Yorkshire is governed by the three Riding County Councils.

* A pair of white gloves at Yule (Christmas).





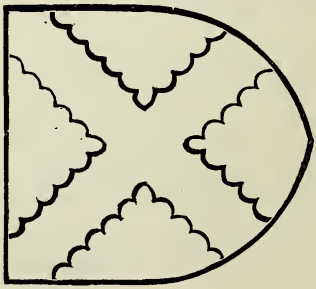


Lowther.



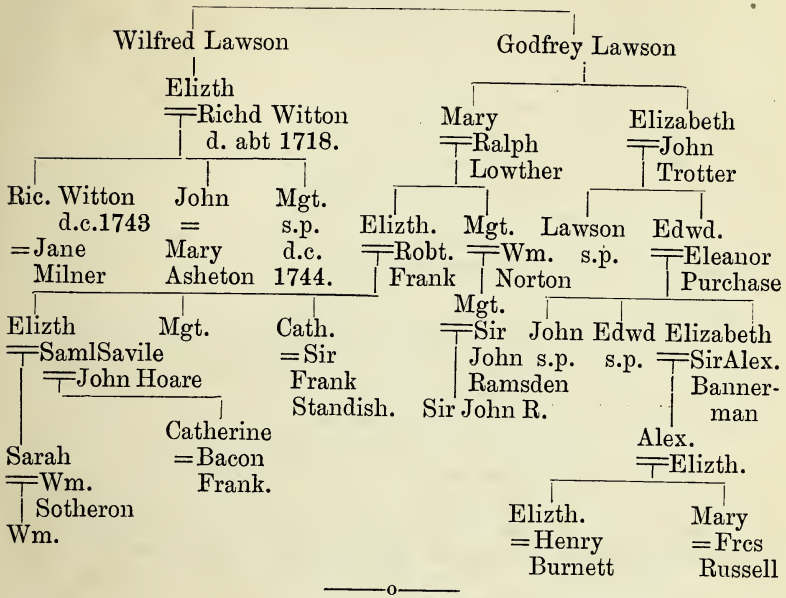
Ramsden.





Frank.

Lawson, &c.



Leeds Nonconformity. Mr. John Lupton, of Headingley, has forty-one volumes of diaries or common-place books, written by a Joseph Rider, who was born in 1695, and died in 1768. He was a son of Joseph Rider, who attended Mill Hill Chapel, and the family intermarried with the Luptons. The bulk of the writing comprises notes on the sermons preached at Mill Hill, and other dissenting places of worship, and on the religious experience of the writer. An idea of the local information contained in the volumes may be formed from the following notes culled from Vols. 1 and 2.

1733, May 25, is date of first entry.
,, 27, Mr. Wainman preached at Pudsey.
,, 28, Note on the droughtiness of the season.
June 3, Sermon by Mr. Huffit, (probably Mr. Huthwaite, of Warley and Idle.)
,, 10, Heard Mr. Eli Dawson preach.
,, 17, Heard Mr. Capp. Mr. Lack in aft.
,, 21, Heard Mr. Kap. Capp.
,, 27, Great and terrible cracks of thunder.
(Religious poems, quotations from hymn book.)
July 8, Mr. Whitaker.
,, 11, funeral of Moses Totty.
,, 15, Dr. Owen preached.
Aug. 3, Mr. Foster preached; from London.

Aug. 5, Mr. Whitaker preached.
,, 6, ,, repeated sermon.
,, 14, funeral of Saml. Denison.
,, 16, Weekly lecture.
,, 16, Mr. Hardcastle.
,, 23, Mr. Winn preached.
Sep. 16, Mr. Lightfoot preached.
Oct. 20, In New Church yard saw Mr. Moult's tombstone; thought on his usefulness.
,, 27, Much talk about a new M.P.
Dec. 11, Funeral of my uncle Jas. Rider.
1734, Feb. 7, Mr. Cappe preached.
Vol. 2.
1734, April, Intemperance a leading sin.
June 5, At Morley, public lecture by Mr. Stocks and Mr. Dickenson.
,, 12, Mr. Angier preached.
July 25, Our Thursday Lecture.
Aug. 14, Mr. Lightfoot at Heckenwike.
Dec. 19, Mr. Capp, funeral sermon of Robt. Varley, Schoolmaster.
1735, Jan. 26, Mr. Oldroid, Wakefield, preached at Mill Hill. Mr. Hardcastle, Mr. Crowder, Mr. Reynard, preachers.
May 28, Lecture Day at Pudsey, Messrs. Whitaker and Holmes.
Aug. 20, Lecture Day at Ossit, ( ) and Dickenson.
Sep. 17, Two Ministers ordained at York.
1736, Ap. 14, Lecture Day at Wakefield, Mr. Waters, of Hull, and Mr. Dickenson.
,, 22, Mill Hill, Lecture by Mr. Huffit (? Huthwaite), and Mr. Oldroid (Aldred) of Morley.
1737, Nov. 20, Mr. Wm. Pendlebury preached.
1738, May 4, Lecture day at Morley, Mr. Wainman and Mr. Dickenson. J.H.T.

Notes on Sir John Kendal, Knight of St. John of Jerusalem & Malta. d. 1501.

I was hunting about the shelves of the British Museum one day, years ago, when I came on this note in one of the Calendars of State Papers. "Documents connected with the career of this distinguished soldier, statesman and diplomatist are preserved in the Library of St. Mark's, Venice." My object now is to place together such information as I have been able to glean from various sources for "Non cuivis nomini contingit adire—has other possible endings as well as Corinthian," and to Venice I have not been.

Your readers will wonder what Sir John Kendal has to do with Yorkshire, and I may first briefly state my reasons for supposing him

to have been of this county. In "Foss' Judges" the author says that though ——— was the son of a private gentleman, as with all men who became great he was of Norman lineage. I love my county dearly, but it would be asking too much of Yorkshire loyalty to Yorkshire to ask that all great people should have sprung from Yorkshire, yet there are various reasons for believing this John Kendal to have been of Yorkshire. The only tangible memorial of him is a medal (or two) which was found on the forest of Knaresbro', where I do not know, but about the year 1824. Mr. Thoresby in his Leodiensis says "A noble and large medal of our famous countryman John Kendal was found on Knaresbro' Forest; the name was noted in those parts at that time as appears by an epitaph I transcribed from a monument in Ripley Church, and yet continues in this parish where is a spring called Kendal Spring from one of the family. In the table of antiquities, p. 568, the medal is described John Kendall Rhodi Turcupelerius, Tempore Obsidionis Turehorum, 1480; one side his head, on the other his arms. It expresses his presence at the siege of Rhodes when Mahomet the Great was worsted. The office of Turcupelier or Leader of the Cavalry was peculiar to the English.

The medal aforesaid came into the possession of the Duke of Devonshire, but was sold and the only two copies that are known are, I believe, in the British Museum. Enough of the medal just now. Two of Mr. Thoresby's remarks want amplifying. A Richard Kendal was Vicar or Rector of Ripley in Knaresbro' Forest from 1388 to 1429, and his monument is now under some matting in one of the aisles. He appears again in the "Plumpton Correspondence." His name is found as Parson of Ripley in the Knaresbro' Court Rolls, date, ——— Mr. Thoresby's note as to the family being well known in Ripley at the time when Sir John Kendal was alive. Members of presumably the same family are to be found in the Court Rolls from 1350-60. Adam de Kendall appears very frequently on the early Rolls and many others of them. They were of Knaresbro, Flasby, Coneysthorpe, Ribston, &c., and both Richard and Sir John may have belonged to this branch of the family of Kendal. There was a branch of the same family at Ripon before 1450. Hugh Kendal who was the son of John Kendal of Markington, marrying Alice Gilliott of that place before 1451. The probability is that these were the same family of Kendal, some living in Knaresbro' Forest and some in Ripon. In the Chapter Acts of Ripon many notices occur of the name, Sir John's letters to Sir Robert Plumpton show him to have been on terms of intimacy with him a local magnate; and Sir John Tong was his nephew, showing that at any rate he was allied to Yorkshire families. These letters may possibly interest, and as they are not long I submit them. There is one other support of my theory that Sir John Kendal was a Yorkshireman. The name Nicholas is common amongst the Yorkshire Kendals as a christian name, and a Nicholas Kendal writes—asking some favour on the ground that his ancestor was Sir John Kendal, Grand Prior of St. John, and Ambassador from Henry VII.

to ——— This letter was written from the Savoy. Perhaps no one of these evidences is very strong, but together they show I think a likelihood that Sir John Kendal was a Yorkshireman.

The coat of arms given him on his medal is unlike those borne usually by the various families of the name. Camden in his "Britannia" speaks of Ivo Tailbois as being the progenitor of Sir John and his family, and the coat of arms—Argent fretty gules a chief azure, is the coat borne by Curwens who were descended from Ivo Tailbois on the paternal side. But was Camden right in this supposition? The early coat of the Kendals of Ripon would establish their relationship to or descent from Sir Robert de Kendale of Herts. or Beds. died 1331, (See "Clutterbuck's Hertfordshire), and also from Sir Edmond de Kendale who bears the bend vert or azure in the Roll of Arms ascribed by Nicolas to 1250. This Edmond being of Cumberland, but the fretty, a chief azure, is another coat altogether, and is one that very rarely appears in connection with the name of Kendal.

The few following notices exhaust all the references I have found to the life of this man. In Plantagenet Harrison's "History of Yorkshire," vol. I., 16 Henry 7, John Kendall Prior of St. John of Jerusalem claimed against John Ketryk of Stanwigges co. York, gent. for entering plaintiffs close at Stanwigges and taking away building materials, value £30.

In 1499 he appears amongst a Jury to try the Earl of Oxford, with the Earls of Bucks, Northumberland, Kent, Surrey, Sussex, and John Kendall Prior of St. John of Jerusalem.

Sir Frederick Madden has printed a curious document purporting to be the confession of one Bernard de Vignolees, dated Rouen 14 March 1495, wherein he accuses Sir John Quendal Grand Prior of the Order of St. John of Rhodes, Sir Jehan Tong his nephew 'pareellement Chevalier de dit ordre' and others of treasonable designs to compass the death of the King by necromancy and of entertaining a correspondence with Perkin Warbeck, wishing for his establishment on the throne.

Brother John Kendal was Turcupelier and Commissary and deputy of Pope Sextus IV. throughout the globe in aid of the expedition against the Turks A.D. 1480, tenth of his pontificate. To those who should contribute to this object he had authority from the Holy See to grant faculties to their confessors in reserved cases together with plenary indulgence and had for that purpose printed forms on parchment to which he affixed his seal. One of these to Dame Joan Plumpton has been copied into the Cartulary, and as attention has been drawn to this personage from his having been the subject of the earliest contemporary medal in existence, the perusal will probably gratify the reader. The medal is engraved in Pinkerton's Medallic History of England. See also Medallic Illustrations, Vol. I., p. 17, No. 3. Sir John Kendal succeeded Sir John Weston as Prior of St. John, but the exact date is not known, earliest discovered is 1491. He occurs ten years later and is said to have died 1501.

John Kendall, Preceptor of Willoughton, elected Turcupelier by bull of Grand Master Pierre d' Aubusson, dated Rhodes 14 March, 1476, on elevation of John Weston to be Grand Prior. Turcupelier was Commander of Light Cavalry, and he had also charge of defence of coats of Rhodes and Malta. Sir John was Preceptor of Willoughton, Halstone and Ribstone.

The present Prior of the Order of the Knights of Malta writes to Mr. Wm. Scott of Venice, by whose great kindness I am able to insert the letter as follows—"The Cavalier of our Order, Fra Giovanni di Kendal (called also Quendal) was Turcopelier and afterwards Lieutenant of the Grand Master d'Aubusson, he was among the cavaliers who accompanied Zizim (brother of Bajayette) to Rome, where he was Procurator General of the Order and where shortly after being elected Grand Prior of England he died. There are amongst the archives of their order a letter of Edward the IV. King of England, dated from Westminster in 1480, of two Bulls of Innocent VIII., which among other things speak of the Cavalier Kendal. According to Pauli he was honoured with a funeral oration by Caorfine a celebrated Chancellor of the Order, and author of the well-known History of the Siege of Rhodes.

This is all I have been able to glean, and I shall be very glad if by putting these few notes together, I have helped to preserve the memory of a man who played no ignoble part in the stirring events of his own time. ELK-LAND.

Page 117 & 18. Plumpton Correspondence.

Letter xcii.

To the right worshipfull and my right hartely beloved friend Sir Robert Plumpton, Kt.

Right Worshipful Sir. I commend me unto you with all my heart thanking you for the great love and favour that ye have showed unto my nephew the Commander of Rybston (Sir John Tong) and not only unto him but as well unto his servants and tenants in these partyes, as well in his absence as in his presence; praying you so to continew and ye may be assured if their be anything I may doe for you or for any of yours, ye shall always find me redy to my power. John Trougton the bringer hereof shall shew unto you in what case the matter standeth in that is betwixt my nephew & John of Rocliffe (of Cowthorpe, Esq., afterwards Sir John Rocliffe, Knight), and I pray you give credence to the sayd bringer hereof and Jesu keep you.

Wrytten at St. Johns the iij day of September.

Your oune

Sir John Kendal, prior of St. Johns.

A John Tong was Mayor of York in 1477, so that the writer of this letter xciii, was probably his son to whom Sir Robert and Lady Plumpton had stood sponsors. In the list of burials at Clerkenwell are the names of William Tong, Margaret Tong & Isabel Tong; the first being a brother of the Order.

Richard de Kendale, Parson of Ripley. In the Plumpton Correspondence, p. xxvi. Sir Robert Plumpton by his will 1407, directed Sir Wm. Gascoigne, Sir Nicholas Middleton, Knights, Richard de Kendale & Wm. de Authorp, parsons of Ripley & Deighton, &c.

Alice Plumpton directed Richard Kendale parson of church of Ripley in 1416 to make an estate, &c., &c. In 1423 he carried some wishes of a Plumpton into effect: p. xxx. & xxx; of Plum. Corresp.

—o—

Sir Martin Bowes.

House Book of the City of York, xix., ii.

To the Right honourable and my singlere good lorde, the lorde Mayer of the Citie of Yorke, and to the right worshipfull Mr Recorder and Aldermen of the same, give this.

Right honourable and my singler good lorde, I hartely recommend me unto your good lordship and to all my maisters your right worshipfull brethren the aldermen ever were willing wysshing, and desieryng the prosperytie of your lordeship, the commoditie and common welthe of that auncyent citie of Yorke wherein I was borne of my naturall mother by reason whereof I of naturall inclynacion am the more bounden to owe any good wyll and servyce to helpe bothe in worde and deyd to the uttermoste of my power to prefer and sett furthe the commoditie and common welthe of the same and too I intend to doo to my power durying my lyf Ys may pleas your good lordship and mastership to be advertised that at the last Session of Parliament then passed an Act concernyng the unyon of Churches in Yorke, which acte at the request of the right worshipfull Master Holmes, alderman of York, I put my good wyll with all the help of my freynds to sett for wardes whereupon I mayde a hastie request to the saide Maister Holme to move your good lordship and all your bredren on my behalf that the parishe Churche of Saynt Cuthebert in Peaseholme myght be one of them that shud stand, in whiche parishe I was borne, and my great graunde father, which was mayor of Yorke, and my graunde father which was once Shyrryf, who were to the founders and patrons of the same churche, and gave bothe bookes, belles, and all other ornaments to the same, albeyt that is nowe somethyng decayed yet is it a newe churche and strong, able with a litle helpe to stand longer then any churche nere ther aboutes; wherefore my humble suyte to your good lordeship and to all my maisters is to have your lawfull favour for the preferment of the same, and in so doing ye bynde me and all myne hereafter to have suche like naturall effeccion towardes the said citie of Yorke as well in worde as in deyd to the uttermoste of my power durying my lyf Wherfor I am so bolde to wryte unto your good lordeship at this tyme not for bycause I have eny doubte that Maisters Holmes haithe forgotten my suyte unto you, but for bycause I wolde this litle bill shulde (kepe) your good lordeshipe in remembrance of the same accordyng to my dewtie And thus I commytt your lordeship

with all the reiste of my maisters, your brethren, to the keping of the Holye Trinitie Wrytten at London the sixth day of Marche 1547

Your lordeship loving freynd Martyn Bowes, Knight and Alderman of London.

Alanus the Black Earl of Richmond, founder of the Monastery of Eglestone, was brother to the Duke of Britanny and entered England in the Army of William the Conqueror who gave to him for his services the Lordship and Earldom of Richmond, and afterwards the same Alanus the first Earl of Richmond being appointed general in defence of his tenants against the assaults of the men of Westmoreland and Cumberland rebelling against the command of the Conqueror and with Gospatrinus General of Northumberland adhering to the King of the Scots. He built the Castle at Bowes in which he appointed his relation Captain over 500 archers and gave him a shield proper with the arms of Britain and 3 bows above and one bundle of arrows, afterwards William was surnamed of the Bowes [From an old manuscript from St. Mary's Monastery, York.]

William Bowes described as of the family of Bowes of Yorkshire was Sheriff of York 1402, Lord Mayor 1417 & 28 and was M.P. in four parliaments under Hy. 5 & his successors. He built the Mansion House of the Bowes in Peaseholme Green York upon the site of a house which belonged to Sir John Langton. The house still stands. He was a patron of the Church of St. Cuthbert in Peaseholme and "gave bothe Bookes and other ornament to the same. In this Church is an inscription to his memory as follows "Pray for the souls of William Bowes Senior formerly of City of York who died on the .....day of the month.....in the year of our Lord MCCCC.....and of Isabella his wife who died on the 21st day of July MCCCCXXIV to whose souls may God be propitiated Amen." He was buried in St. Cuthbert's Peaseholme, York, in the South "Ile" together with Isabel his wife under a blue marble. William Bowes the son of the last named William Bowes and mentioned in his father's Will which was p^{d} at York in Augt. 1439 was Sheriff of York 1432 & Lord Mayor 1442 & M.P. 1434. He married Agnes dau of Robert de Kirkeby of York. Thomas his son resided in the parish of St. Cuthbert's, Peaseholme, where he was born and was afterward of the City of London, and had children Martin & Thomas who were both born in the parish of St. Cuthbert, Peaseholme. Martin the eldest son became Sheriff of London in 1546, Lord Mayor of London and Member of Parliament for the city in 1540. He held the appointment of sub-treasurer of the Mint, was keeper of the King's change. He was cup bearer at Queen Elizabeth's Coronation, and the Coronation cup was presented to him and subsequently by him given to the Goldsmiths of London and it still forms the chief or centre piece of plate at the State Banquets of the company. The Church of St. Mary, Woolneth, Lombard St., was given to him by King Hy. 8th on the dissolution of Monasteries and the gift is still in the family. Sir Martin was a considerable benefactor to the Goldsmith's Company, bequeathing to them the

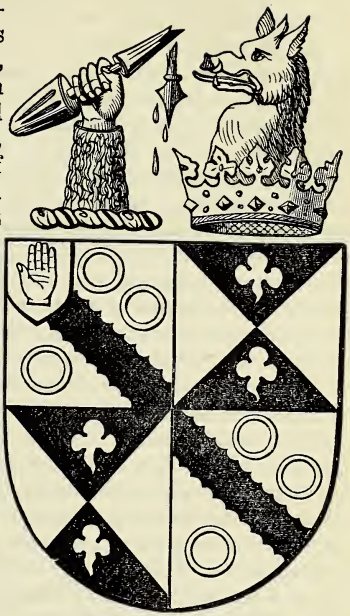
houses in Lombard St. where Messrs. Glynns' bank now stands. A portrait of Sir Martin now hangs in the Committee room of Goldsmiths Hall painted by Holbein. Sir Martin in a letter to the Mayor of York, preserved among the City Records and dated 6th March, 1547, begs St. Cuthberts, Peaseholme, York, might be allowed to stand when other churches were being pulled down in the union of churches.

In gratitude to the York Corporation he gave them the beautiful sword of State which they now have & by his Will he bequeathed to the parson of St. Cuthberts a sum for the relief of the poor and maintenance of the same church and ornaments of the same. Sir Martin married 3 times, 1st Cicely Eliot, 2nd Anne Barrett, 3rd Elizabeth Harton. By his first wife he had 3 children Thomas, Martin, Cecilia who married George Heaton whose son Martin became Bishop of Ely, by his 2nd wife he had 4 children, and by his 3rd wife one son. Sir Martin died 4th August 1566, & was buried at St. Mary's, Woolneth, under a goodly marble close tombe under the communion table. Over the West door of the Church there still hangs his armour, surcoat embroidered with his arms, his gauntlets, helmet, &c. and his banners embroidered with arms and crest. Arms Ermine 3 bent bows, pale gules on a chev arg. A swan arg. holding in its beak a ring or between two leopards heads or, Crest a demi leopard or spotted gu. holding in its dexter paw a bundle of arrows 4 in saltire and one in pale feathered & beaded or, tied with a string arg.

Thomas Bowes the eldest son married Cecilia Birmingall, issue Thomas Bowes. Sir Thomas Bowes his grandson was of Much Bromley, co. Essex & married Mary 3rd dau. of Paul D'Ewes of co. Suffolk whose son Paul Bowes was author of D'Ewes letters and whose only surviving grandchild Anne the daughter of Martin Bowes of Bury St. Edmunds co. Suffolk, married Philip Brook of Nactor co. Suffolk. Martin Bowes the 2nd son of Sir Martin married first Frances dau. of Richard Scrope of the family of Scrope of Bolton and 2nd Frances dau. of Sir William Clapton of Grafton co. Essex, she subsequently married Archbishop Hatton. Richard Bowes her eldest son purchased the Manors of Hagthorp, Babthorpe, Bowthorpe and other lands in Hemingbro co. York and married Frances dau. of Robt. Brook, Lord Mayor of York. He was buried at Hagthorpe Aug. 27, 1655. Richard Bowes son of their great grandson John Bowes of Hagthorpe, &c., married Martha Maria only child and heiress of Thomas Belasyse of Haughton le Skerne co. Durham, of the family of Sir William Belasyse of Newborough Abbey co. York eldest son of Richard Belasyse of Murton who had issue Sir Henry the ancestors of the Earls of Fauconberg & Bryan from whom descended the houses of Owton, Brancepeth Castle & Murton House. In after times the families at Owton and Brancepeth Castle became extinct by the deaths of Henry Belasyse & Bridget Belasyse the last descendant of the Brancepeth family when the representation devolved in Thomas Bowes of Darlington the son of Richard Bowes & Martha Maria his wife and the ancestor of the family of the name settled there.

Dodsworth.

Sir Charles Edward Smith Dodsworth, Bart., of Thornton Watlass Hall, Bedale, died August 5th, 1891, aged 38, and was buried at Thornton Watlass. The baronetcy was conferred in 1784, on John Sylvester Smith, Esq., son of John Smith, Esq., of Newland Park, Yorkshire, son of John Smith, Esq., of Ecclesfield. The first baronet married in 1761, Henrietta Maria, daughter of John Dodsworth, Esq., of Thornton Watlass, a descendant of Edward III. Sir Edward, the second baronet, and Sir Charles, the third baronet, were sons of the first baronet. They assumed, by license in 1821, the surname of Dodsworth in compliance with the Will of Canon Dodsworth, of Windsor. Sir Matthew, fourth baronet, was fourth son of Sir Charles, Sir Matthew died in 1858, and was succeeded by the late Sir Charles E. S. Dodsworth, fifth baronet. The arms are, quarterly, 1st and 4th argent, a bend between three annulets, sable, for Dodsworth; 2nd and 3rd, per saltier, argent and sable, two trefoils, slipped, in pale, gules, for Smith. Crests—*Dodsworth*, a cubit arm in chain mail or, the hand ppr., grasping a broken tilting spear, of the first; *Smith*, out of a ducal coronet or, a boar's head, couped at the neck, azure.



Dodsworth-Smith Arms.

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Ancient Tenures.

By J. Dent Dent, Esq., Ribston.

(Read before the Boroughbridge Agricultural Society.)

The subject might be more properly described as "scraps of agricultural information gleaned from old papers relating to a Yorkshire estate." The estate on which I live was granted by Sir Robert de Ros to the Knights Templars between 1217 and 1224 A.D. About the same time two heiresses, Agatha and Hilary Trussbut, whose sister Rose had married the father of Robert de Ros, either confirmed the grants of de Ros or themselves made grants to the same religious order of lands in Ribston, Walshford, Hunsingore, and Cattall. Most of the original deeds relating to these grants are in my possession, and several of them have been deciphered and published by the Yorkshire Archæological Society. The names of many fields

on these granted estates may be recognised at the present time. The farm "De la Lunde" is Lund House, "Erfitts" is a pasture now called "Arfitts," the wood of Bratheford is Broadgate, Newsum is a farm between Spofforth and Deighton, and there are many other names. One of the first things noticeable is the value placed upon the water rights and the mills. The earliest grants include the mills at Hunsingore and Walshford; and in a deed of contemporary date Thomas de Stokeld engages to grind *totum bladum nostrum*, which, I presume, means all his corn, at the mill of Walshford, belonging to the master and brethren of the Temple of Solomon; and if the mill at Walshford should be out of order, he was bound to send his corn to the Templars' Mill at Hunsingore. It is curious to note how long this claim on the part of the landlord of the mill lasted. They are retained in clauses of agreements even as late as 1750, although I am not prepared to say whether they were enforced in England at so late a date. In France, however, Arthur Young, writing in 1790 on the wrongs of the French peasantry, notes that "by this horrible law the people are bound to grind their corn at the mill of the Seigneur only"; and, again, "feudal tyranny in Bretagne, armed with the judicial power, has not blushed even in these times at breaking hand-mills and at selling annually to the miserable the faculty of bruising between two stones a measure of buck wheat or barley." At Walshford was a bridge and a fair and weekly market transferred to Wetherby by a charter of Henry III. At Cattal was a ford over the Nidd, at least a witness to one of the deeds signs himself "Roberto ad fordam de Cathale." This ford lay on the Roman road from Tadcaster to the well-known Roman station at Aldborough. Between 1220 and 1230 A.D. Agatha Trussbut, making a grant of the wood of Bratheford, reserved "*hominibus meis*"—to my men, any common rights which they may have in her part of the wood, if they are held to have any rights there. These, her men, may have been tenants—copyholders, but there was even at that early date a recognition of something like tenant-rights. Of about the same date were two rent rolls of Hunsingore and Ribston. Many of the tenants occupied a toft and two bovates at a rent of 14s.; others smaller quantities. The rents of four were assigned to the chapel of Ribston for sustaining and serving for the soul of Brother Robert de Ros. In another deed of about the same date half a toft was given in order to keep burning a light before our Lady in the chapel of St. Andrew, at Ribston. In the rent rolls women are mentioned as tenants as well as men; the carter, the cowman, the smith, the carpenter, the shepherd, are all enumerated, and each had his holding of land. The smith had a toft and half an acre, the carpenter a bovate without a toft. There are the miller's man, the plumber, the weaver; and the brewhouse, oven or furnace, and the pool are mentioned.

In the Hunsingore roll one of the measures of land is called an "essart," which means land reclaimed from forest. This seems to have been a variable quantity, one essart being described as containing

six acres, another four acres and a rood. There were "cottarii" or cottage tenants, who had small holdings of land, and in addition to their rent of money gave "boon days with one man and one meal," and other services to the lord. What I would particularly call attention to was that six hundred years ago the village tradespeople were existent in each village and helped out their earnings as tradesmen by small holdings of land. Many of us regret that the economic conditions of trade in the present day have eliminated this class from the country and concentrated manufacturing industry in towns. About this time, or perhaps a hundred years later, I find mention made of the right of cutting turf—*turbarium*—and as this occurs in three or four deeds I presume it must have been considered of some value. The *turbarium* existed in some fields near Hunsingore, then called Elyotesmyre, which was now corrupted to Elgate Mires. From these old deeds of the 12th and 13th centuries I must make a long jump to two sets of old agreements of the early part of the last century. The first set are dated in the year 1707, the sixth year of Queen Anne, and are leases for 21 years from Sir H. Goodriche to his tenants of farms in Cattall, Hunsingore, and Walshford. The farms are all small, generally consisting of a messuage and garths about the village, a certain amount of arable land in the open field, together with so many "gates" on the moor and common pasture. Each seems to provide for arable in the common field, pasture in the same manner, and a proportion of meadow in the common ings. There were the usual reservations of timber and minerals, of free liberty for the landlord to "hawk, hunt, fish, and fowl." In addition to the money rent the tenant was to provide "two fat and well fed capons at Pentecost," and "a fat goose, and a hen at Christmas." There was a penal rent of £5 an acre for breaking up any of the grass in the old enclosures unless the consent of the landlord was obtained. By one clause the tenant was to pay and hold harmless his landlord for "all manner of taxes, levies, payments, assessments, and impositions," while by the next clause Sir Henry was to allow back one-half of the taxes laid or assessed by King, Queen, or Parliament (the tax commonly called window-money excepted). There are clauses for the maintenance by the tenant of fences, ditches, buildings, for tilling and manuring the arable lands in a "good husbandmanlike sort and manner according to the custom of the county thereabouts used, and not to the impoverishment or making worse of the same in any kind." There was no provision for any special course of cropping, but there was a clause to prevent the sale of "lime, manure, ashes, straw, compost, or foulture, which shall be made, grown, or be composed upon the lands demised." The manure, straw, &c., made during the last year of the tenancy, was to be left on the land and paid for by the landlord, on the valuation of two indifferent persons selected by landlord and tenant respectively. The tenant was to appear at every court leet or court baron of the Manor of Great Ribston. He was also to grind all the corn and grain used and expended by him and his family at the

mill at Hunsingore. He was to keep a hound, greyhound, or spaniel for the use of his landlord; and should plant every year at his own costs and charges, and should nourish and preserve from all hurt and damage, six young oak, ash, or elm trees on some convenient part of the demised premises. In one of the leases of this date Sir Henry Goodriche reserved by special agreement the right to plant trees to form an avenue or other ornament to his liking on the farm, and in a letter from the same baronet to Sir Hans Sloane he asks for "any new seeds, nuts, or kernels of foreign and rare trees, especially those that are hardy, his pleasure being to rear such things in hot-beds and preserve 'em with care." To return to the agreements, the tenant was to be at all the expense of leading from the pit to the manor house at Ribston Hall two sufficient wain loads of coals; and was to perform two sufficient boon days of work with his draughts for the use and service of the landlord. There was a right for the tenant to the following crop on so much of the arable land as was fallow; and to the landlord of entry after Christmas in the last year of the tenancy to cultivate the land and sow his "ware corn." On one or two leases are endorsements in manuscript by which the landlord agreed to make all such "antient allowances as had formerly been allowed on account of boons and rent fowl," and also as need shall require to give great timber (anciently called so) for repairing the messuage and out-buildings, and for gates and stiles such wood as was requisite. There is another set of leases for the estate dated 1732 and 1735. These vary very little from the old leases, but where I have been able to compare the rents of the farms I find they are increased from £12 to £17, and from £14 10s. to £21 5s. a year, while the rent and standage for the following crop is put at 8s. per acre, as against 5s. in 1707. I was rather surprised when I noticed this increase of 50 per cent. in rents, and I regret that I have not had time or opportunity to look up the subject of agricultural prices of that date. Mr. John Morley, however, in a recent sketch of Sir Robert Walpole, said: "Rents all over England had gone up by more than one-third, and in some counties had much more than doubled themselves since Walpole had come into his property." Walpole succeeded his father in 1700. The repayment of Parliamentary taxes was not to take effect unless "the same shall exceed the sum of 2s. in the pound rate by the year," in which case the landlord shall pay a moiety thereof. Part of the common pastures and moor had been by this time enclosed, and there was an evident intention of enclosing the open arable field, because a clause was introduced to provide that, on notice from the landlord of his wish to enclose, the tenant should be at the expense of enclosure, and if the landlord should execute the work the tenant was to pay the expense incurred or interest at 5 per cent. upon the same. The number of tenants on the estate was considerable, and they were described as yeomen, husbandmen, labourers, smiths, and cordwainers; and some widows were among the number, and one of these, paying £64 a year rent, occupied the second farm in size on the estate. The

feudal claims were retained in the leases of 1732, and also in one or two of 1750, which appeared to have been renewals to the same tenants, and in which the clauses relating to repayment of taxes were struck out. I imagine, however, that these feudal clauses by degrees were suffered to fall into abeyance. I do not think I have been able to note anything here of service to the agriculture of to-day, but most people like at times to have a glimpse of the past; and if these jottings from old records have afforded any matter of interest, I am well rewarded for having put them together.

Modern Sacred Dramas.

JOSEPH AND HIS BRETHREN: A Modern Yorkshire Mistery. (Reprinted from the *New Englander and Yale Review*, Oct. 1889.) By J. S. A. Herford. 16 pages.

Yorkshire, we are told, was famous for its misteries in the 14th, 15th and 16th centuries, which fell into decay after the Reformation, and became obsolete through Puritan influence. "Joseph and his Brethren" is a modern revival of the religious drama, and emanated from a section of the Methodist church probably. St. George or the Rapier Dancers had been maintained, but all the other secular pieces, (Elland Tragedies, &c.) had died out. Mr. Herford gives a vivid account from an eyewitness of the performance of Joseph and his Brethren in 1870, at Brighouse and other places in Yorkshire. The bulk of the audiences are averse to theatre going. He mentions a Roman Catholic "Sacred Illustration Society of Sheffield" that acted this play in the district around that town in 1871. He says, what we scarcely think is correct, unless "St. George" be taken as one, that the sacred dramas have gone on in the West Riding time-immemorial. We do not know of an example in modern history before 1850, and shall be glad to be further informed. Of course, we are aware that the "Calverley Tragedy," said to be by Shakespeare, "Robin Hood," "Elland Tragedies," "Halifax Gibbet," &c., have been acted.

JOSEPH; A Sacred Drama. By J. F. Winks, Editor of "The Children's Magazine," &c. 5th edition. Leicester, Winks & Son. 108 pages.

The preface states "that that accomplished lady, Mrs. Hannah More, did not commence her "Sacred Drama" with the History of Joseph, has been a subject of equal surprise and regret."

The sections are Part I., Scene—Jacob at the door of his tent. Part II., Scene—Fields and Flocks. Part III., Scenes—The Pit; Brethren sitting; Reuben absent; Jacob's Tent. Part IV., Scene—A Prison. Part V., Scene—Palace. Part VI., Scenes—Palace; Famine in Palestine; Joseph's House; Jacob and Benjamin. Part VII., Scenes—Joseph's House; Pursuit and Return with Cup; Jacob's Tent.

There are three Sacred Dramas entitled "Joseph and his Brethren" one by J. Platt, date 1785; another, W. F. Procter, date 1802; another, Ch. Wells. The last (a work of great power) was originally issued *about* 1821; and of which there was a reprint, with introduction by A. C. Swinburne, in 1876; it is now out of print and can only be picked up occasionally, second-hand.

The first issue of Wells' play is extremely scarce, and the reprint rather so.

Joseph and his Brethren: A Sacred Drama adapted for Sunday Schools. Price 3d. Leeds, Jas. Strafford, Briggate. This has thirty closely-printed pages, and has nearly thirty characters. It is divided into twenty-one scenes. Mr. Strafford has also printed "Paul, a Sacred Drama," 24 pages; 3d. "Esther," 24 pages; and his predecessor John Parrot, 1870, printed "Daniel, a Sacred Drama," 23 pages, 2d.

———o———

Autograph Letter of King Charles II. to Col. William Bellasis, Boscobel House, where Charles II. hid after the Battle of Worcester. 1651.

"Brusselles, 13 March, 1660.

"This bearer hath informed me of the greate affection and zeale you haue for my Service, and of the opportunity and interest you haue to advance it; which I doute not you will use with all the dexterity you can: It is not possible for me in these greate changes and variety of accidents which euery day fall out, to give you any instructions for the carrying on of my Service; nor can I dislike the methode the bearer tells me you intende to obserue, but you will best iudge with the aduice of my friendes who are upon the place with you, what is most proper and reasonable to be done, towards the attayning the good end you ayme at; and I hope God will blesse your ioynte endeavours for the peace and happynesse of the Nation: You will easily beleeue I haue the sence I ought to haue of your care and kindnesse, of which, if God blesse me, you shall find the effects; and that I am,

"Your very affectionate friende,

"CHARLES R."

———o———

Horton in Bradford-dale.—The Rev. W. C. Boulter forwards the following excerpt. The purport is evident, but what was the occasion?

"Wheras the Bearers herof Inhabitants & Servants in the Township of Horton in Bradforddale have performed the Service required of them in their Ma^{tyes} names with their Horses Carts & Carriages; These are therefore to require all Officers & Souldjers to permit the said Inhabitants & Servants quietly & without all hindrance or further trouble to passe & return with their Horses & Carriages to their Several Habitations, as they will answer the contrary at their utmost peril.

Given under my hand this of July in y^{e} first year of the Reigne of their Ma^{tyes} King William & Queen Mary 1689."

FIRTH PEDIGREE.

Joseph Firth, 1660, died 1710. ═

Joseph, b. 1684, d. at Shepley, bur. at Wooldale, Holmfirth, 1736, ═Hannah Dickinson of Highflatts, at Highflatts Friends' Meeting House, 1709. Died at Upper Haugh, Rotherham, 1765, bur. at Wooldale (formerly Wolfdale) Meeting House.

Mary, born 1679, =Elihu Dickinson of Highflatts, at Highflatts, 1705.

Sarah, born 1686, =Caleb Dickinson, Pontefract Meeting, 1707.

Joseph, b. 1711, d. 1787, bur. at Wooldale. ═Martha Greenwood, Langfield, Todmorden, at Shewbread in Langfield, (Brighouse Monthly Meeting), 1774, bur. at Wooldale.

Hannah, b. 1716. =Joseph Clark, Upper Haugh, at Highflatts, 1774.

Thomas, Huddersfield, d. 1782, bur. at Paddock. ═Mary Crossland, Liversedge, 1754, d. 1797, aged 69, bur. at Paddock. A minister for 26 years.

Joseph, b. 1749, d. 1751.

Mary, b. 1746. =Saml. Wood, Newhouse, at Highflatts, 1780.

John, b. 1752, at Shepley, bur. at Highflatts, 1830, maltster. ═Ann Burrow, at Otley, (Knaresbro' Monthly Mg.) died at Shepley, bur. at Highflatts, 1798.

Thomas, b. 1756, farmer at Stone, Todmorden. ═Eliza Hanson, at Shewbread in Langfield, 1786.

Joseph, b. 1756, d. 1822, at Toothill, bur. at Paddock, yeoman. = Sarah Briscoe, 1781, at Leeds; d. 1818, bur. at Brighouse Meeting House

Grace, b. 1758, d. 1846. ═Joseph Jowitt, junr. of Churwell, at Paddock, 1781.

Ann, mar. Joseph Fryer in 1805. She died in 1865, aged 79.

Joseph, b. 1788.

Ellen, b. 1790,

John, b. 1795, d. 1838, bur. at Shewbread.

FIRTH—continued.

*

- Joseph, b. 1785, d. at Shepley, 1842, bur. at Highflatts. = Hannah Pickard, at Wakefield, 1813, d. at Shepley, 1865, bur. at Highflatts.
  - Joseph, b. 1814. = Sarah King, at Rochdale, 1846.
  - Ann, b. 1816, d. 1843, at Shepley, bur. at Highflatts. = Joseph Bottomley, woolstapler, Shepley, at Highflatts, 1839. d. 1872 at Matlock, bur. at Moneyash, Derbyshire.
    - William, b. 1841, bur. at Highflatts, 1845.
    - Joseph Firth B., b. 1842, took surname of Firth in 1875, Member of Parliament. = Eliza W. Tatham, Leeds.
      - Mary Georgina, 1886.
      - Joseph George Tatham Firth, 1888.
  - Deborah, b. 1818, d. at Shepley, bur. at Highflatts, 1840.
  - Jane, b. 1821. = John Wood, of Newhouse, at Highflatts, 1845.
    - Mary Ann,
    - Eliza,
    - Ellen.
  - Mary, b. 1826.
- Sarah, b. 1781. = Samuel Woodhead, Foulstone, at Highflatts, 1802.
- Jane, b. 1783.
- Edward, b. & d. 1785, bur. at Wooldale.
- Mary, b. 1788, d. 1802, bur. at Highflatts.
- John, b. 1790, clothier at Foulstone, d. 1847. = Mary Dickinson of Highflatts, 1817, d. 1850.
- Edward, b. 1792, d. 1813, bur. at Highflatts, grocer at Pontefract.
- Ann, b. 1795, d. 1796, bur. at Wooldale.
- Thomas, b. 1797; in business in Huddersfield.

FIRTH—continued.

* *

Robert, b. 1760, drysalter at Huddersfield, d. 1828, bur. at Paddock.
= Mary Dyson, at Halifax, 1788, d. 1806, aged 54, bur. at Paddock.

- Thomas, b. 1789, drysalter at Huddersfield, d. 1806, bur. at Paddock. = Betty Horsfall, at Leeds, 1819, d. 1864, bur. at Paddock.
- Robert, b. 1793, d. 1819, bur. at Paddock.
- Joseph, b. 1794, bur. at Paddock, 1795.

Thomas, b. 1762, merchant, cloth finisher, Rastrick d. at Firth House, 1831, bur. at Paddock.
= Mary Smith, at Rastrick, in 1798, d. 1842, bur. at Paddock.

- Mary, b. 1799.
- Ann, b. 1800.
- Hannah, b. 1802.
- Jane, b. 1804, bur. at Paddock, 1840.
- Joseph, b. 1806, = Eliza Linat, Liverpool, 1842.
  - Thomas, b. 1843, d. 1855.
  - Samuel Robert, b. 1848, d. 1865.

FRYER PEDIGREE.

Joseph Fryer, Stuffmaker, died at Rastrick, 1787.

- Joseph, educated as Surgeon at Edinburgh. Resided at Foot of Toothill Bank. = Amelia, dau. of Simeon and Sarah Dyson, of Goathouse, Rishworth. Died 1803, aged 44.
  - Joseph, settled at Toothill in 1805, died 1846. = Ann Jowitt, of Leeds, died 1865, aged 79.
    - Joseph Jowitt, of HollyBank, d. 1846, m. 1836, = Rachel, dau. Geo. and Hannah Coates, Norton, near Stockton.
      - Five children.
    - Charles, d. 1854, mar. 1839, = Sarah Woodhead, Manchester.
      - John Firth = C.C. Morland, Croydon.
      - Jane
    - Amelia, born 1809, educ. at Sheepscar Doncaster, mar. in 1833 = Wm. Backhouse of Newcastle. She d. 1837.
    - Mary Ann, born 1811, at Toothill Grove, subject of "Recollect'ns of a Beloved Sister," d. 1873; buried at Brighouse Meeting-house yard.
    - Sarah Grace, editor of 'Recollections*' = Thomas Harvey, Leeds. mar. 1845.
    - Henry, Elmwood Terrace, Huddersfield.
    - Lucy, born 1820, d. 1844. = Thomas Pease.
      - Kath. Aldam, b. 1843. = T. Hanbury, of China.
      - Lucy Ann,
    - Frederick, b. 1824, d. 1872, at Southport. = Elizabeth Longdon.
  - William.
  - 2 died in infancy.
- ——— of Holly Bank, = Lucy Dyson, sister of said Amelia.
- ——— = Nancy Dyson, sister of Amelia. (Mary Dyson their sister mar. Robt. Firth, Huddersfield.)

* Recollections of a Beloved Sister, with Extracts from her Reminiscences of Toothill, and other Family Papers."—Ed. by S. G. Harvey. Not published. 154 pp. Printed by John Bellows, Glo'ster. Pref. dated 1874, Leeds.

CROSLAND FAMILY.

John Crosland (?) of Wibsey, about 1660 = Prudence Bolton.

- James of Brighouse, Soldier.
- Timothy
- John of Upper Blacup, in Liversedge; of Oldfield Nook in Scholes, 1697.
- Robert, d. 1737, = Martha Scott, d. 1755, aged 95.
  - Susan = J. Smith.
  - Robert, b.1696, d.1784. = Grace Pollard, d. 1764, aged 57, minister 30 years.
    - Mary = Thomas Firth, of Toothill.
    - Robert, b.1733, d.1819. = Mary Marsden, d. 1821, aged 81.
      - John.
      - Mary Hall (1st wife) = Robert ✱ b. 1773, d. 1845, buried at Brighouse Friends' Meeting.
        - Ann, = Robt. Lindsey.
          - Mary, Thomas, Hannah,
          - James, Sarah Ann, Elizabeth.
        - Sarah,
        - James, b. 1806, d. 1882, bur. at Scholes Friends' Meeting. = H. M. Woodhead.
          - Robert Firth, b. 1847, = Lucy M. Doncaster.
            - James Herbert, b. 1874.
            - Robt. Wilfred, b. 1876.
            - Helen Grace, b. 1878.
            - Hannah Maria, b. 1880.
        - John, = C. Churchill.
        - Joseph, = M. Shipley.
          - Mary.
            - Mary Jane, = A. Ellis.
            - Lucy, Robert,
            - Joseph, Thos. Wm.
            - Mgt. Ann, Alfred.
        - Robert, = T. Parkinson.
        - Mary.
      - ✱Robert = Esther Wood (2nd wife) sister of the mother of John Bright, M.P.
        - Esther, = Josua Blakey.
        - Martha, = Frdk Patchin.
        - Edward, = M. Blakey.
        - William, = Ann Milner.
        - Jane,
        - Mgt. Sophia.

Buried at Hightown Friends' Meeting.

Buried at Brighouse Friends' Meeting.

Yorkshiremen in London, 5.

A

SERMON

Preached to the

GENTLEMEN

OF

YORKSHIRE,

At ***Bow-Church*** in ***LONDON***,

The 24th of *June*, 1684.

Being the Day of their

Yearly FEAST.

By *Tho. Cartwright* D. D.

Dean of *Ripon*, and Chaplain in Ordinary to His MAJESTY.

London, Printed for *Tho. Flesher*, at the Angel and Crown in St. *Paul's* Church-yard. 1684.

The EPISTLE.

To all my very much *Honoured Friends*, the *respective Natives* of the County of YORK; more especially to those of the *Late Solemn Meeting*, and particularly to the *Worthy Stewards* of the FEAST,

Sir Robert Legard,	George Sayer,
Sir Thomas Yarburgh,	John Hatfield,
Abstrupas Danby,	Henry Rapier,
Richard Thornton,	David Prole,
Lionel Richardson,	George Talbott,
Christopher Todd,	William Wyley.

SIRS,

IN *an Age wherein* Religion and Loyalty *have been of late so much* out of fashion, *I could not but be very well pleased to find such a* Discourse *as this, so* acceptable *to a considerable part of the* greatest County *in the Kingdom, as that* You *not only gave it the* hearing, (*though I tryed your patience, more than would have become me upon any other Subject than* The Whole Duty of Man) *but were also pleas'd* unanimously to command *the* Publication *of it for the benefit of others who might need the counsel of my Text, more than your selves. How* unfit I was *to perform the Task which you laid upon me, my own Reason* (*though exceeding weak*) *does sufficiently resolve me; but the* Subject *is such as will recommend it self, and the* weaker my Discourse *upon it is, the* more pregnant Testimony *will it be of my* Obsequiousness *to your Commands, when I shall have* given up it and my Understanding *to your Pleasure. If it help to make any* better Christians *or* Subjects, *I shall think* my Pains *very well* bestowed, *and be very thankful for the Honour you have done me in laying* your Commands *upon me to* undertake *this Imployment, and giving me this fair* opportunity *of testifying to the World, how ready I am to approve my self,*

Your most faithful and obedient Servant
in all Offices of true Piety and Loyalty,
THO. CARTWRIGHT.

Prov. 24. 21, 22.

My Son, Fear thou the Lord and the King, and meddle not with them that are given to change: For their Calamity shall rise suddenly, and who knoweth the ruine of them both?

THE Author of this *Advice to a Son*, was *Solomon*, the *wisest* of Men by the Testimony of *Wisdom it self;* and of all his Divine *Proverbs* or *Aphorisms*, this of my Text is the choicest, being a short and select sentence, which he requires his Son to get by heart, and recommends to his practice as the greatest piece of Piety and Policy he could teach him. 'Tis indeed the *Whole Duty of Man*, which *Solomon* here preaches and publishes.

The Sermon is a severe diatribe against Dissent and Republicanism. He concluded his harangue as follows:—

No *County* in all his Majesties Dominions was ever yet Corrival with *Yorkshire* for *Greatness* or *Goodness;* None have more *Lords, Knights, and Gentlemen of the best Quality* in it, of which they profer'd, as became dutiful Subjects, to raise *King CHARLES the Martyr a Life-guard for his Royal Person*, which in confidence of their *Loyalty* he *graciously accepted*, and honour'd them, by making the *Prince of Wales*, our present Gracious Sovereign, (whom God long preserve) the *Captain* of it. The *then Loyal City of York* receiv'd his Sacred Majesty, when he was driven out of *This* by Seditious Tumults, and thither did he assemble his *great Council*. And if I had not *trespass'd* already too much upon your *Patience*, or did in the least suspect that you *needed* more Motives to Loyalty than those which *this Text*, and my Discourse on it, hath already afforded you, I should descend to some *Local and Personal Obligations* which lie more upon You, than other Men, to engage you to it. I could easily reckon up many *Towns* and *Fields* in your *County*, besides your *Metropolis*, in which your *Loyal Ancestors* did sacrifice their Lives for his Service; especially at the fatal Battel of *Marston-More:* Nor can I forget those who died *Martyrs for their Loyalty on Tower-Hill*, whose Loyal Blood runs still in the Veins of their Children. I dare not be so uncharitable as suspect that you *Inherit the Estates* of your Loyal Ancestors without *their Virtues;* and I hope you will convince the World that *Yorkshire* Men are born in too free an Air to have their Spirits tainted with Schism or Sedition, which are the most *pernicious Pests and Plagues* of any County where they reign, *for which things sake the Wrath of God comes upon the Children of Disobedience*. There never was such a *Superfœtation of those Brats* in any Age as in this, (to our shame be it spoken) wherein Men lately

acted, as if they design'd to *put Loyalty out of Countenance*, and *ridicule* it out of the Kingdom. If any of You were unhappily seduced into such *Disloyal Conspiracies*, I hope you have ask'd *God and the King Pardon* for it, and that you will always do as much as in you lies to shew your selves *thankful* for their Mercies. I know how ill it becomes me to give my Betters that, which I need too much my self; and therefore I shall refer you to the Counsel of a *Great Country-man of your own*, who is now plac'd above censure, and *being dead does yet speak*, Sir *John Puckering Lord Chancellor of England in Queen Elizabeth's Reign*, that which he then gave the Parliament in that Glorious Age of Reformation, I hope I may without offence to all good Men repeat to you, whose Advice was this:

"Listen not to the wearisom Sollicitations of the *new-fangled Refiners*, "commonly called *Puritans*, who disturb the good Repose of Church "and Common-wealth, whom you will find *more dangerous* than the "*Jesuites* in poysoning the Hearts of good Subjects, under *Pretence of* "*Conscience* to withdraw them from their Obedience; with whom "though in other Points they *pretend to differ*, yet do they *joyn* and "concur with them in separation of themselves from the *Unity of their* "*fellow Subjects*, and in *abasing the sacred Authority* and Majesty of "their Prince, which 'tis the *Common Interest and Advantage* of Man-"kind to uphold and honour.

Like the sermons previously described, this one is a small quarto, consisting of title leaf, dedication leaf, sermon, pages 1-38. The running title is, *A Sermon Preached to the Gentlemen of Yorkshire.*

Thomas Cartwright was born at Northampton in 1634. He was the son of Thomas Cartwright, Schoolmaster of Brentwood in Essex, who trained his son in Puritanical and Presbyterian principles. He forsook his parental teachings, however, and became Dean of Ripon in 1675. He is described by Ant. a Wood as a most unscrupulous sycophant. Burnet speaks of him, as "ambitious, servile, cruel and boisterous." He became Bishop of Chester in 1686. Our esteemed county historian, Joseph Hunter, edited his Diary (1686-7,) for the Camden Society in 1843. The Bishop died at Dublin in 1689, and was buried there in Christ Church.

On page 203 we state that only three of the "Yorkshire Feast" Sermons were printed, and yet we found this one, a fourth, speedily afterwards. Dare we expect another?

———o———

CENTENARIAN.—I myself in ye year ... saw an Old Couple at Ashton in Craven, ye Man called Bakehouse was 111, his Wife 91. He was grown inept but lived a full year after this.

Sharp's MSS. (from Dr. Sampson.)

FIRE.—At Frizenhall Mill near Bradford in Yorkshire as they were drying Corn in ye Kiln on ye Lords day it catcht fire & burnt all yt was combustible about it, till by comeing in of help it was quenched. This happend Anno Domni. 164-. Sharp's MSS. (from Dr. Sampson.)

A Liverpool Burial Register.—Dr. Sykes found the leaf of which the following is a transcription, in a Yorkshire Parish Register. This exceptional discovery justifies its preservation in these pages.

Liu'poole.	Burials.	Certificate Received.
January 1681. [Old Style.]		
2	Ellen, d. of Thomas Bennett, Translator	Jan. 4
3	Annah d. of Anthony Wood, Mrchant	
8	Anne, w. of Raph Massam, Alderman	
10	Elizab. d. of Thomas Tompson, Mariner	,, 18
11	John and Ellen c. of John Rowell, Translator	,, 16
11	Jane d. of James Travers, sjant deceased	,, 18
14	George Moorecroft, inn keeper	,, 20
21	William and Owen, sons of Thomas Carter, Attorney	,, 28
22	Elizabeth, d. of Richard Shea, Carter	,, 27
26	Barnet Leanbeefe, Mariner	
28	Elizabeth, d. of John Kennion, Mariner	
31	Abegail, d. of Robert Wade, Mariner	Feb. 7
28	Margery, d. of Edward Horrobin, Mariner	,, 6
Feb. 1681.		
1	Elizabeth, w. of Edward Dobb, Mariner	,, 8
4	Thomas Hancock, Barber	,, 8
6	Scisley, d. of Edward Dobb, Mariner	
7	Anne, w. of William Vallentine, Gunsmith	
8	Richard, s. of Richard Brush, Stranger	,, 15
10	Margaret, d. of James Cooper, Carpenter	
13	Mary, d. of Thomas Whitehead, Shooemaker	,, 17
14	Thomas s. of John Smalshawe, Blockmaker	,, 21
16	Dorothy, d. of Henry Smith, Draper	
17	Jane, d. of Nicholas Mercer, Mason	
17	Thomas, s. of Thomas Postern, Gardener	,, 24
26	Thomas, s. of Thomas Bayley, Mariner	Mar. 4
27	Henry, s. of John Thomas, Mariner	,, 4
Mar. 1681.		
3	Gilbert Formby, Alderman	,, 8
7	Anne, d. of Thomas Harper	,, 10
13	John, s. of James Jerrom, Merchant	,, 17
Mar. 1682.		
26	Sarah, d. of Abr. Mather, Mariner	
27	Ruth, d. of Anth. Wood, Merchant	
28	Alice, wife of Richard Crompton, Gent.	Apr. 4
28	James Jones, Butcher	,, 4
29	James Southert, Milner	,, 6
30	Ellen, d. of Robert Birch	,, 3
April 1682.		
1	Elizabeth d. of John Litherland, Watchmaker	,, 8
7	Roger Robson, Milner	,, 12
7	William, s. of John Norres, Mariner	
24	Sarah, wife of Peter Parr, Mariner	,, 26
	Edward, s. of George Tompson, Mariner	May 10
	John, s. of Thomas Sharples.	



John Hewitt.

John Hewitt.

John Hewitt was born at Wakefield. His recent death at an advanced age, calls for a short notice, as he had the will, if not the full qualifications of an antiquary.

He was apprenticed to the late George Darling, hairdresser, of Wakefield. After serving his time with him he commenced business for himself, and for over thirty years kept a shop at No. 72, Westgate.

In 1864 he issued his first number of the "History of Wakefield," but chiefly owing to adverse fate and the falsity of a friend, he never succeeded in finishing it, thus leaving an important work of years of historical research and labour a blank to his abilities. In 1881 he issued "Yorkshire–Minstrelsy," several numbers of which contained various Odes and Sonnets. For the Jubilee Year, 1887, he prepared for the press, his "Vivat-Regina," a set of Odes, &c., specially prepared for the occasion, but owing to his extreme poverty at that time could not bring it forth to the public. He was a nephew of the late Mr. John Baines, formerly Master of the Thornhill Grammar School. In manuscript form he leaves Biographical Sketches of various residents of the district, viz., Admiral Frobisher, formerly of Altofts; "George a Greene" the once noted pinder of Wakefield; anecdotes relative to Waterton the Naturalist, Prophet Wroe, and old Vause the famous Miller of Snydale. He also gives the birthplace of the renowned Mother Shipton as being at Horbury, near Wakefield. Also an interesting account of the life of *Milnes*, formerly proprietor of the Crow Nest estate, Dewsbury, and who many years ago issued the *Warning Voice*. Mr. Hewitt, with a few friends, stood in opposition to the pulling down of the Market Cross at Wakefield, when the Corporate Officials demolished it for street improvements. Mr. Hewitt, with the aid of the town crier, (bell-man,) called together a town's meeting and expounded his views oratorically and in vehement language in front of that once venerable structure of masonic art. During his late years he has compiled hundreds of words

used in every-day life, with their explanatory meanings, viz., one vol. entitled "Wakefield Words," also matter for furnishing two vols. of words used daily in Ossett and the surrounding district, entitled—"Vernacular of Ossett." He had the gift of keen perception relative to public affairs, and was the chief means of bringing to justice and exposing a public official in the rate department of his native town.

Mr. Norbury, of Dewsbury, has supplied the foregoing notes and the photo from which the block is taken. We are compelled to add that so far as we have seen the printed and manuscript pages of Mr. Hewitt's poetry, the world is saved an infliction in that he was too poor to print any more, and that his "History of Wakefield" is a higgledy-piggledy scraping together of local items, and no history. He was a bachelor, and some of his neighbours thought him a cantankerous one. His good intentions as a local chronicler, notwithstanding his lack of education and means, have won for him this small space. PEACE.

———o———

STRANGE PROVIDENCE.—William Foster of Newby Coates ab^{t} a Mile beyond Clapham in Craven, haveing been travelling abroad & returning home over Bentham Bridge, leading his Horse & haveing on a thick cloak, y^{e} Wind being very high blew him over y^{e} Bridge into y^{e} Water, & he was carryed down y^{e} Stream a full Mile, he was not found till after three days & three nights, but then a Maid going to water some Cows, she espy'd some part of his foot & calling some persons they found him covered with Stones and Sand, they took him up, carried him to a little House near at Hand, & stripped him, supposing him dead: but a Servant Woman standing near his head cryed out there was some life in him, for she thought she saw his hair stirr. Mrs. Fetherstone a Minister's Wife then present replyed it cannot be, but observing him more wistly, they resolve to use some meanes for his recovery. Accordingly they laid him before y^{e} Fire & chafed him. And in lesse y^{n} three hours time he recovered so far as to speak to them & lived after this three years and had a Daughter by his Wife. This Strange Providence being noysd abroad many Persons called to see him as a wonder, he living in y^{e} high Road to Kendall. It was thought that his Cloak was Instrumentall to save his life, for it was found wrapt ab^{t} his head 3 or 4 fold so y^{t} it was supposed no water got into his mouth. This Foster was great Unkle to——Carr, John Cooks Father in Law, who told him this Story & averr'd it to be undoubtedly true.

RE-ANIMATION.—The like happned not many years agoe in Hallifax where a poor Woman being supposedly dead & laid in a Shrowd upon a Table as some Women were sett by y^{e} Fire in y^{e} same room y^{e} Corps rose up to their great terror but haveing recollected themselves they took y^{e} Woman & put her in a warm Bed, where after some time she revived & lived many years after; & there are yet some Hundreds living to attest y^{e} truth hereof.

CHAPMAN.—From references to a benefaction at Northallerton, mentioned both by Ingledew and Saywell in their *Histories*, it appears that about 1612, in, or in the vicinity of Northallerton, there was a certain John Chapman. Can any reader supply me with further information concerning him and his family, from registers, court rolls, manorial papers, &c., &c., as I suppose this transfer of the Calto property to him would be somewhere recorded, and also its subsequent passing into other hands? William Chapman, born (presumably at Northallerton) 1720, died 1795. Any assistance in supplying the links between William Chapman and the John Chapman to whom the Eshall property at Calto was made over will greatly oblige.

LANCEWOOD.

——o——

Yorkshire Centenarians.

As a further contribution to the list of Yorkshire Centenarians I append the following List:—

Simeon Ellerton, died January 3rd, 1799, at Craike, near Easingwold, at the advanced age of 104. He was a noted pedestrian and was employed by the gentry of his neighbourhood to execute commissions in the south, which he executed with fidelity and diligence. He lived in a neat cottage built of stone, of his own erecting, it being his constant practice to bring back with him, on his return journey some suitable stone or other building material, and not unfrequently carried them upon his head for over 50 miles.

Isaac Firth, a cloth weaver of Alverthorpe, lived to a great age. He was fond of good living and jolly company, although a centenarian. In 1859 he became an inmate of the Wakefield Workhouse, but not liking the confinement he informed the officials that he would not stay any longer, and accordingly set off with the intention of leaving, not dreaming of any opposition. He was pursued and only brought back after a severe fight. Soon after, his friends removed him from the house, and he resided with one of his daughters at Stanley, and enjoyed good health until he expired very suddenly on Good Friday, 1860. He was interred in Stanley Churchyard; it was said that at the time of his death upwards of six hundred of his descendants were living.

Mary Hampshaw, aged 102, died at Wakefield in 1782. At the age of 72 she walked from Wakefield to London and back.

Mrs. Lanchester, after four or five days illness passed away at the advanced age of 108 years, on Tuesday, December 31st, 1889, and was interred in Manfield Churchyard on the 3rd January, 1890, in the presence of numerous relatives and some very old friends. The deceased was born at Gallow Hill, on Royal Oak Day, 29th of May, 1783, and was baptised at Bowes Church, near Barnard Castle. The deceased spent a large portion of her life at the abode of her daughter, Mrs. Procter, widow of the late Mr. John Procter, of Hunton. Mrs. Lanchester for many years walked to the farm at harvest and hay-time to assist her children and grand-children; and continued to do

so until about a couple of years ago. Mrs. Lanchester received many visitors who came to Hunton to see and converse with her. Her photo formed a prominent feature at the Industrial Exhibition held at Richmond lately.

Ann Hunter, an inmate of the Whitby Workhouse, has just attained her 100th year; her husband who was also a pauper, died a few months ago at the age of 90.

Joseph Firth, died at Sandal Magna in 1835, aged 102 years. He was a very eccentric man, very wealthy, and never married. He lived a lonely life, keeping no servants, at Firth's Buildings, near Sandal Toll Bar. In 1812, four neighbours, named Mrs. Crowther, Mrs. Walsh, Mrs. Illingworth and Mrs. Johnson, agreed to treat Mr. Firth to a breakfast, which offer being made known was eagerly accepted, he only having to provide the tea things. The ladies took with them a plentiful supply of tea, cream, cakes, rum, and other luxuries so as to make the tea a substantial one. The tea was drunk in what they termed the "good old-fashioned style," having a portion of rum in it; Firth's cups being small, holding only a few thimblefuls, the ladies each drank nearly 20 cups of the beverage. Firth drank his tea out of a milk basin holding nearly half-a-pint, and not wishing to be behind his visitors declared that he would drink as many basinfuls as they drank cupfuls, which promise he actually performed. By the time breakfast was over, Firth was completely overpowered by the spirit in the tea, and was put to bed by his entertainers, with a bottle of rum by his side. Often when meeting any of the women, he would say, "ah! lass, when are we to have another stir." He was a tall man, above six feet high, and carried an ash staff considerably taller than himself, with a hook like a shepherd's crook at the end. He generally kept a cow or two, but never had them in milking condition and always bought his milk. He also kept two horses between forty and fifty years and never had them harnessed or broken in.

Sarah, wife of Thomas Smith, died January 1745, aged 103, and was buried in Hemingbrough Churchyard.

On Tuesday, February 25th, 1890, Mrs. Betty Webster, at present an inmate of Dale Grange Almhouses, Askrigg, attained her 100th birthday; she was born at Thwaite, near Muker, Swaledale, on Feby. 25th, 1790. Mrs. Webster is at present both hale and hearty, and possessed of all her faculties. She is still strong enough to perform all her own household duties. A certificate of her age having been sent to Sir John Cowell, Master of the Queen's Household, the following letter was received from him in reply:—

Windsor Castle, 23rd February, 1890.

Dear Sir,—I am commanded by the Queen to request that you will have the goodness to say to Mrs. Betty Webster, of Askrigg, from her Majesty, that she trusts she may live to celebrate in health for some years to come the anniversary of the 25th inst. which marks her entry on her hundred and first year.

I am, yours truly, J. C. Cowell.

Through the kindness of Mrs. Winn, of Askrigg, about 80 inhabitants of Askrigg over 60 years of age were invited to tea in the evening to meet Mrs. Webster, to celebrate the unique event, and a very enjoyable evening was spent. Mrs. Webster was the recipient of many gifts and congratulations during the day. She has been a widow 63 years, and an inmate of the almshouses since 1860.

Mrs. Kilham, of Mexborough, attained her 103rd birthday on the 2nd March, 1890. She was visited by many friends and conversed freely, but her vision and hearing are somewhat defective. Her health is good notwithstanding her infirmities, and there is every prospect of her living for some time to come.

Mrs. Elizabeth Bateman, died at Aldborough, on May 24th, 1803, in the 100th year of her age.

John Turner, of Hull, died 23rd December, 1889. A short time before attaining his 100th birthday he was insured in the Prudential Assurance Society.

Mrs. Ann Leek, of Kilpin, near Howden, died 15th March, 1890, in her 101st year. She has lived at Kilpin since she was two years old, and resided in the same house upwards of 99 years. She was married in 1809, and had nine children, of whom six are still living, 62 grandchildren, 4 great-grandchildren, and 6 great-great-grandchildren. She maintained her faculties to the last. For the last six years she has been confined to her bed, having lost the use of her limbs. Her remains were interred in Howden Church-yard in the presence of a large number of relatives and friends. C. W. S., Northallerton.

———o———

Mr. Priestley's Dream.

I shall here insert a strange accident w^{ch} happened to myself [Mr. Nathan^{l}. Priestley] when the monthly Fasts were appointed in y^{e} year 1690 for y^{e} successe of y^{e} King's (Will^{m}. III.) arms in Ireland it fell in course for me to preach with another Minister at a place not far from my own house [at Ovenden near Hallifax]: the day preceding y^{e} Fast I set apart for preparation, w^{n} after some time spent in pitching upon a Subject proper to y^{e} occasion: I mett wth a strange & unaccountable indisposition, my thoughts were so tumultuous & confus'd y^{t} I was utterly unable to digest my meditations into any apt & orderly method, so y^{t} after many repeated efforts I proceeded no further y^{n} y^{e} composure of a short preface & transition to y^{e} Text: I was somewhat disturb'd herewith as a thing unusuall therefore did for y^{e} time wholly desist resolving to deferr it till y^{e} next morning in hopes y^{t} my thoughts might then be more calm & steady y^{n} before accordingly after y^{e} usuall duties of y^{e} Family were over, I went to rest where being fast asleep (for anything I know to y^{e} contrary) I dreamed y^{t} I was called up to preach amidst a large & numerous assembly & after I had prayd before Sermon took my Text out of Malachy ch. 3. v. 7 (y^{e} same I had pitch'd on before) where after I had unfolded y^{e} words

in generall I proceeded to deduce some pertinent observations such notions being suggested to me as when awake never entred into my thoughts. I remember well y^t during y^e time of this diminutive devotion, I enjoyed such a wonderfull calmnesse & freedom from distraction as I scarce ever did experience when really and personally engaged but y^e work being over & having (as I thought) dismisst y^e congregation, I awoke & instantly arose & retired into my closett where I penned down y^e former meditations with some small additions with equall facility & satisfaction y^t I had mett w^th just before: I preached y^e Sermon y^e same day & in y^e same place where I had done it in my imagination before, what effect it had upon y^e Auditory I know not, but I cannot reflect upon y^t happy hour but as yet it fills me with agreeable resentment and satisfaction.

Sharp's MSS. (from Dr. Sampson.)
W. C. B.

[Notices of Rev. N. Priestley will be found in Heywood's *Diaries*.]

A Chimney Sweeper.—When Dr. Tennison was Rector of St. Martin's, he procured money wherewith to put out poor boys Apprentices. A brisk Lad hearing this comes to y^e Dr. & solicits him to put him out. Ay Boy (saith he) if thou canst find a Master. I have one saith y^e Boy. What Trade is he of saith y^e Dr? a Chimney Sweeper sd y^e Boy; He disswaded him a little, but upon enquiry made by y^e Church Wardens both concerning y^e Boy & his Master, he was bound. When out of his time he came to thank y^e Dr. & prays y^t he might sweep his Chimneys, he did so & did it well; y^e Dr. told some Noblemen & Gentl^n of it who bid him send him to y^m & he should sweep their Chimneys, he did so & y^e man got great acquaintance & employment & hath allready so thriven upon y^e Trade that he is worth 1500^li. Dr. Sampson had it from Dr. Tenison himself who is now A.Bp. of Canterbury.

Bradford Tithes.—Letter of Attorney, on paper, indented. Timothie Midleton of Stansted Mountfitchet, in the Countie of Essex, Esquire, constitutes his trustie & well-beloved friend John Sharpe of Little Horton, within the Parishe of Bradford in the Countie of York, gent. his attorney, to lett sell order and dispose of all the Gleabe Lands belongeinge to the rectorie or Parsonage of Bradford, & all the Tithe of Corne, graine, hay, woole, lambe and other tithes, & to receaue the Rents and proffitts of the said landes and tithes in the handes of Jeremie Bower.

"Yeoven" 2 June 1650. (In counterpart)
Signed: "T. Midlton." seal, heraldic, indistinct.
Witnesses: Sym. Archer. Hen. Rawlins.

Sharp's MSS. (per W. C. B.)

Monumental Inscriptions from other Counties relating to Yorkshire.

HURWORTH, DURHAM. On a brass plate in the north wall of the chancel:—"Near this place lies interr'd the body of Mrs. Jane Ferrand, daughter of Edward Ferrand, of Harden-beck, in ye parish of Bingley and county of York, Gent. An unaffected piety towards God, a modest freedom of conversation, with all the accomplishments necessary to compleat a good Christian, were her genuine qualifications. She dyed, esteem'd and lamented by all who knew her, the 13th day of May, Anno Dom. 1720, ætatis suæ 21."

Mackenzie's "History of Durham," vol. II., p. 101, 1834.

DARLINGTON, DURHAM. On a marble tablet, on the north wall within the entrance:—"To the memory of John Culley Harrison, of Newton House, in the county of York, Esquire, who died April XIII., A. D. MDCCC., aged XLII years. And also to that of his maternal relations, Mr. Thomas Burrell, of Darlington, aged LXXVIII.; and Mrs. Francis Burrell, aged LXXXI. This monument is inscribed by his affectionate relict D. Harrison." Ibid. p. 133.

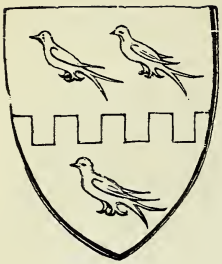
HEIGHINGTON, DURHAM. On a blue slab in chancel of Heighington Church:—"Here lies the body of the Rev. John Warcop, Clerk, M.A. He was born at Gabenby, in the parish of Burniston, in the county of York, July 19th, 1712, and died December 2d, 1782, aged 71 years. Remember now thy Creator in the days of thy youth; whilst the evil days come not, nor the years draw nigh when thou shalt say, I have no pleasure in them. It is appointed to all men once to die; but after that the judgement. In the hour of death, and in the day of judgement, good Lord deliver us." Ibid, 164.

MIDDLETON-IN-TEESDALE, DURHAM. On a brass in the floor within the altar rails:—"In piam memoriam Simonis Comyn, A.M. Registrarii Decani et Capitvli Dvnelm et Avditoris Episcopvs Dunel' Avditoris etiam Archiepiscopatvs Eboracensis. Timothevs Comyn filivs svvs hoc monumento posvit qvi anno 1620 13° die Aprilis. Vitam cum morte commvtavit." Ibid. 253.

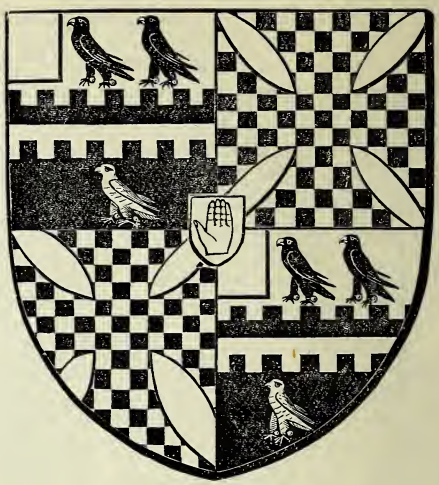
ST. HELEN'S, AUCKLAND, DURHAM. On a table monument in the church-yard:—To the memory of his deservedly beloved and much lamented wife Catherine Eden, daughter of John Thompson, Esq., of Kirby Hall, in Yorkshire, who departed this life March 12, 1766, aged 23. This stone was erected by her affectionate husband, Sir John Eden, Bart., of Windleston, in this county.

How lov'd, how valued once, avails thee not,
To whom related, or by whom begot;
A heap of dust alone remains of thee,
'Tis all thou art, and all the proud shall be."

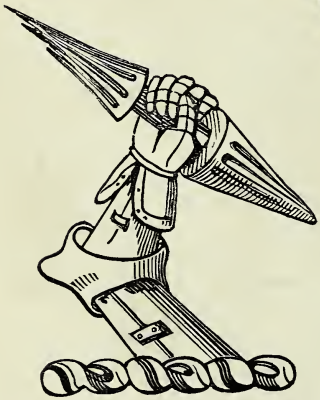
Ibid 284. J. W. F.



Thompson
of East Riding.

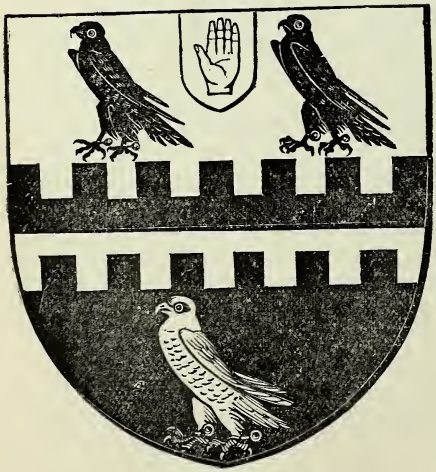


Thompson of Escrick.

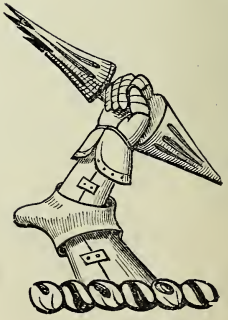




Thompson
of East Riding.



Thompson of Kirby.

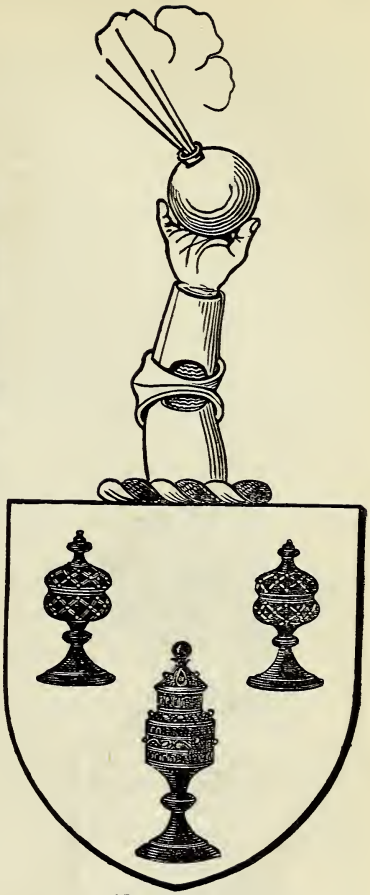


Thompson of Kirby.





Milbanke Arms.



Nowell Arms.





Milbanke Arms.

LONDON CHURCHES.

2. Nowell.— Mrs. Charlotte Matilda Muston, wife of Charles Muston, Esq., formerly of Rugby, and daughter of Captain Charles Nowell, private secretary to the Duke of York, descended from the Nowells of Beck Hall, Craven. Died 10 May, 1849, aged 51.

3. Milbanke.—Sir John Peniston Milbanke, Bart., who departed this life on the 26th day of July, 1850, in the 75th year of his age.

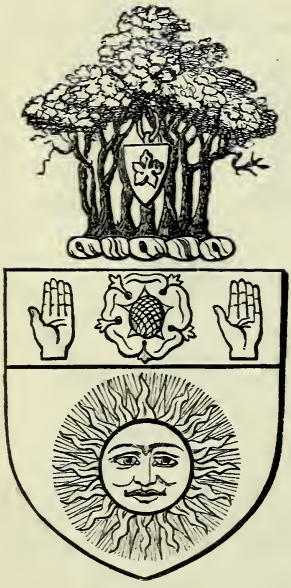
(Sir John was the seventh baronet, and was born August 20, 1775;

second son of the fifth baronet.) He succeeded March 19, 1826, on the death of his uncle, Sir Ralph Noel, whose only daughter was the wife of Lord Byron, the poet, and mother of the Countess of Lovelace. Sir John was twice married. He died at Halvaby, Yorkshire.)

4. Garnett.—To the memory of Revd. Richard Garnett, M.A., assistant keeper in the department of Printed Books at the British Museum, who died 27 Sep. 1850, aged 61.

5. Hirst.—Abraham, third son of Samuel Hirst, Esq., of Nethercroft, Huddersfield, who died Dec. 3, 1852, aged 29 years. "His sun went down while it was yet day."

6. Pourden.—Charles Porden, of London, architect, | son of Isaac Porden, architect,—nephew of William Porden, architect | to King George the 4th | and grandson of Roger Pourden, of York, | architect, | who died March 6, 1863, aged 73. | Also Elizabeth, Countess of Tasistro Porden, his wife.



Hirst Arms.



Westby Arms.

7. Westby.—Nicholas W., of Co. Clare, Ireland, d. 1860, aged 72. The Hon. Emily Susanna Laura Westby, d. 1870, aged 82. (She was daughter of Admiral Waldegrave, 1st Baron Radstock, Nicholas Westby, son of William W., of Thornhill, co. Dublin, was fourth in descent from Rev. Thomas Westby, of Clonmel, son of George W., of Rawcliffe, Lancashire, Esq., and Major. The Lancashire family had

previously been settled at Westby, Coningsburgh, &c., in Yorkshire. The Yorkshire and chief branch became extinct in the male line by the death, in 1790, of George Westby, Esq., of Howarth Grange and Gilthwaite, whose wife, Catherine, daughter of John Hirst, of Clough House, Esq., was great-granddaughter of George Westby, Esq., of Gilthwaite, who died in 1671. They can show a long line of worthy ancestry and alliances of Yorkshire and Lancashire families. Yorkshire Visitation 1584, gives the armorial bearings, and the Lancashire Visitation, 1613, records that Lancashire Westby arms were "Geven to John Westby, in co. York, 20 of May, 2 yere of Eliz., 1560. By Lawr. Dalton."

8. Wombwell.—George W., (Menagerist.) Born 24 Decr., 1777, died 16 Nov., 1850.

(Jeremiah W. was born at Saffron Walden, Essex, in 1783. He saw some boa-constrictors at the London Docks, and offered £75 for the pair. He then became showman, and in three weeks repaid himself by their exhibition. By trade he was a cordwainer, but added a bird shop to his attractions in Soho. After exhibiting his boas in Piccadilly he became a regular showman, and had three establishments, costing £35 per day. He died at Northallerton.)

9. Watts.—Alaric Alexander Watts, born 1797, died 1864. (He was born in London. He edited the *Leeds Intelligencer*, and subsequently the *Manchester Courier*. In 1822 he issued his poems.)

10. Yeoman.—Thomas Harrison Yeoman, M.D., of Whitby, born April 26th, 1813; died Jan. 21, 1865.

11. Belt.—Rev. Robert Belt, of Bossall Hall, co. York, born 5 July, 1815, died 20 April, 1870. Hebrews, v. 9.

Arms: Gules on a chevron, argent between three bezants, a cross pattee fitche between two mullets, gules. Crest, out of a chapeau turned up ermine, a cross pattee fitchee gules.

12. Fothergill.—William Alexr., youngest son of Lieut-Col. Thomas Fothergill, of Kingthorpe, Yorkshire, died 11 Jan., 1850, aged 20. Lieut-Col. Fothergill, died 28 Dec., 1867, aged 79.

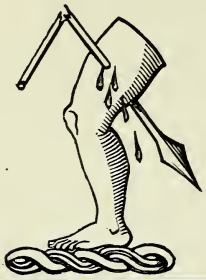
13. Wandesforde.—Anne, dau. Hon. Charles and Lady Sarah B. Clarke Wandesforde, of Castle Comer, Ireland, and Kirklington Hall, Yorkshire, who dep. this life 24 Oct., 1836, aged 9 years.

14. Langdale. Rt. Hon. Eliza, Lady Langdale, wife of Marmaduke, Lord Langdale, Baron of Holme on Spalding Moor, co. York. She dep. this life the 7 J——, 17—, aged 77 years. He dep. this life in the 90th year of his age, the 8 Jan., 1771. Also the Right Hon. Marmaduke, Lord Langdale, son of the above, d. 5 April, 1778, aged 70 years. Also the Hon. Elizabeth Langdale, sister of the aforesaid, died 30 Jan., 1786, in her 83rd year. Also, Rt. Hon. Lady Constantine Langdale, widow, who died — Nov., 1792, in the 80th year of her age.

15. Hurst.—Burroughs.—Mr. John Hurst d. 12 Nov., 1732, aged 63. Mrs. Mary Hurst, his wife, d. 6 Feb., 1739. Saml. Burroughs, Esq., d. Oct. 22, 1761, aged 66. Mrs. Frances, his wife, d. May 2,

1767. This tomb was repaired, 1794, by direction of the Hon. Lady Salsbury, of Offley Place, Herts., who was the only child of the late Samuel Burroughs, Esq., of Dewsbury, co. York, interred in this vault.

Arms: A sun in splendour, impaling a fesse between two chevronels ermine. Crest, a sun rising from behind a tower.



16. Bower.—Mr. William Bower, only son of William Bower, of Bridlington Key, co. York, Esq., and of Martha his wife. He dyed June 23, 1742, aged 22 years. (Epitaph.)

17. Reresby.—Thomas R., Esqre., dyed the 23rd of May, 1732, aged 42. Of the ancient family of Reresby of Tryburg, in Yorkshire.

From St. Andrew's, Grey's Inn Road.



Bower Arms.

Dickinson.—John D., Esq., late of Gray's Inn, third son of the Reverend Timothy Dickinson, formerly of Scorton, Yorkshire, who died March 11, 1837, in the 88th year of his age. Miss Osyth Dickinson, of John Street, Bedford Row, second daughter of the Rev. Timothy Dickinson. She died Nov. 12, 1843, aged 91.

From St. Giles', King's Road.

Flaxman.—Here rests the mortal remains of Ann Flaxman, the virtuous and beloved wife of John Flaxman, R.A.P.S., whose soul returned to the Almighty Creator and Blessed Redeemer on the 7th of February, 1820, and the 60th year of her age. Under the same stone is interred her husband, John Flaxman, R.A.P.S., whose mortal life was a constant preparation for a blessed immortality. His angelic spirit returned to the Divine Giver on the 7 Dec., 1826, in the 72nd year of his age. Also of Mary Ann Flaxman, his sister, whose gentle spirit returned to the Divine Giver on the 17 April, 1833, in the 65th year of her age.

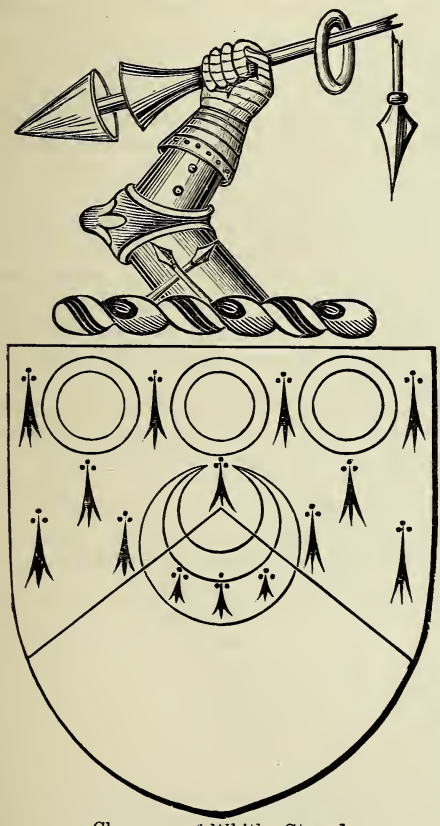
(Flaxman was born at York, and was considered the greatest of modern sculptors. From boyhood he displayed a remarkable genius for modelling in clay. In 1787 he visited Rome, where during a residence of seven years, he executed his celebrated designs in outline from Homer, Æschylus and Danté, which were engraved and published, as also some from Hesiod. Whilst at Rome he executed The Fury of Athamas, from Ovid, for the Earl of Bristol, and only received £600, which was under cost price. In 1794 he returned to England and received £2500 for Lord Mansfield's monument in

Westminster Abbey. His collection of drawings and models he bequeathed to the London University, to form a Flaxman Gallery.

From St. Pancras, Euston Square.

Balm.—Subtus Jacet Reverendus Edvardus Balm, A.M., R.S.S., A.S.S., Collegii Magdalenenses Socius Apud Cantabrigienses Socius. Vir tum ob Morum Præstantiam, Tum ob Scientiam Literarum. Qui vixit annos lxix. Decessit iv Non Decembris. Anno Christi mdcccxxii.

From St. Mary's, Hornsey.



Chapman of Whitby Strand.

Chapman.—Edward C., Esq., born at Whitby, Jan. 16, 1803, and fell asleep at his residence Haringay House, Middlesex, March 22, 1869.

Close.—John C., Esq., of Reeth, d. 15 June, 1799, aged 29 years.

From All Saints, Tottenham.

Smithson.—Hugh S., Esq., buried in the side chancel, Sep. 13, 1740. Hon. Constantine S., buried April 28, 1726. Mr. Anthony, son of Hugh S., bur. April 7, 1722. [Duke of Northumberland's family.]

Jennings.—[Arms on diamond shield a chevron between three (weights?)]

Spe Resurgendi. Here lyeth Interr'd ye body of Mrs. Anne Ienings, who dyed May the 10th, Ano. Dom. 1691. Eldest daughter of Sir Edmond Iennings, of Ripon, in ye Countie of York, Knt., by Margaret his Lady, and was by her one of the grandchildren of Sr. Edward Barkham, Knt. and Baronet, who lived many years in this parish. Ye sd. Anne was buried in this place by ye direction of Lady William (her Aunt) who desires to be buried under ye next stone joyning to this on ye south side.

Prickett.—Robert P., Esq., of Harley Street, London, and Octon Lodge, Yorkshire, d. 1844, aged 76. And of Ann, his wife, dau. Samuel Salte, Esq., of Tottenham, d. 1839, aged 72.

Skinner.—Jane, d. of William and Elizabeth Skinner of Gshilby, *(sic)* co. York, d. 1787, aged 16.

Melton.—M. S. Depositum Johannis Melton, | Civitatis Eboraci, Equitis aurati, ibidemqu | Ferenissimæ Regiæ Majestati a secretis conciliis | Participis, et sigilli quod Septentrionalem Angliæ | Tractum spectat custodis necnon lectissimæ dominæ Elizabethae, quæ et Ferdinando Heborne militis vidua | Huic secundo quatuor peperit liberos, quorum | Superstites Franciscus et Elizabetha optimos | Parentes orbi mœrent: Deinceps Catharinam, Alani Currance armigeri filiam in uxorem duxit, ex qua Edovardum, Johannem, Richardum, et Annam | Genuit, quibus uterque itidem parens summe | Desideratur. Reliquit vero Margaretam, Samuelis | Aldersey armigeri, olim conjugem, quæ moestissima | Hoc quantum cunque est marito charissima nec | Viduato pectore excisuro posuit. Obiit xvi mo. Decembris MDCXL.

Arms: Azure a cross patonce voided argent, in the centre a bezant, impaling argent on a fess between three bells gules as many crosses. Crosslets of the field.

From All Saints, Edmonton.

Nowell.—Edward Nowell, Esq., (the sonne of Henry the sonne of Charles the fovrth sonne of Roger Nowell of Little Merley, co. Lanc.) dyed 18 daye November, 1616. Also of Mary his wife, davghter of William Isham of Ilbrvers in Co. Somersett, Esq., she dyed 25 Febrvary, 1600. They had issve three sonnes and one davghter, viz.: Henrye, Isham, Edward and Katherine. Henry dyed, the rest survive. Arms of Nowell, as before.

Tate.—In memory of the Rev. James Tate, M.A., formerly Fellow of Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge, and for xxxvi years of pre-eminent success the learned master of Richmond School, Yorkshire. He was appointed A.D. 1833, Canon residentiary of the Cathedral Church of St. Paul's, London, and became Vicar of this parish, A.D. 1838. His mind was vigorous, discriminating and ingenious, his discourse eloquent, his knowledge rich and exact, with simplicity, cheerfulness, and winning courtesy, and with a temper naturally generous and humane. In him were combined the higher graces of christian faith. He was humble, patient, and charitable towards all men. After long and well-merited distinction as a scholar, his later years were devoted, amid congenial friendship with a godly jealousy alike of profaneness and superstition to the illustration and defence of gospel truth. Born at Richmond June xi. A.D. 1771, he died at Clifton, near Bristol, Sep. ii, A.D. 1843, and was interred in the vaults of St. Paul's Cathedral. This monument was erected by his sons James and Thomas, his successors respectively at Richmond and Edmonton.

Tate.—In memory of the Rev. Thomas Tate, M.A., four years Curate and nearly twenty years Vicar of this parish, having succeeded his father the Rev. Canon Tate. This tablet is erected by his parishioners, &c. He departed this life Jan. 21, 1863, in the 60th year of his age. His remains are interred in the family vault in the Churchyard.

Arms, Ermine three roses gules. Crest, A demi lion rampant holding in dexter paw a sword erect. Motto, Non nobis nascimur.

Tate.—Tryphose Jane, widow of Capt. Jas. E. Campbell, d. 1848, aged 74. Also her sister, Margaret, widow of Canon Tate, d. 1851, aged 76. Also Sarah Ottley Tate, third daughter of said James and Margaret Tate, d. 1853, aged 47. Also Frances Disney Tate, fourth daughter, d. 1858, aged 48. Also Rev. Thomas Tate, second son, d. 1863, aged 59. Also Fielding Wallis Tate, youngest son, d. 1864, aged 46. Also Anthony Temple Tate, of Llanelly, solicitor, third son, d. ( ), aged 60.

From St. Andrew's, Enfield.

Ingram.—Grissell filius Sir Arthur Ingram, bur. Aug. 27, 1617.

Halifax. (?)—Sir Thomas Halifax, Knt., bur. Feb. 17, 1789.

Stringer.—Thomas S., Esq., second son of Sir Thomas Stringer, of Durants, co. Middlesex, Knt., heretofore one of the Judges of the King's Bench, ... recommended him to the favour and esteem of that true judge and patron of all military virtues, William the Third, our great deliverer, from whom in person he received his Commissions of Lieut-Col., and Colonel, and having raised his own Regiment served him in the field, as he did his country in parliament ..... in honour to the memory of so great a man. ..... the Rt. Hon. Katherine Countess of Westmoreland, sole daughter and heiress to Thomas Stringer of Sharlston, co. York, Esq., first marryed to Richard Beaumont, of said county, and afterwards to Rt. Hon. Thos., Earl of Westmoreland, ... did by her last will appoint this monument to be erected. He dyed at Bruges in Flanders in 1706, aged 47.

Arms, Three eagles displayed erminois. Crest. An eagle's head erased or.

From Hadley Church.

Arms: Hitch impaling Wynne.

Hitch.—H. S. E. Anna Henrici Hitch de Leathley, in Agro Eboracensi, Ar. | filia Richardi Wynne, Mil., Servientis ad Legem | Uxor præcharissima. Quæ.

Pietatis		Deum
Amoris		Maritum
Indulgentiæ	- Erga -	Liberos
Fidelitatis		Amicos
Charitatis		Pauperes

Optimum Exemplar | Vivens proposuit | Moriens reliquit | Exiguum hoc Monumentum | Ingentis Amoris-Mæroris | Conjux superstes si quis alius mæstissimus. | P. F. | Obiit 6 Feb. Anno Salutis 1727-8. Ætatis 52.

Ince.—Piggott Ince, Esq., of Hadley, ob. 5 Nov., 1765, aged 45. Mary his wife, ob. 1768, aged 47. James Piggot Ince, their son, d. 1829, aged 79. Anna Maria, his wife, d. 1830, aged 73.

Arms, quarterly 1 & 4, Arg. three torteaux in bend between two cotises sable: 2 & 3, Azure three bows in pale.

Ince.—James Berkeley Ince, Esq., of Marrick Abbey, Yorkshire, eldest son of James Piggott Ince, Esq., of that place, and of Anna

Maria his wife, died in London, May 10, 1845, aged 68. William Ince, their fourth son, Capt. of 38 Regt., served in Peninsular War 1808-14, died 1818, aged 37. Charles, fifth son, of the 8th Regt., died 1850. Also of his brother, Rev. Edward Ince, Vicar of Wigtoft, co. Linc., died 1840. Also Ralph Piggott Ince, Captain 56th Regt., Major in Rifle Brigade, died 1871, aged 71.

Nevile.—In memory of Sandford Nevile, Esq., late one of the Procurators General of Arches Court of Canterbury, and Procurator General to the Earl Marshall of England, in his High Court of Chivalry, who died Dec. 3, 1748, aged 63 years. He was the son and 16th child of Gervas Nevile, late of Holbeck in the parish of Leeds, co. York, Esq., by Dorothy his wife.

Wakefield Grammar School.

I am getting ready for publication this year a history of this School, in commemoration of its 300th anniversary, and should be very much obliged to you if you would allow me to appeal through your columns for any references which any of your readers can give me to anything connected with it.

The subject upon which I am particularly anxious to obtain help is in connection with biographies of the head-masters of the school, and, in the hope that I may elicit a hint or two which may clear up many matters of difficulty, I ask your leave to present the following list:—

1. Rev. Edward Mawde, M.A., master 1591-1598, also vicar of Wakefield 1593-1598; perhaps master of Halifax School about 1580, and Fellow of St. John's, Camb.

2. Rev. John Beaumont, M.A (or Beamond), master 1600-1607; resigned in 1607, perhaps to take a living. Probably a Yorkshireman; educated at Emmanuel Coll., Camb.

3. Rev. Jeremy Gibson, M.A., master June and July, 1607; a temporary appointment. Probably master of some other School.

4. Rev. Robert Saunders, M.A., master July to October, 1607; resigned probably to take another post. Fellow of King's Coll., Camb.

5. Rev. Philip Isack, M.A., master 1607-1623; educated at Emmanuel Coll., Camb.; married Anna Roades at Wakefield 1613; resigned in 1623.

6. Rev. Robert Doughty, M.A., master 1623-1663; died and buried in Wakefield Church 1663. His son perhaps master of Doncaster School: had two sons, Henry and John.

7. Rev. Samuel Gawey, M.A., master 1663-1665. Of Emmanuel Coll., Camb. From Hertfordshire. Resigned to accept some other post.

8. Rev. Jeremy Bolton, M.A., master 1665-1672. Rector of Ackworth 1673-1694, when he resigned. Probably a Wakefield man. Of Magdalen Coll., Camb.

9. Rev. John Baskervile, B.D., master 1672-1681. Died and buried in Wakefield Church 1681. Came from Drighlington to Wakefield. Born in Wakefield 1641.

10. Rev. Edward Clarke, M.A., master 1681-1693 (?). Curate of Wakefield 1693-1702 (?). Probably of Corpus Christi Coll., Camb.

11. Rev. Edmund Farrer, M.A., master 1693 (?)-1703. Of St. John's Coll., Camb. Married Martha Fowke at Rotherham 1683. Died and buried in Wakefield Church 1703. Probably a Farrer of Ewood.

12. Rev. Thomas Clark, M.A., master 1703-1720. Of Jesus Coll., Camb. Married Miss Spink at Wakefield, 1699. Rector of Escrick while head master. Master of Kirkleathan School from 1720.

13. Rev. Benjamin Wilson, M.A., master 1720-1751. Fellow of Trinity Coll., Camb. Usher of Wakefield School 1717-1720. Vicar of Wakefield 1751-1764. Perhaps the original of Goldsmith's "Vicar."

14. Rev. John Clarke, M.A., master 1751-1758. Fellow of Trinity Coll., Camb. His life has been written by Dr. Zouch.

15. Rev. Christopher Atkinson, M.A., master 1758-1795. Came from Morpeth. Cambden Lecturer at Wakefield Church. Died and buried there. Had a son Richard (Trinity Coll., Camb., 7th Sen. Op., 1786).

16. Rev. Thomas Rogers, M.A., master 1795-1814. Educated at Leeds Grammar School and Magdalen Coll., Camb. Came from Leicester to Wakefield. Jane Lecturer at Wakefield Church. Had a son Thomas (Clare Coll., Camb., B.A. 1808).

17. Rev. Martin Joseph Naylor, D.D., master 1814-1837. Born at Batley Carr. Educated at Queens' Coll., Camb., 3rd Wrangler and Fellow. Lecturer at Wakefield Parish Church; vicar of Penistone; rector of Crofton, where he died in 1843, age 80.

18. Rev. John Carter, D.D., master 1837-1847. Vicar of Saxton.

I should particularly value any personal reminiscences of the School from any old pupil, if any such should chance to read these lines; and must very gratefully acknowledge in anticipation your own readiness to assist me by admitting this communication into your columns.

Matthew H. Peacock, Head Master.

"WRANGLERS, &c.

J. Burdakin, 11th in 1820; C. Green, 13th in 1821; D. Maude, 25th in 1825; Ellis, 6th senior optime in 1829; S. Sunderland, 10th junior optime in 1829; Naylor, 3rd wrangler 1787; Kilvington, 2nd Junior optime 1787; Dr. Cresswell, 8th wrangler 1797; Pearson, from Wakefield 4th wrangler 1784; Rogers, 8th Senior optime in 1783; Wakefield 3rd Scholarships at £75 each, open for any College, 2 Cave Scholarships value £1 11s. 6d. each, per week during residence for Clare Hall appropriated to Scholars from Wakefield School.

Professor Smyth, 8th wrangler in 1787; Baines, 24th Senior optime in 1824; Judge Gould, 5th wrangler from Clare Hall, in 1757; Doctor Zouch, 3rd wrangler 1761; Mr. Lonsdale, 3rd Senior optime 1761; Dr. Bacon, 13th Junior optime 1754; Mr. Faber, 14th wrangler 1753; Dr. Paley, Senior wrangler 1763; Shepherd, from Wakefield,

1st Junior optime 1763; Jno. Dixon, 14th Junior optime 1790; Urquhart, 19th wrangler 1829; Jno. Day Hurst, made M.A. 1829; M. J. Naylor, made D.D., 7 July 1829; Mr. Wrangham, 3rd wrangler 1790; Mr. Parkhurst, 6th wrangler (Clare) 1748; Jno. Sharp, Wakefield, 4th Junior optime 1833; Wm. Spicer Wood, 7th wrangler 18—"

From an old manuscript.—J.H.T.

———o———

Catalogue of a Selection from the Muniments of the Corporation of Beverley.

Circa 1124. Grant by Thurstan Archbishop of York, to the men of Beverley, of all the liberties they of York have, and that the Burgesses may have their Hanshouse, and there dispense their Laws. Undated—Thurstan was Provost of Beverley, before becoming Archbishop in 1114, and the grant was no doubt made soon after his accession. This grant shews that a branch of the Hanseatic League was established here soon after the Conquest.

1st Stephen, 1136. Charter granted at York by Stephen King of the English, confirming the privileges, fairs, &c., granted by Athelstan, and Edward, and his Grandfather King William.

Circa 1153. Grant by William Archbishop of York confirming the privileges of Thurstan, and granting to the Burgesses their Guild Merchant, and Pleas, as at York. St. William of York died 1154. His Mother was grand-daughter of William the Conqueror.

Circa 1155. Charter of Henry II. granted at Arundel, especially confirming the grants of Archbishops Thurstan and William.

30th September, 1193. Charter of Confirmation 5 Richard I. granted at Worms.

18th April, 1199. 20th April, 1199. Two Charters of King John given at Porchester, the first granting to God and St. John, and the Men of Beverley to be free from Toll and Customs, the second confirming the liberties granted by Archbishops Thurstan and William.

8th January, 1230. Charter of 14 Henry III.

2nd May, 1263. Charter 47 Henry III. exempting the Burgesses and their goods from arrest when they shall not be the principal debtors, or surety for debtors within their Commonalty

1273. Agreement between the Burgesses, and the Prior of Warter, that the Burgesses should pay no toll at the Warter Fairs, they peaceably demeaning themselves.

1284. Grant by Archbishop Wickwane to the Men of Beverley. He died in France the following year,

11th April, 1307. Charter of 35 Edward I. given at Carlisle.

1371. A Commission of Array 45 Edward III. ordering the inhabitants to provide against the invasion of the Enemy.

14th February, 1377. Letters Patent 51 Edward III. freeing the Burgesses and their successors for ever from Ship money.

30th January, 1379. Charter of 2 Richard II.

4th February, 1380. License 3 Richard II. to Archbishop Alexander Nevill, to grant to the Burgesses and Commonalty of Beverley, the Common there called Westwood, containing 400 acres.

2nd April, 1380, Grant thereof by Archbishop Nevill. He died in Brabant, in exile, 1391.

2nd April, 1380. Letter of Attorney from him to Sir John Bigod and others to deliver seisin thereof.

4th April, 1380. Confirmation of the Grant by the Dean and Chapter of York.

16th June, 1397. Commission of the Peace 20 Richard II. to Hugh Ardern, Thomas Lumbard, and other Burgesses.

23rd August, 1404. Letters Patent 5 Henry IV. given at Lichfield, that the Stewards and Marshals of the Royal Household, should exercise no jurisdiction within the liberties of Beverley.

18th February, 1415. Letters Patent 2 Henry V. (the year of Agincourt), that the Justices of the East Riding, shall no wise intermeddle themselves with the Town of Beverley, and that the twelve Governors shall for ever exercise jurisdiction there as Justices of the Peace.

15th May, 1423. Charter of 1 Henry VI.

10th February. 1424. Letters Patent 2 Henry VI. pardoning the Twelve Governors, and commonalty for all offences, to the 8th December, last.

12th April, 1459. Letter of John Lord Scrope, to acquit the freemen of Beverley, from Toll in his Manor of Driffield.

13th January, 1535. Ordinance of Edward Archbishop of York, given at Cawood Castle, creating Twenty-four Councillors to be associated with the Twelve Governors of the Town. This was Archbishop Lee, Lord President of the North, who succeeded Wolsey, and died in 1544.

24th July, 1536. Proclamation of Pardon 28 Henry VIII. for the Rebellion of the Pilgrimage of Grace, but exempting therefrom the two Bailiffs of Beverley and others mentioned on a separate list.

18th October, 1554. Charter 1 and 2 Philip and Mary.

4th July, 1573. Charter of Incorporation 15 Elizabeth, incorporating the Borough under the title of the Mayor, Governors and Burgesses.

4th December, 1628. Charter of 4 Charles I.

5th September, 1662. Charter of 15 Charles II.

11th March, 1684. Charter of James II. being the last and governing Charter.

Guildhall, 20th August, 1890.

James Mills,
Town Clerk.

Quaker Notes.

1674. George Kipling, of Baldersdale, was imprisoned in the common gaol at York on a process in the Exchequer for tithes, at the suit of Peter Ingram, Priest at Rombaldkirk.

1678. Edward Fleatham, of Yarm, merchant, Benjamin Lindley, and John Langstaff, fined £31 10s. 0d. for Richard Watson's preaching. Fleatham was convicted in his absence, without any summons, by a certificate from Justice Morland to James Pennyman, a Justice in Yorkshire, as owner of one of the meeting-houses; he appealed to the Quarter Sessions, but obtained no redress.

1685. William Peart, of Craik in Yorkshire, Durham Diocese, was committed to prison on a certificate of contumacy at the visit of Luke Mawburne, priest, who had formerly kept him a long time in gaol. While he lay in prison the priest's agents took hay and corn off his ground in what quantities they pleased.

1654-6. Edward Halley attempting to exhort the people assembled in the public worship-house at Pately Briggs, (? under Lancashire erroneously,) was dragged out of the place and so cruelly kickt on the head and belly that it was thought they had killed him.

1665. About May this year George Fox was removed from Lancaster Castle to Scarborough Castle, and there confined in a room next the seaside, so open that the wind and rain came in, without chimney or fire-place, so that his clothes were wet, and his fingers swelled as big again as usual, nor could he, though he was at some expence about it, keep out the weather. They suffered few or no Friends to come at him, so that he was, as to them, like a man buried alive. The Deputy Governour told him that the King, knowing he had a great interest in the people, had sent him thither, that if there should be any stirring in the nation, they should hang him over the wall to keep the people down. To which he answered, "If that be desired and permitted you, I am ready, for I never feared death nor sufferings, but am known to be an innocent, peaceable man, free from all stirrings and plottings, and am one that seeks the good of all men." At length, his patience having surmounted their cruelty, and his innocence pleading for him, the keepers became more favourable and respectful to him, so that he wanted not the common accommodations of a prisoner, and when the officers and soldiers had occasion to speak of him, they would say, "He was as stiff as a tree, and as pure as a bell, for he could never bow him." He remained a prisoner seventeen months.

1666. In this year George Fox was released by order of the King and Council, and the Governour of the Castle gave him the following passport:—"Permit the Bearer hereof, *George Fox*, late a prisoner here, and now discharged by his Majesty's Order, quietly to pass about his lawful Occasions without any molestation. Given under my hand at *Scarborough Castle* the 1st day of September, 1666.

GORDAN CROSSLANDS, Governor of Scarborough Castle.

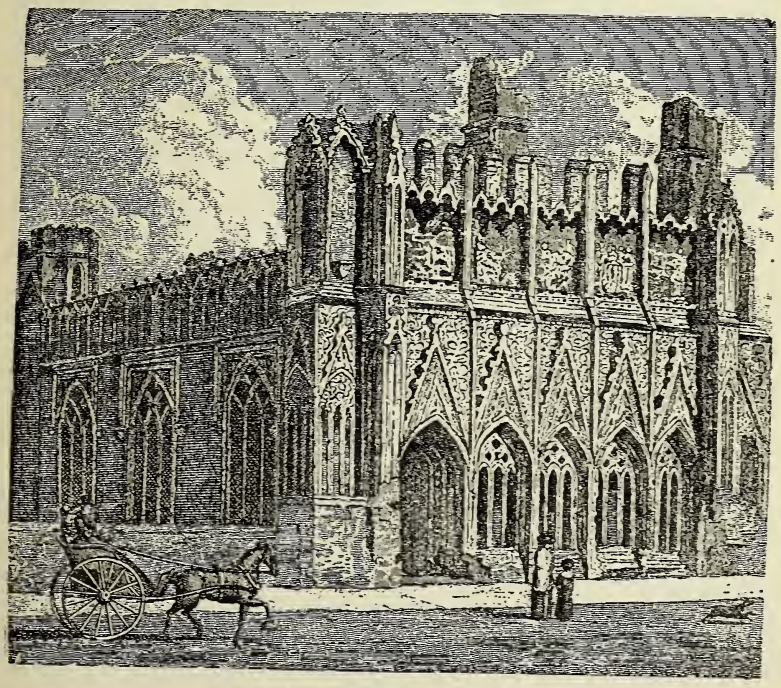
Notices of New Books.

Heraldic Exhibition, Edinburgh, 1891. Catalogue. 2nd ed. 176 pages. 1s. Edinburgh, Constables.

The Catalogue alone of the 1200 items is of great interest to the Herald, and some of the exhibits are specially interesting to Yorkshiremen.

Old Church Lore. By William Andrews, F.R.H.S. Hull, Andrews & Co., 1891. 255 pages.

We had pleasure in calling attention to "Curiosities of the Church," and we equally welcome "Old Church Lore," which may be regarded as a supplementary volume, though complete in itself. As a specimen of typography and binding, it is perfectly satisfactory. Several illustrations yield additional interest to the well-written chapters on "Sanctuaries," "Trials," "Bridge-Chapels," "Charter Horns," "Old English Sunday," "Easter Sepulchre," "Crosses," "Holidays," "Weddings," "Bells," &c. The Yorkshire illustrations, with a



Wakefield Bridge Chapel.

specimen of which we are favoured, are :—the Beverley Sanctuary Chair, Rotherham Bridge Chapel, Wakefield Bridge Chapel (3), Ulphus' Horn, Easter Sepulchre at Patrington (from our own collection), Easingwold Parish Coffin.

The Wordsworth Dictionary of Persons and Places, with Familiar Quotations and Chronological List. By J. R. Tutin. Hull, J. R. Tutin, 1891. 600 copies printed. Large paper copies announced but not issued. Pp. 216. 4s. 6d.

Mr. Tutin's neat volume will be acceptable to the innumerable admirers of the great Lake Poet. It is a work that must find its way into Reference Libraries, and we are therefore surprised that the author (whose qualification for the work goes without saying,) should have limited the edition, thereby giving the increment to the first happy purchasers.

The History and Traditions of Ravenstonedale, Westmorland. By the Rev. W. Nicholls. Published by Request. Second Edition. Manchester, John Heywood. [1877.] 128 pages.

"Better late than never," even for a Westmorland book, which treats largely on a secluded district bordering on our remote Yorkshire dales, whose history is closely the same. These Lectures must have been exceedingly interesting to the large audiences who were thus favoured, as they have been and will be to the wider audiences that must treasure them in book form, for Ravenstonedale adds its quota to general history in the stories of the Lords Wharton, the Wharton Bible Charity, and other interesting topics to be found here recorded.

A Chapter from a MS. History of Saddleworth. By Morgan Brierley. Price 1s. Oldham, "Chronicle" Works, 1891. 92 pages.

Mr. Brierley, of Delph, has been so long known as an antiquarian writer to Lancashire and other newspapers, that many will be glad to hear that these Lectures, delivered at Delph this year, have been printed in book form. Every detail respecting "Saddleworth Schools and the Masters," from 1655, "Sunday Schools, their origin, rules, teachers, statistics, &c." will be found carefully chronicled, along with many notes of general interest. Thus we read that the Rev. John Sutcliffe, M.A., Curate of Saddleworth, who died at Dobcross in 1841, never went near Haworth Grammar School—the Haworth of the Brontës—of which he held the headmastership for 40 years. The public will heartily welcome the History of Saddleworth, of which the "Chapter" is a delightful foretaste.

A Legend of St. Bees; and other Poems. By Chas. F. Forshaw, LL.D. Bradford, Thornton and Pearson, 1891. 245 pages.

The author, widely known as the Editor of "Yorkshire Poets, Past and Present," is so imbued with the poetic spirit that the most common-place things are set out by him in poetical glamour. We have pleasure in calling attention to this additional volume of his, and to bestow deserved praise on its 'get-up.'

The Illustrated Scottish Borders is a new Monthly Journal which ought to be in the hands of Scotchmen everywhere. The work is expected to form two volumes, each of about 300 pages, with between 60 and 70 illustrations. James Robson, 15, Gladstone Street, Hawick, is editor.

A few Notes upon Leeds Old Bridge.

By Fairless Barber, F.S.A.

The Old Bridge over the Aire at Leeds, now in course of demolition, tells its own tale, and the most inexperienced observer can see, that what until recently appeared to passengers to be but one solid and compact work, has been built at three separate times,—is, in fact, three distinct bridges placed close together side by side. The middle one is the Old Bridge proper; the one on the right hand as you cross from Briggate is an addition made as Dr. Whitaker tells us in 1730; and that on the left is a still later addition made in 1760. The two latter are plain stone bridges built of squared ashlar, presenting no special features, but the first or central bridge, which the other two have hidden and preserved for over a century, deserves more than a passing mention. It is, there can be no doubt, the same structure that existed in Thoresby's time, and which he described as "strong and robust, made of large squared stones; and if in the number of its pillars and arches it be equalled by many and outdone by some, 'tis however, in one respect peerless; that the memorable Cloth Market, the very life of these parts of England was kept upon this Bridge, the Cloths being laid upon the battlements of the Bridge and upon benches below every Tuesday and Saturday morning till 14th June, 1648, when it was for greater convenience removed into Broad Street where it now remains."

The under-side of the bridge is but some nine or ten feet wide, and the roadway above must have been less than this width by the space which the battlements occupied.

Of the five arches, the first nearest Briggate spans the tail-goit of the Mill, the next is and for some time past has been dry, and the remaining three span the River. The first or goit-arch is of more ancient construction than the others, and Dr. Whitaker tells us that when the chapel adjoining it was pulled down to make way for the addition of 1760, the foundation stones appeared so incorporated with those of the bridge itself, that both must have been built at the same time. The Chapel, which was dedicated to our Lady, is mentioned in a deed dated as early as 1372, but as no details have been preserved to indicate the period to which the remains pulled down in 1760 ought to be referred, it cannot be stated with certainty how old this arch is. Its construction is quite mediæval in character, though the arch is not pointed. From either pier rise five bold chamfered ribs of stone, with intervals of about a foot each between them, and these bear an arch of two orders, each of which is also chamfered. The remaining four arches of the bridge are also of two orders with chamfered edges, but have no supporting ribs.

It was only on Friday last that my attention was called to this subject, and I have not had time to do more than make a very hurried search for references to it in the Riding Records of the seventeenth century, during which period it was frequently repaired, and sometimes at a very considerable expense.

The earliest entry I have met with is in May of the 17th year of Charles I. (1641) when £13 6s. 8d. was estreated to finish the repair of it, and paid to Robert Benson, then Alderman of Leeds.

In April, 1655, it was in considerable peril, for "the Jurors for his Highnesse the Lord Protector did then upon their oaths present, That Leeds Bridge in the Common Highway over the River of Aire in the said Ryding being a Ryding Bridge is in great hazard suddainly to bee in decay by meanes of a greate Stoner lyinge and beeinge above the said Bridge cast up by the vyolence of severall greate ffloods and not onely soe, but by ensueinge floods in danger to bee overthrowne, the Ancyent Watercourse beeing fild up by the said Stoner, and the water daily encroachinge upon and wearinge away the lands on the South side, which if not tymely prevented by a cutt through the said Stoner the water is in great danger to run by the sayd bridge at the South end and soe the sayd bridge made uselesse and the people of this natyon hindred of their passage, for prevention whereof it was ordered that Hen. Arthington, Hen. Tempest and John Stanhope, Esqres. or any two of them calling to theire assistance the present Alderman of Leeds, do viewe the said bridge together with the obstructions occasioned by the said stoner and what hazard the said bridge is in thereby, and if they find the said bridge in danger what sum will remove the obstruction, and to appoint surveyors of the work, and what sum they certify to the clerke of the peace he is to estreate," &c.

During the years following this, as much as £40 or £50 (very large sums in those days when a skilled free-mason's wages did not exceed one shilling a day) were frequently spent at a time in repair; and in 1678 the sum of £55 was estimated as being required. This amount proved wholly inadequate, for in the April following, i.e. 1679, it is recorded that "Whereas the Surveyors of Leedes Bridge have this day in open Courte produced their accounts subscribed by William Lowther, Walter Calverley, William Ellis and Thomas Fairfax, Esqrs. by which it appears they are really out of purse (over and above the fiftye-five pounds formerlye granted) the sum of eightye-fower pounds, as to the repaire of the said Bridge, the greate defects of the foundations in several Jowells of the said Bridge not being discovered on the first viewe, it is therefore ordered that that sum be estreated for the use above-said and that the moneys be paid over to Mr. Alderman Hutchinson and Mr. John Thoresby for their reimbursement."

It would be easy to multiply extracts of this kind, but the above are sufficient to shew you what kind of materials are at hand for a History of this Bridge, and it only remains for me to express a hope that the Mayor and Corporation of Leeds may now, while there is yet time, cause accurate plans, elevations and sections to be taken of the piers and arches of the three separate Bridges, which but as yesterday formed Leeds Great Bridge.

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To Mr. Barber's Sketch, we add the following notes :—

Leeds Bridge is charged in the Sessions Rolls as a Riding Bridge.

£13 6s. 8d. estreated to finish repair, and paid to Robert Benson, gent., now Alderman of Leeds. Order book, Pontefract Sessions, May, 17 Car. I.; folio, A161.

Presentment, Indictment book, Pontefract, Ap. 1651, C119.

Surveyors of Bridge to Account, Order book, Pont. Ap. 1654, E19.

Presentment, Indictment book, Pont. Ap. 1655, D.

A great stoner cast upp by the vyolence of several great floods, and endangering the Bridge, to be viewed, amount certified and estreat made accordingly. Order book, Pont. Ap. 1655, E59.

£1 1s. 0d. estreated, Order book, Pont. Ap. 1657, E140.

Presentment, Indictment book, Pont. Ap. 1662, F133.

Presented, charged on Riding, to be viewed and certified amount estreated, Order book, Pont. Ap. 1662, F59.

£50 certified and estreated for repair, Order book, Pont. Ap. 1663, F112.

£10 further certified and estreated, Order book, Pont. Ap. 1664, F164.

Estreat entered ,, ,, F170.

Surveyors Accounts to be taken, Order book, Wakefield, Oct. 1665, G26.

Presentment, Indictment book, Wakfd. Jan. 1669, H91.

Presented, charged on Riding, £40 to be estreated at Pontefract, Order book, Wak. Jan. 1669, G164.

£40 estreated accordingly, Order book, Pont. Ap. 1670, G170.

Presentment, Indictment book, Wakfd. Jan. 1677, M174.

Presented, charged on Riding, to be viewed and certified, Order book, Wak. Jan. 1677, J85.

£55 certified and estreated, Order book, Pont. Ap. 1678, J89.

Accounts. Many of fir deales were stolen. Viewed. £138 estreated Aug. 1678, in Pont. 1676.

Accounts to be taken and certified, Order book, Wak. Oct. 1678, J114.

Certified by Wm. Hutchinson, Ald., &c. that cost has exceeded levy, Wak. Oct. 1678.

£84 out of purse over estreat. The great defects of the foundacions in severall Jowells of the said Bridge not being discovered upon the first view, now estreated to be paid to Mr. Ald. Hutchinson and Mr. John Thoresbye, Surveyors thereof, for reimbursement, Order book, Pont. Ap. 1679, J134.

Presentment, Indictment book, Leeds, July 1681, N243.

Ald. Bulmer to be a Surveyor, vice Mr. Milner, Order book, Leeds, July 1681, K18.

Riding Indictment. Surveyor appointed. Leeds, July 1681.

£5 estreated, Order book, Leeds, July 1682, K52.

The same signed by 7 J.Ps. Paving Bridge by Ald. Lawson and Bawme. 2 laborers, fower days 4/-. Nine horse load of boulders, 2/3. Wak. Jan. 1682.

Justices to view. £60 estreated. Roth. July 1683.

Presentment, Indictment book, Pont. Ap. 1684, O207.

Presented, charged on Riding, £60 certified and estreated, Order book, Pont. Ap. 1684, K117.

£10 estreated for this and Wakfd. Br. Skipton, July 1685, K177.

£10 ,, ,, ,, Leeds, ,, K182.

Presentment, Indictment book, Leeds, July 1687, Q21.

£10 to be estreated for this the same, Order book, Leeds, July 1687, L44.

£10 further to be estreated, Order book, Rotherham, Aug. 1687, L47.

£10 ordered to be estreated, Order book, Knaresbro', Oct. 1687, L50.

,, ,, ,, ,, Wakfd. ,, L52.

,, ,, ,, ,, Barnsley, ,, L52.

£30 estreated, Order book, Wak. May 1688, L65.

Order as to payment of certain Moneys, Tresr. for £23, Order book, Leeds, July 1689, L80.

An Account to be taken of what Moneys estreated, Order book, Wak. Oct. 1689, L95.

The same, Wakfd. Oct. 1689.

£42 16 9 estreated for Workmen, Order book, Leeds, May 1690, L123.

To be viewed and amount certified paid by Treasurer, Order book, Leeds, July 1698, M182. J. H. T.

———o———

Horsfall Deeds.

UNDERBANK, NEAR HEBDEN BRIDGE.

1637, 26th January.

Release.—Grace Wilkinson, of Stansfield, widow, relict of John Wilkinson late of the same, yeoman, deceased, to Thomas Cockcroft of Greenwood Lee, in Heptonstall, yeoman: All her interest in one Messuage called New Leigh (Newley,) with the appurtenances in Stansfield.

15 Chas. I. Trinity Term.

Fine.—Between William Mitchell and John Sutcliffe, plaintiffs, and Luke Horsfall, deforcient of two Messuages, two barns, one fulling mill, with lands in Stansfield.

1638, 27th May.

Indenture leading to Recovery.—Luke Horsfall of Underbank, in Stansfield, yeoman, to John Horsfall of the same, son and heir apparent of the said Luke Horsfall: All that capital Messuage called Underbank in Stansfield, also one Messuage or Tenement in Stansfield, one fulling mill, and moiety of a close called Blackshawedeane in the tenure of the said Luke Horsfall, also 50 acres of land, 6 acres of meadow, 6 acres of pasture, one acre of wood and common of turbary and common of pasture in Stansfield.

FROM STOODLEY DEEDS.

16 Elizabeth, 14 May.

Marriage Settlement between John Eastwood of Stansfield, yeoman, and John Horsfall of Langfield. In consideration of marriage of John

Eastwood, son and heir apparent of the said John Eastwood the elder, to Mary Elizabeth Horsfall, daughter of the said John Horsfall, before Michaelmas. Covenants and grants messuages, cottages, lands, &c. in Stansfield to the said John Eastwood s. & h. of said John Eastwood the elder. Entail male.

1604, 30th April.

Indenture of Bargain and Sale, John Horsfall of Stothley, yeoman, and Samuel Horsfall of Ewood, son of the said John Horsfall, to Richard Horsfall of the Marsh in Stansfield, yeoman. Consideration £110: All that messuage called Edge and two closes of land in Langfield, and two closes of land called Roger Royds.

33 Elizabeth, 25th July.

Indenture.—John Horsfall the elder of Stotheley to John Horsfall the younger son and heir apparent of the said John the elder, demises to John the younger for a term of years which the said John the elder hath of the east-end of the messuage called Stotheley, as it is now divided, together with a moiety of the shop, kitchen, &c. John Horsfall the younger gives in return one annuity of £8 - 6 - 8 for 14 years.

37 Elizabeth, 23 July.

John Horsfall, son of John Horsfall of Stoodley, yeoman, to Richard Horsfall son of Richard Horsfall, late of Underbank, deceased, clothier. In consideration of a marriage to be celebrated between the said Richard Horsfall and Bridgett Horsfall, sole daughter and heir apparent of the said John Horsfall, the said Richard Horsfall grants all the real estate left him under the will of his father to the use of the said Richard Horsfall and heirs of his body in tail male special. Remainder to right heirs of Richard Horsfall. John Horsfall covenants to convey Stoodley to the use of said John Horsfall for life; remainder to use of Bridget Horsfall his daughter and heirs by said Richard. Remainder as regards one moiety to the use of the said Richard Horsfall and heirs, and the other moiety to John Horsfall of Stoodley.

1625, Dec. 1st.

Bargain and Sale.—Henry Horsfall, alias Scott of Preston, Shoemaker, reputed son of John Horsfall late of the Lee in Langfield, deceased, to Richard Horsfall the elder of Stoothley, and Richard Horsfall the younger, son and heir apparent of the said Richard the elder. Consideration £100. Messuage called Highfield, *alias* Lee in Langfield.

39 Elizabeth, 8th October.

Bargain and Sale.—John Horsfall of Stoothley, yeoman, to Richard Horsfall of Stansfield a close of land at Stoothley called Black Earth.

40 Elizabeth, 3rd May.

Fine.—Between Richard Horsfall, Wm. Riley, Thos. Sugden, compl$^{ts.}$ John Horsfall and Anna his wife, John Sugden sen: and Elizabeth his wife, John Sugden jun: son and heir apparent of John Sugden sen: deforcients. Two messuages and lands in Stansfield and Bradford.

1st James II. Trinity Term.

Fine.—Between John Mitchell sen: gentl$^{m.}$ and Henry Horsfall jun: gentl$^{m.}$ compl$^{ts.}$ and John Horsfall gentl$^{m.}$ deforcient, Three messuages and lands in Malsis, Stoothley, Sutton and other places.

1801, 20th April.

Mr. Thomas Knowles. Release of a legacy (£100) given him by the will of the late Mr. James Knowles, merchant, his uncle out of Stoothley.

George II. Trinity Term.

Fine.—Between Richard Naylor, compl$^{t.}$ and William Sutcliffe, and Susan his wife, and Thomas Sutcliffe and Elizabeth his wife deforcients. Two messuages with lands in Langfield.

1732, 8th March.

Bargain and Sale.—Thomas Sutcliffe of Stoothley, yeoman, to Ric: Naylor of Edge End, Erringden, yeoman. Consideration £30, Upper Stoothley.

1734, 30th February.

Bargain and Sale.—Thomas Sutcliffe, innkeeper, eldest son and heir of Thomas Sutcliffe of Stoothley, deceased, for the heirs at law of Thomas Sutcliffe his grandfather, and Elizabeth Sutcliffe his aunt, both deceased, to Richard Naylor of Edge End, yeoman, messuage called Upper Stoothley.

1741, 11th January.

Richard Naylor of Edge End, Erringden, yeoman, for £350 conveys Upper Stoothley to John Knowles.

* 33 Elizabeth, 1577.

John Horsfall of Stoothelaye, yeoman, and John Wade of Brookenge in the County of Oxford, yeoman,

Aug: 5th. Recites John Horsfall was indebted in the sum of three scores and fifteen pounds to one Christopher Mitchell late of Chastleton. For security gives unto Christopher Mitchell of Chastleton, and Christopher Mitchell by his last will and testament gives the same to George Greenwood and commits the custody of the said George Greenwood during non-age. Promises not to bother any more about it in consideration of this annuity of £10.

19th Elizabeth, 1st May.

Feofment.—John Horsfall of Stootheley, yeoman, gives and grants to John Horsfall junior, his son and heir apparent, all that messuage or tenement with its appurtenances called Stootheley.

17th Elizabeth, Nov. 22.

Indenture.—Between John Horsfall the elder of Studley, clothier, of the first part, and John Horsfall, younger, of Studley aforesaid, son and heir apparent of the said John Horsfall the elder, of the second part, and John Sutclyff of Studley, and John Mitchell of Stanburie, of the third part. Covenant to get a Fine passed on the Court of Chancery to bar entail.

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* This is so in Mr. Ogden's copy?

19th Elizabeth, 3rd May.

Indenture of lease and release one from father to son and the other from son to father. John Horsfall the younger, son and heir apparent of John Horsfall the elder, lets to John Horsfall the father, Stoothley, yielding and paying one penny of rent at the Feast of Pentecost only if it be asked. John Horsfall the father to pay chief rent and tithes. Term 60 years.

37 Eliz: 24 July.

Feofment.—John Horsfall, son of John Horsfall of Stoodleye in consideration of an agreement made between him and Richard Horsfall, son of Richard Horsfall late of Underbank, deceased, clothier, dated July 23, 37 Elizabeth, gives and grants to Henry Priestley of Baitings, Samuel Horsfall of Stoodleye, John Horsfall of Underbank, and Symon Horsfall his brother, yeoman: all that messuage called Stoodley with certain closes of land. Appoints William Mitchell of Heptonstall and John Eastwoodde of Stansfield to give seisin.

———o———

Horsfall Wills, &c.

In the Name of God, Amen, I John Horsfall, of Underbank in Stansfield, in Parish of Heptonstall and County of York, yeoman, being weakly in body but of sound and perfect memory, praised be Almighty God for the same, and I knowing the uncertainty of this Life here upon Earth, It makes me desirous to settle my earthly concerns, therefore I do make & ordaine this my last will and testament in manner & forme following (that is to say) ffirst I doe give my soul unto God my Maker, hoping to receive pardon and forgiveness of all my sins, & my body I doe give to the earth to be buryed in such decent and Christian manner as to my Executors hereafter named shall be thought meet & convenient, and as touching such worldly estate as the Lord in mercy hath lent me, my will and mind is—John Horsfall and Henry Horsfall, my sons, joynt Executors.—I give to John (son and heire apparent) the Messuage where I now live & one other little croft called Kippis Croft. That John (my son) has to pay unto Mary Horsfall (my daughter) £40. To Henry, my son, Messuage called Meancarr, and one other close called Wilcock adjoining Meancarr in tenure of Abraham Heap and Elizabeth Bentley, & me, the testator. Also unto Henry, my second son, Messuage called Dewscout now in tenure of John Sutcliffe; Also to said Henry the Messuage called Staups in tenure of Jonathan Crabtree and me the testator. Also Messuage called Dean Bottom which I lately bought of Jonathan Crabtree in tenure of John Earnshey and me. Also two other closes adjoining Dean Bottom & Staups which closes I lately bought of Sir George Sevill. Also title to messuage in Widdop in tenure of John Kershey and me.

To John and Henry, my sons, all the timber growing in a wood called Marshwood in Stansfield, and the £6 yearly mortgage from lands of John Greenwood, of Stansfield.

To Mary, my daughter, £80 more than previous £40, and then in three years from my decease £30 more, and at the end of fourth year £20 more. 18 March, 11th Anne, $17\frac{11}{12}$.

JOHN HORSFALL, his marke.

WILL WARD Sur.

In Dei No$\overline{\text{m}}$ie Amen.

Nathan Sharp, Clico. *Surrogate, &c.*

Proved by John & Henry, the sons, 8 Jan. 1712.

Indenture 19 May, 1710, 9 Anne, betweene John Horsfall the elder of Underbanke, yeoman, and John sone and heire apparent in consideration of a marriage to be had and sollempnized between the said John Horsfall the yonger and Martha a daughter of William Pilling late of Heptonstall, yeoman, deceased, paying one red rose yearly to me in the time of roses, the Messuage Underbank, Marshwood, close called Lower Pepperhills, a fulling mill called Horsfall Mill, a parcel of common (8 acres) called Hypperholme Deane, close called Roundfields (excepting Meancarr house at Sandbed in Stansfield) close called Holme, close called Wilcock and Messuages South-West part of Blacke Shaweclugh. JOHN HORSFALL.

Indenture, May 24 ( ) Michael Bentley and Henry Greenwood for £200, the *Great house* or *Underbank* to have rent charge of £10 yearly. Imperfect.

Indenture, 9 June, 1721, between Susannah Ingham of Moldgraue in Heptonstall, widdow, of one part, and John Horsfall of Stoothley, in Langfield, yeoman, on the other part. Leases to Henry Cockcroft of Moldgraiue, Mess. called Priest Earth in Heptonstall at Moldgraive with 12 closes, also Messuage called Height Top.

Indenture, 28 Oct. 1747. Between Mary Wadsworth, widow and relict of John Wadsworth late of Rawtonstall in Stansfield, yeoman, Jonas Stansfield of Stansfield, yeoman, Edmund Wadsworth of Blackshawhead in Stansfield, yeoman, James King of Mitholme in Stansfield, yeoman, and John Wadsworth of Blackshawhead, clothier, of one part, and John Horsfall of Underbank, yeoman, whereas John Horsfall of Stoodley, yeoman, by indenture 1732, &c., &c.

John Horsfall bought two cottages lately built on recently enclosed common land at Raw Knowle in Stansfield.

Signed by first four, and mark of John Wadsworth. Seals bear HORSE'S HEAD, BRIDLED.

Indenture, 12 Nov. 1771. Between John Horsfall the elder of Stoodley or Stoothley in Langfield, gent., and John Horsfall the younger of Underbank in Stansfield, Shalloon maker, eldest son of said John, the elder, sold for 5s. the Messuage and three cottages called Great Underbank, also Dove Scout in Stansfield, Dain Bottom, Broad Dain, &c. Signed, JOHN HORSFALL.

Indenture, 19 Nov. 1773. Between John Horsfall, elder, of Stoodley or Stoothley, gent., John H. the younger, of Underbank, shalloon maker, his eldest son, Richard H. of Stoodley, yeoman, another son,

Richard H. of Underbank, brother of John H. the elder, and Henry H. of Calais in Sowerby, yeoman, another son of John the elder, of the one part, and Thomas Eastwood of Eastwood in Stansfield, gent. of the other part. Sell Messuage called Tryed Hirst with 9 closes in Stansfield, and the Messuage called Holme house and three closes in Stansfield, and Messuage called New Hey and 11 closes in Stansfield. Also Messuage called Taylor Field and 8 closes, also New Ground or Mibs Common in Stansfield, also Messuage called Needalehead and the croft, and 8 closes in Heptonstall; also Messuage called Colding Water with croft and 6 closes in Heptonstall, also Messuage called Bimledge and four closes in Stansfield, also Messuage called Slamps and 8 closes in Stansfield, also Messuage called Dean Bottom with 6 closes in Stansfield, also Messuage called Sandbed and 5 closes, also Messuage Dowscout and 8 closes, &c., &c. for one year to Thomas Eastwood.

Signatures, John Horsfall, John Horsfall, Jun., Richard Horsfall, S.. Richard Horsfall, Henry Horsfall. (Seal, a man's face).

Archæological Notes.

Settle to Sedbergh.—On the lower slopes of the hills between Kirkby Lonsdale and Ingleton, and all the way from that to Settle: on the sides of the valley of the Eden near Kirkby Stephen, and elsewhere, there are a number of terraces varying from 1 to 20 feet in height and from 1 to 50 yards apart. When these are dug into they are found to consist of the ordinary superficial deposit of the neighbourhood and the surface soil is of uniform depth and character showing that at any rate they do not consist of recently thrown up earth. Sometimes they begin with a ridge of Limestone and then run into the Drift. Sometimes the occurrence of large Boulders seems to have determined their position; sometimes they occur on one formation, sometimes on another; sometimes they are nearly horizontal, like river terraces, at others they conform to the shape of the ground, or have one set inclined at any angle to another. Thus it is clear they are not river or sea terraces of any kind as they often run quite irrespective of the contour lines, nor are they rainwash terraces, such as those described by Mr. Scrope in Wiltshire and elsewhere, as the materials of which they are composed are not sorted as they would be by any such action, nor indeed are the materials such as would be moved at all in the position where now found by such agencies being full of large stones and in the county N. of Settle occurring generally on a coarse gravelly drift.

These terraces are locally called "Raines."* Prof. Sedgwick tells me that the word is often applied to such heaps as we know elsewhere under the name of "carn" or "cairn."

Now in some of the out-of-the-way valleys of the South of France and Switzerland, I have seen a system of cultivation going on which

* I adopt this spelling for a term which I only know by oral information.

is producing a surface configuration exactly like the "Raines" of the North of England. Each man levels his own small lot as far as possible whether with spade or plough, and so by throwing the soil continually from the inside to the outside forms in time a terrace of considerable height. Formerly there was a system of cultivation in the N.W. of Yorkshire, and probably elsewhere too, where a small tract would be cut up into allotments called "Dales" which were marked off by boundary stones called "Meerstones." I have never been able to find any tradition connecting these "Dales" with the *Raines*, but I think all the evidence I have been able to collect goes to show that the Raines are due to similar system of culture while the state of the surface would indicate that they belong to no very recent period.

As good localities for examining them I may mention Ingleton; Austwick, close to the village, where they are very high and inclined at various angles to the direction of the valley, N. of Oxenber Wood, where they are small and close together; N. of Stainforth at Rains Barn, probably named from them; and S. of Settle, especially near Ingfield.

I will now enumerate a few localities where I have observed other things which may be interesting to the antiquarian.

1. The Caves with Roman and British remains near Settle have been elsewhere described but the greater part remains to be explored. Let us hope that further investigations will be made with judgment and that the bones will not be thrown away as was the case with most of them before. Two small openings near the base of the Limestone cliff S. of Moughton may lead to caves containing such remains as could be washed in, but I do not think they are likely to have been occupied by human beings.

2. About 1 mile S. of Horton in Ribblesdale, W. of White Syke Barn, there is an enclosure very like what I have elsewhere seen marked as a Roman camp.

3. On the surface of the ground near Horton in Ribblesdale I found a stone ring which I am told is a spindle ring.

4. Within a mile and a half S.E. of Selside, close to the road to Horton in Ribblesdale, on the N.E. side, there is the site of a tumulus marked on the 6 inch map, but there are now no traces of it.

5. On the Limestone Ridge above Low Moor, S.E. of South House, and a little more than 1 mile S. of Selside, there are some curious enclosures. Some rectangular, some irregular, some circular to 10ft. diameter.

6. About one mile and a half W. of Little Stainforth, on the pastures called Feizorthwaite, there is a circular enclosure which looks like a small tumulus with the centre dug out.

7. About 1 mile N.W. of Little Stainforth, there is a rectangular enclosure sub-divided into 3 or 4 which is called a Roman camp on the 6 inch map.

8. The base of an old cross with a modern round shaft let into it still stands in the village of Austwick.

9. The circular enclosures on the top of Ingleborough have been described by Prof. Phillips and referred to British huts.

10. About 1 mile E.S.E. of Ingleton and about ⅓ mile N.E. of Yarlsber there is a circular camp also called Roman on the 6 inch map, but it is quite unlike the camp last mentioned being irregularly circular and conforming to the shape of the ground. (See No. 15).

On the S.W. side there is a mound perhaps the speculatorium, perhaps an independent tumulus.

11. About 1 mile and a half N.E. of Weathercote there is a cairn marked on the 6 inch map.

12. A Roman road (10th iter of Antoninus) is traced on the ordnance map for some distance up the E. side of Lune Valley. The pavement crossed the high road near Burrow Hall S. of Kirkby Lonsdale, but it was dug up and the stones used for walling some years ago.

A milliarium now stands in a small plantation near Grimes Hill.

13. Near Cantsfield, S. of Kirkby Lonsdale, a fine stone hammer was dug up and is now in my possession having been given to me by Mr. Haythornthwaite of Kirkby Lonsdale.

14. At Kirkby Lonsdale there is a tumulus called Cockpit Hill just N. of the Vicarage.

15. About 1 mile N.W. of Old Town, N. of Kirkby Lonsdale, there is a circular double line camp, very like that N. of Yarlsber near Ingleton. At the time of the Commons enclosure a quern was found not far from it. This is now in the possession of Mr. Conder of Old Town, to whom I am indebted for much information about the neighbourhood. The hill on which the camp stands is called *Sweyn* Shaw Bank which name would seem to imply a Danish origin, if the first name should not be spelt *Swine*.

16. Near the farm buildings at Dalton Hall near Burton in Kendal in digging for gravel in what would not previous to this discovery have been recognised as a tumulus, a cist formed by two or three flat slabs of Limestone covered by an irregular boulder was found containing a skeleton which was unfortunately destroyed.

17. At the bend of the road about ¼ mile E. of Lincolns Inn Bridge near Sedbergh there is a tumulus. It is in the middle of the gravel drift which often forms mounds, but the sides of this are so steep all round, and it is so regular in shape, that I think we must consider it in its present state at least artificial. It is down in a hollow so that one cannot see far from it in any direction.

18. Between Akay Lodge and Milnthorpe Bridge, near Sedbergh, there is an old camp, and I was told that a tumulus and paved way were to be seen near Milnthorpe, but about this I did not get any satisfactory information.

19. In forming the mound on the top of the Castle Hill at Sedbergh they seem to have taken advantage of a steep hill of Old Red Conglomerate and to have cut away part of the top so as to leave a mound

carrying the materials thus removed to form a rectangular enclosure on the W. side. In planting the flag-post the solid rock was, I am informed, found within 4 ft. of the top.

20. On the top of Casterton Low Fell there is a large heap of stones probably an old Cairn ruined. There are two watchers' huts built among them. The story goes that when the Devil was building Kirkby Lonsdale Bridge he was carrying a load of stones to finish the third arch when his apron string broke and the stones were left on the Fell. I am, however, inclined to think that this is not the true origin of the heap, as these stones are all Silurian while Kirkby Bridge is built of Carboniferous Sandstone and Grit.

Such are the only objects of antiquarian interest except buildings which I can remember to have noticed about this part of the country.

T. M. H.

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Muster Roll.

Eastrid' Com' Eboru'. This Muster Role indented made the fiftenth day of December In the first yeare of the Raigne of o^{r} sou'aigne lo: Charles by the grace of god of England, Scotland, ffrance & Ireland, kinge defender of the faith &c. 1625. Betwene y^{e} Right hon^{able} S^{r} Tho: ffintch kt. & Barronet, S^{r} Tho: Metham & S^{r} Will'm Alford kts. deputy leiuten'ts wthin the Eastridi. of the County of York vnder the Right hon^{able} Emanuel lo: Scroope, lo: leiuten't of the same County on th'one p'ty: and S^{r} John Buck kt. appointed Captain of one hundred & twenty armed footme' wthin the divicon of Buckrose in the same East ridi. by the said lo: leiutenant on th' other p'ty. Witnesseth that the said deputy leiutenants vpon this p'sent day haue assigned & sett ouer vnto the said Captain sixty & two able footme' well armed wth comon armes & certaine p'ticuler p'sons who are chardged to finde fifty & eight able footme' well armed wth pryvate armes amounting in all to the inst number one hundred & twenty all w^{ch} are to seirue vnder his conduct & leading & vnder the Regiment of S^{r} Mathew Boynton kt. & Baronett Collonell appointed of Eight hundred Armed footme' wthin the divicons of Buckrose, Dickering, harthill & hold'nes by the said lo: leiuten't the seu'all names, surnames & places of w^{ch} said men together wth their seu'all Armes wherewth they are to serue hereafter followeth, viz^{t}:

Warter.	Como' Armes	Cor. 1 mus. 4	5.
	priuate Armes.		
	James Sanderson	Co.	3.
	ffrancis Richardson	Co.	
	Thomas Hunter	mu.	
North Dalton.	Com.	Cor. 1 mus. 2	3.

priuate.

Thomas Ingeram	Co.	4.
John Slayter	mu.	
Will'm Wilkinso'	mu.	
Marmaduke Holmes	mu.	

WETWANGE.

Com.	Cor. 3 mus. 4	7.

pri.

John Hardy	Co.	7.
Symon Newloue	Co.	
Michaell Newloue	Co.	
Richard Newloue	Co.	
John Taylor	Co.	
William Robson	mu.	
Richard Hardy	mu.	

HRYDERTHROP.

Com.	Cor. 1 mus. 3	4.

pri.

Christofer Harper	Co.	5.
Daniell Wharram	Co.	
Robt. Clarkson	Co.	
Will'm. Marshall	mu.	
John Holme	mu.	

ffIMBER.

Como' Armes	Corsletts 1 musketts 3	4.

priuate Armes.

Christofer Harper	Co.	4.
Mathew Horsley	Co.	
Thom' Typlady	mu.	
Nicholas Horsley...	mu.	

TOWTHROPP.

Com.	Cor. 1 mus. 1	2.

pri.

James Maw, sen'...	Co.	4.
Robert Taylor	Co.	
James Maw, juni'	mu.	
Robert Miller	mu.	

THIXENDAILE.

Com.	Cor. 3 mu. 3	6.

pri.

Thom' Hebdon	Co.	6.
Thoma' Beelby	Co.	
Willyam Wright	Co.	
Christofer Bentley	Co.	
Maudlane Boase	mu.	
Roger Marshall	mu.	

Sledmoore cu' Croome.	Com.	Cor. 5 mus. 3	8.
	pri.		
	Thomas ffairefaxe	Co.	9.
	Will'm. Roxby	Co.	
	Marmaduke Taylor	Co.	
	John Taylor	Co.	
	Willya' Stylborne	Co.	
	Robert Harper	Co.	
	Margarett Morwayne	Co.	
	Thomas Stafforth	mu.	
	James Hardy	mu.	
Wharram pearsie.	Com.	Cor. 2 mus. 1	3.
	priuate	00	
Wharram in the streete	Com.	Cor. 2 mus. 1.	3.
	priuate.		
	Thomas Marshall	Co.	4.
	Hughe Marwin	mu.	
	Stephenn Peckeston	mu.	
	George Worthy	mu.	
Duggleby.	Com.	Cor. 2 mus. 2	4.
	priuate.		
	Richard Cowtas	Co.	4.
	Will'm. Robinson	mu.	
	Michaell Wreghorne	mu.	
	Richard Wreghorne	mu.	
Kirby grinderlithe.	Com.	Corsletts 3 musketts 3	6.
	priuate armes.		
	John Pearso'	Co.	4.
	Robert Hallyday	Co.	
	Peter Holmes	mu.	
	Christofer Hallyday	mu.	
Thirkleby.	Com.	Cor. 1 mus. 1	2.
	priuate.		
	George Hodgson	Co.	1.
Helperthrop.	Com.	Cor. 1 mus. 1	2.
	priuate.		
	Richard Kirby	Co.	3.
	George Kirby	mu.	
	John Harland	mu.	

COWLAM. Com. ... ... Cor. 1 mus. 2 } 3.

(Signed) Thomas Finche (L.S.)
Tho: Metham (L.S.)
Will: Alford (L.S.)

Origi. penes me W.C.B.
Hull: 5 Feb. 1872.

———o———

ANCIENT TENURE, 30 June, 7 Eliz: 1565. In a lease of this date, from Sir Thomas Metham, of Metham, kt. to John Harrison, of Pollyngton, and Thomas Turvyn of Tickell, yeomen, of the manor-house and "demanes" of the manor of Pollington, one of the covenants by the lessees is "that if the said S^r thom's or his heires be at any tyme during the said yeres comaundid or appointid to sarve the prince in warres that than they the said John and thom's turvin there executors and assignes or one of theme shall sarve theime selfes in parson w^th the said S^r thom's or his heires w^th sufficient horse harnes and weapon or ells shall find one able man so too doo in there plac^s as oft as the said S^r thom's or his heires shall be so chargid during the said yeres."

Term, 21 years; annual rent, £10, with 4 capons, 4 hens & 4 geese to be delivered at the manor-house at Metham, every year, at the Feast of the Conception B.V.M., or before S. Thomas the Apostle. If the lessor die during the term, the lessees to pay to his heir £10 over & above the year's rent. The lessees may take housebutt, henbutt, firebutt, hedgebutt & ploughbutt.

(Orig. *penes me:* W. C. B. Hull, 5 Feb. 1872.)

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SCOTT.—Thomas Scott the Commentator, born 1747 at Braytoft in Lincolnshire. Died 1821. Rector of Aston Sandford, Bucks. Author of "Commentary on the Bible," "Force of Truth," "Essays, Sermons," &c.

Eldest son, John Scott. B. 1777. Died 1834. Master of the Grammar School, Hull. Lecturer of Holy Trinity, Hull. Vicar of South Ferriby. Vicar of S. Mary's, Hull. Author of "Continuation of Milners' Church History," "Sermons," &c.

Eldest son, John Scott. B. 1809. Died 1865. Vicar of S. Mary's, Hull. Lecturer of Holy Trinity, Hull. Author. Sermons various.

Eldest son, John Scott. Born 1836. Vicar of S. Mary's, Hull. Vicar of S. John's, Leeds. Prebendary of York.

Sir George Gilbert Scott, R.A., the Architect, was son of Thomas Scott,* the 2nd son of the Commentator. Died 1878. Author. Lectures on Gothic Architecture. 2 vols. History of Westminster Abbey. Plea for the Restoration of Ancient Churches.

Thomas,* incumbent of Gawcott, Bucks, Rector of Wappenham, Northants, d. 1835.

Lambert.—Thomas Lambert, Esq., of Elland Hall, died from the effects of an accident on horseback, Sept. 14, 1803, aged 69 years. Robert Lambert, Esq. of Elland Hall, died Nov. 15th, 1807, in the 67th year of his age, buried at Elland. He married and had two sons and two daughters:

(1) Fenton Thomas Lambert, of Elland Hall, married Maria, dau. of John Hoyle, of Hollins and Swift Place, by Agnes dau. of Thomas Hanson of Boothroyd. She died July 23, 1837, aged 65. He died Feb. 17, 1837, aged 64, having by her Robert Lambert of Elland Hall, Isabella, Maria, and Thomas Fenton Lambert.

(2) Robert Lambert of Ripponden, afterwards of New South Wales, married Grace dau. of John and Agnes Hoyle of Hollins and Swift Place. She died March 1849, leaving issue John Ward Lambert, Robert, Jane, Agnes, Ellen and Clara.

(3) Jane Frances Lambert married John Ward of Holwood Park, co. Kent, M.P.

(4) Lydia Lambert married as second wife the Very Rev. James Edward Jackson, M.A., Dean and Rector of Armagh, who died 19 Aug. 1841. She died 17 Nov. 1870, aged 78 years.

———o———

Thomas Whytehead, the youngest son of the Rev. H. R. Whytehead, was born at Thormanby, in the North Riding, on Nov. 30, 1815. His father died when he was very young, and the early years of his boyhood were spent at York, under his mother's care. He was a scholar at Beverley Grammar School, and studied also under his brother, the Rev. R. Whytehead, who had been a fellow of St. John's, Cambridge. In Oct. 1833, Thomas began his residence at St. John's College, where he became first Bell's scholar in 1834, and obtained the Chancellor's Medal for English verse in 1835 and 1836, the Hulsean Prize in 1835, and Sir W. Browne's Medal for Greek and Latin epigrams in 1836, and in 1837 he was second in Classical Tripos and first Chancellor's Medallist. He became fellow of his college, and Classical Lecturer at Clare Hall. At Christmas, 1839, he became Curate of Freshwater, Wight, and in 1841 the Bishop of New Zealand invited him to become his chaplain, and head of his projected college. On reaching Sydney he ruptured a blood-vessel, after which consumption set in, and he died on March 19th, 1843, and is buried at Waimate, Bay of Islands. He translated four verses of Ken's evening hymn into Maori rhyming verse. Besides his prize compositions, his only works are a small volume of "Poems," published after his departure to New Zealand, and a fragment on "College Life," edited after his death.

C. A. J.

———o———

Errata.—Page 265, CONSONO QUANTA. Armigeri means esquire. 284, essart is not a measure of land. 305, Gatenby. 282, Archbp. Hutton.

PEDIGREE OF BUCK, from Dugdale's *Visitation of Yorkshire*; p. 70; with additions from other sources.

ARMS.—Lozengy or and azure, a canton ermine.
CREST.—A portcullis azure, garnished and chained or.

Sir John Buck, of Hanby-grange, co. Linc., [& of Filey, co. Ebor, ?] kt. = Eleanor, dau. and heir of .....Wymarke, of..... in co. Linc.

Sir John Buck, of Hanby-grange, kt., afterwards of Filey, co. Ebor., (1633); high-sheriff of Yorksh., 1640, died in 1648. = Elizabeth, dau. and heir of William Green, (of Clement's Inn, co. Middx. lessee from the crown of the rectory of Filey, 1601; afterwards of Filey, gent.; died 1605, bur. Filey); she died 166⅗, bur. Filey.

Sir John Buck, of Hanby-grange, bart., died about 1678. = Mary, dau. of..... (died between 1668&1683)

Sir William Buck, of Hanby-grange, bart., 1678-1683.

Henry, aged 20 in 1683.

2. Robert Buck, of Gray's Inn, Esq. 1654-1668, of Flotmanby, co. Ebor, 1666-1685: æt. 34, 31 Aug. 1665. = Mary, dau. of Edward Skipwith, of Grantham, co. Linc.

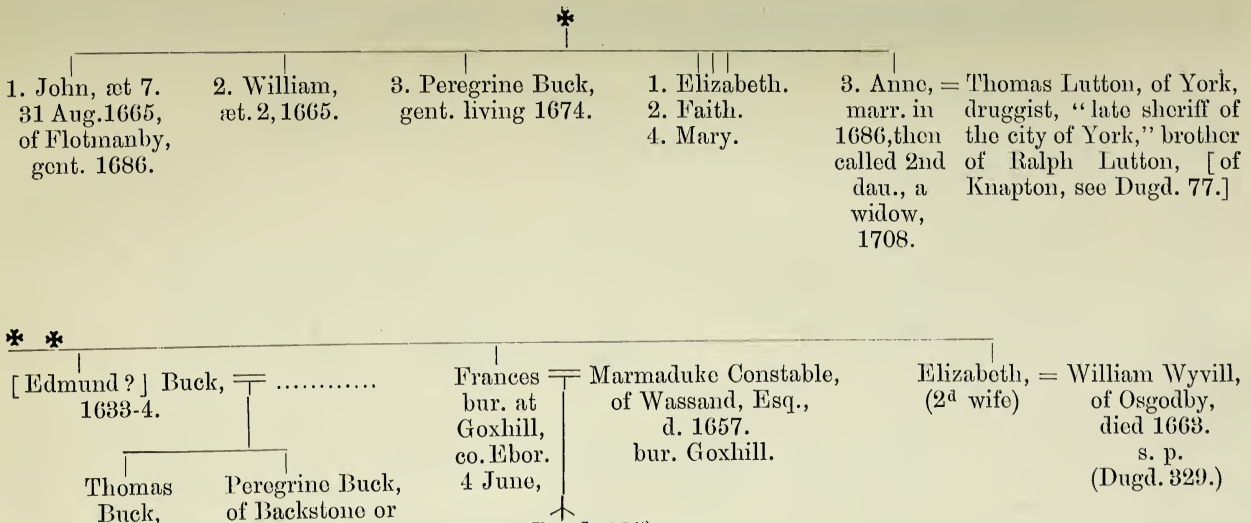
1. Elizabeth, eldest dau., under 20 in 1646: marr. 1652: living 1668. = Matthew Beckwith, of Aldbro' grange, co. Ebor, 1652-1668.

(see Dugd. 274.)

3. Ellinor, marr. in 1656, to John Swann, of Walcoate, co. Linc., gent.

4. Grace, marr. in 1666, to John Sedgwick, of Gray's Inn, Esq.

2. Ann.
5. Mary, spinster, 1708.
6. Ann.
7. Susanna, spinster, 1668.



W. C. B.
Hull: 5 Feb. 1872.

A Craven Romance of Real Life.

THE CLITHEROE ORGANIST WHO MARRIED AN EARL'S DAUGHTER.

A recent issue of the *Boston Herald* announces the death of Mr. Thomas P. Murphy, who some 20 years ago held the post of organist at the Clitheroe Catholic church. Those whose connection with that church dates so far back will remember Mr. Murphy, and they speak of him as being of most prepossessing appearance and generous to a fault. He did not remain at Clitheroe long, but left to accept the appointment of organist in the private chapel of the Earl of Gainsborough. His subsequent career was a most romantic one, as will be seen from the following account taken from the above-named journal:

There died at the Carney Hospital on October 12th, of typhoid fever, Thomas P. Murphy, of North Conway. His death closes a romance of real life, which, beginning with the gentle comedy of youth and love, ended in the tragedy of death and heartbreak. Who has not heard the story of Lady Blanche Murphy, daughter of a hundred (?) earls, who, born and brought up in the superb luxury belonging to the daughter of one of England's proudest peers, the noble, high-born Earl of Gainsborough, forsook wealth, station, and home for love's sake, and

DIED IN EXILE AND POVERTY

in a strange land? The Lady Blanche was the first born, the loveliest, and the best loved daughter of the Earl of Gainsborough. Handsome, accomplished, with all the pride and hauteur of her rank and kin, who could have dreamed that, for love's sake alone, she would give up her rank and riches, and welcome exile and poverty? Thomas P. Murphy was a young Irishman. Born of the race that possesses the beauty, the wit, the poetry, the eloquence of the Celtic temperament, and possessing all these to a remarkable degree, he was well-constituted to win the heart of a susceptible woman. Handsome, accomplished, fascinating, of polished manners and winning address, the world owed him his living, but failed to honour its drafts. The young Irishman was dependent upon his wits, which but for one thing would never have failed him—and he became a musician. Chance took him to England and made him organist in the private chapel of the Earl of Gainsborough. Young Murphy played the organ and trained the choir boys in the chapel of the proud old Earl, and between times

GAVE LESSONS TO THE LADY BLANCHE.

The interest and the intimacy grew. There were long walks together in the early morning through the oak trees of the park, there were hours of practising, there were times in the twilight of improvisation when the music rang through the chapel or the hall, and then at last there came a time when there could be but one end to the chapter they were reading together—this young musician and his fair and high-born pupil—out of the book of life, and so, once more, the old, old story was told again. The gentle comedy was over, the tragedy began. Prying eyes had watched them, eager ears had listened to

them. The story was carried to the old Earl. He refused to believe it. He scorned the talebearers. His daughter, proud with all the pride of birth, stately, calm, knew too well what belonged to the caste of Vere de Vere to thus demean herself. The Lady Blanche and her lover knew well the utter hopelessness of her father's consent to such a marriage. Only one course was open to them, and they followed it. An elopement and secret marriage, with perhaps the hope of forgiveness, forgiveness that never fully came till the stern old man looked on his daughter's dead face as she lay in her coffin, at rest after years of sorrow and suffering. The mother, the Lady Adelaide, was dead or perhaps it might all have been different. The Lady Blanche Elizabeth Mary Annunciata, daughter of the proud Earl of Gainsborough, and grand-daughter of the 17th Earl of Erroll, became, in the year 1870,

THE WIFE OF THOMAS MURPHY,

counting for love's sake, the world well lost, and in so doing bearing out her proud family motto, "*Tout bien ou rien.*" The old Earl when they told him, exemplified the family motto, too, "All well or nothing," for he disinherited his daughter and declared he would never look upon her face again. And he never did, until, white and cold, she lay in her coffin before him, sent by tender but alien hands across the sea to him. The young couple went to London, but after a while they determined, as so many others have before them to try a new life in a new country. They came to New York, poor, proud, without friends. It is easy to imagine their suffering. They tried one thing and another. The husband essayed to teach, the wife sought to aid their scanty means by writing. The signature of "Lady Blanche Murphy" attracted attention as it appeared beneath articles in the newspapers and lighter magazines. People began to ask who Lady Blanche Murphy was, and gradually the story became known. Life was hard in the new world, as it would have been in the old. The Earl's daughter was not bred to poverty: the temptations of the great city assailed the husband. Perhaps some one carried the story of his daughter's sad life and the hardships she endured to the father at home in England, living at his ancestral seat of Campden House, or at Exton House in beautiful Gloucestershire. At any rate he so far relented in the vow he had made that he sent assistance to her. She and her husband drifted finally to the village of North Conway, where among New Hampshire hills, they hoped to find the quiet rest and freedom they could not obtain in a great city. Her husband tilled a farm, and played the organ on Sundays in the little Episcopal church. The story of their life became in time known to all, and summer visitors became curious about them, and the Lady Blanche would seek seclusion in the woods often times from obtrusive strangers. But her life was drawing to a close, and about eight years ago, after twelve years of married life she died, a victim, it was said, to hardships to which she could not become inured.

THE STORY OF HER DEATH

was widely told. Strange hands robed her for burial. Strangers laid

her in the chancel of the little church and kept watch and ward besides her while the message went flashing over the sea to the father that his daughter was dead. And then, it is said, the proud heart broke. "Send her home to me," the message came back, "and let me look on her face once more." So to Portland, and thence once more across the sea, the daughter went on her long journey, back to her childhood's home. Her part in the tragedy was done. Eight years more of life in the little house among the hills remained to the husband, until in his death the final act in this tragedy of life and love came to a close.

Yorkshire Nobility, 1189.

In a Manuscript of the Seventeenth Century purchased of Colonel J. G. Smyth, M.P., now in the British Museum numbered 26731 and described as Collectanea Varia ad Com Ebor Spectantia is the following Roll entitled Milites et Barones tenen d Rege in Capite in Com Ebor tem H 2 et R 1.

Archiespus Ebor xx feoda
Constabular Cestriæ de Honore Pontefract lx fe
Idem viii feod in Snettis
Honor de Tikhill lx feoda
Comes Cestriæ de Honore Richmond xl fe & di
Constabular Richmd vj feod & di d ded honore
Henr fil Herm iij feoda de ded honore
Eustach d Vescy iiij feoda d honor d Malton
Petrus d Brus xi feoda de ho de Skelton
Nichus Stutevill v feoda d Cotingham
Walts de Chaucye v feoda d Skrtenbek
Hugo Bygot vx feod de ho d Setrington
Hugo de Ballyol iiij feoda de Stokesley
Henr de Nevill iij feoda d Sutton
Wills fil Rgn ij feod & ½ d Alwton
Gerards d ffurnivall 1 fee de Sheffeild
Waring fil Serlo the 1 fe de Harwood
Andreas d ffougerill 1 fe
Epus Dunelmense x feoda
Wills d Moubray lx feoda
Gilbtus de Gaunt lx feoda
Robtus d Turnham xxxj feoda & di
Ricus d Percy xv feoda
Ws d Percy xv feoda d honor d Tadcastre
Galfrus Lutterel & Waltr Bastard xv feod
Robtus d Ros v feoda & di & ¼ de Hemslay
Idem iij feoda & ¾ 1 fe de feod Trusbotts
Willus d Albeney iij feoda & ¾ d ded feod
Hillarius Trusbotts iij feod & di d ded feod
Comes d Albemarlia x feoda d Holdernes
Idem Comes ij feoda & di d Honor d Skipton
Hugo Paynell iij feod d Drax
Honor d Knaresburgh iij feoda
Comes Warenn vj feoda d Wakefeild
Henr de Puteaco 1 fee de Wigton
Ricus d Sproxton di fee d Sproxton
Robtus d Colbet quarta ptm 1 fe
Ricus Malbis 1 fe d ho d Gye
Constabular Cestr ij mil

Galfrus Luttrell di fe als 1 fe de Barton
Robtus fil Nich^{s} d Stutevile 1 fe d Midleton
Adorratg de Beaton di fe in Nottinghamshire xi feo
Ricus d Hodelston ij mil
Robtus d Luttrington 1 mil
Robtus d Gustall di mil
Osbtus d Brutton quarta
Walt^{s} d Scoures di mil
Johes Maunsell 1 mil
Thomas Palefray 1 mil
Willus de Panton 1 mil
Petrus de Billingebe 1 mil
Gilbtus de Riggebye 1 mil
Robtus de Muschampe 1 mil
Uxor euisdem Robti 1 mil
Oliverus Deincourte ij mil
Thomas de Remouel di mil
Robtus Cokerill 1 mil
Robtus de Brystall iiij mil
Walt^{s} d Carethorpe xij ^{ma}
Thomas d Etton xij ^{ma}
Petrus fil Herbti iij mil
Willus Ward 1 mil
Willus d Mowbray quarta
Malger^{s} Le Vavasour iiij ^{ts}
Isabella de Pouclegh di mil & in Glouc. iij fe & di
Radus fil Barnardi Y Port^{r} nam Castri Ebor
Ricus de Wyuill di mil
Jordanus d Launde ij mil
Radus de Wylebye 1 mil
Robtus de Barkestone quarta
Robtus Morny quarta Rymby
Radus Trussell 1 mil
Robtus d Teford 1 mil
Jacobus d Willingburgh di mil
Robtus d Everingham 1 mil & di
Nigellus de Beingwick xx^{ma} plem
Adam d Bella Aqua 1 mil
Idem Adam et Robtus fil liijv
Hugo de Verby iiij mil
Margia de Beingwrth xx^{ma} ptem
Comes Albemarle iij mil
Radus d Valliby 1 mil
Robtus d Maloforeste & Benedict^{s} de Sculcotes } quinta
Galfrus de Hardye & Johes de Melsa } viij^{va}
Radus d Poby quarta
Henr d Markinton xx^{ma}
Galfrus d Markinfeild xx^{ma}
Johes d Cawood 1 Car Y fforestaria
Johes Le Poer Y Archi.

JAMES RUSBY.

Sessions Notes, continued.

The following notes tell the tale, often a sad one, of the social condition in the 17th century. A little detail is given for the township of Hipperholme-cum-Brighouse, as a specimen of the genealogical and other hints that may be culled from these Rolls for all the townships in the County. J. H. T.

In 1639 we find £12 4s. 0d. paid to Staynecrosse High Constables, by them disbursed for H. M. Service "being for carriages and other attendance at York in waytinge attending and setting forward light horses in this late expedicion."

Osgodcrosse had also spent £17 13s. 4d. in H.M.S. for Carriages in his Majesty's late Expedicion into Scotland.

Hen. Marsh & John Noble, of Thurstonland, had been employed in the same service with a teame & a carte for their said towne from Doncaster to Ferrebrigg. Inhabitants ordered to pay them 30s.

Sellers of Ale. Plague contagion.—Sellers of Ale and beare in the open Streete to passengers and travellers travyling on the high roade betweene Doncaster and Wentbrigg in the W. R. to the great danger of infecting the inhabitants there with the contagion of the plague now in this dangerous tyme of sickness and visitation, because they enterteyne and discourse with all manner of passengers and travellers, wanderers and idle beggars....restrayned by order of Court.

House of Correction.—Forasmuch as this Cort is informed by Sir William Savile, Barronet, Sir John Savile, Knt., Sir George Wentworth, Knt., and John Kay, Esq., fower of his Majestie's Justices of the Peace, within this West Riding, who have viewed the House of Correction at Wakefield, that the Sum of vjli. xiiijs. iiijd. is very needfull and necessarye to be allowed for the repaire and rebuilding of some chimneys and other breaches, which was made in the said house by the last great winde :—Itt is therefore ordered that the said Summe of vjli. xiiijs. iiijd. shall be estreated upon the whole west riding and collected, etc., and paid over unto Thomas Somerster, gent., now Master of the said howse, to be ymployed accordinglye.

Somerster, gent. Master of House of Correction.—Upon perusal of an Accounte made by this present Sessions by Thomas Somerster, gent., Master of the Howse of Correction at Wakefield, forasmuch as he chardgeth himselfe to have received for his sallarye and wages the summe of three score pounds since the general sessions of the peace holden here this tyme twelve moneths, and that he hath disbursed in servants wages, needful provision for prisoners, ymplements for their worke, fire and carreying of prisoners from Sessions to Sessions, the sum of fower score and six pounds three shillings and fower pence, whereof he further chardgeth himself to have received for prisoners' worke, as appears by his booke, the sum of twenty fower pounds; soe that he hath disbursed and is out of purse the summe of forty three shillings fower pence, besides his owne paines and service as he offereth to averr upon oath :—Itt is therefore now ordered, that the said Thomas Somerster shall have allowed hereafter for his sallarye and wages, as Master of that howse, the summe of fowerscore pounds yearly, which is to be collected by the severall high constables of this W. R. and paid over quarterlye unto him or his deputie, soe longe as he shall serve in that place. T. Somerster retired in 1641.

Apprentice discharged.—Whereas Thomas Farrey hath beene bounde apprentise to one Matthew Usher, of Wakefield, in this W. R. to the trade of a Mercer. Now, forasmuch as the said Usher is decayed in his Estate and given over his trade, and lyen two yeares in the King's bench, and his wife lives by brewing or Tipling of Ale, and hath not ymployed or assigned the said Farrey to any person of that trade, but forceth him to live idlely and fill Ale and loose his tyme and trade :—Itt is therefore ordered, pronounced and declared by this

Cort, that the said Farrey for the reason aforesaid, be freed and dischardged from his service and apprenticeshipp, and his father and friends to place him elsewhere att their pleasure, according to the statute of 5th Eliz. cap. 4to, in such case made and provided.

Poore Apprentices, Kighley, Kildwick.—Robert Clough of the parish of Kighley, refuseth to take his apprentice, being legally tendered to him:—Ordered that R.C. shall take the saide poor childe Apprentice, if he have not a scald head, or els be taken bounde to answeare his contempt before judges at next Assizes.

Thomas Backhouse at Bradley, in the parish of Kildwicke, doth wilfully refuse to take William Love, a poor child putt apprentice to him: ordered that apprentice be confirmed to him and that he answeare his contempt next session and pay and satisfie chardges of parish for maintaineinge the said poore child since he was tendered unto him.

Anne Barwicke, a Lunatic.—Forasmuch as this Cort is informed upon the behalfe of Anne Barwicke, of Dunkeswike, within the parish of Harwood, in this West Ridinge, Widdowe, beinge now in great povertie and a Lunatique, having contynued soe by the space of tenn yeares last past:—Ordered that Churchwardens and overseers of Harwood provide for the Petitioner accordinge to her necessities without sufferinge her to wander abroade or be in anyways dangerous to his Majestie's Subjects.

Lunatic Apprentice.—Edw. Helliwell, of Stainland, Clothier, had about three yeares ago one Joseph Lumme put to him as a poore apprentice. Forasmuch as we are informed that the said Joseph Lumme is a lunatique and a caytiffe and not fitt to do him any service, Wee doe therefore order that the said E.H. be discharged of his said apprentice, and he shall have another put to him.

Jonas Bynnes, Wakefield.—J.B. of Wakefield, tailor, brought before Court for gettinge unlawefully into his possession the summe of xij*li.*, in a bagge, the goods of David Hutton, Kirkby Kendall, Carier, which he pretends he found in the street, but it is rather conceived and thought that he tooke the said moneys and bagge from a pack on horseback in the street of Wakefield aforesaid:—He has restored vij*li.* i*s.* vi*d.*, and is committed to Yorke Castle till he pay the balance.

XX^{s} lent by Bynnes to one Bryan, servant to Nathaniell Birkehead, of Haigh, in parish of Hunsworth, Esq., to be paid to Hutton.

Scold to be Cucked.*—Cecilye Walker, wife of John Walker, for being a common scold and abusing of her neighbours with evil reviling language, shall be Cucked by the Constable of Birstall upon sight thereof, being the punishment ordinarilye used for such offenders.

Rastricke, Fixby. Brighouse Court Leet.—Forasmuch as this Court is informed that a payne was imposed upon the inhabitants of Rastricke by Thos. Thornhill Esq., J.P. for the W.R., for rep. a certayne layne lyeinge betwixt Rastrick and Bradley, within the town

* Usually written 'ducked.'

of ffixby, as is alleged. And forasmuch as this Court is further informed that the inhabitants of ffixby were formerly presented in the Court Leete for the Manor of Brigghouse and a payne imposed on them to repaire said way which still dependinge there, proceedings in the Court to stay and to proceed uppon the paine aforesaid in the Court Leete, because it had the prioritie.

Wm. Grosvenor, King's purveyor.—Whereas William Grosvenor, gent., one of the purveyors for the provisions for his Majestie's most honourable household, hath informed the Cort that notwithstanding the increase he hath had lately he cannot serve his Majesty at that rate, oxen being of such unreasonable price, and the chardge of provyding them so excessive great, by reason of the scarcity of fodder grasse these dry summers. This Court is therefore pleased to allow unto the said Mr. Grosvenor the sum of vjs. viijd. an oxe, amounting in the whole unto xiiiijli. xiij. iiijd., which is to be estreated upon the whole West Riding and collected by the high constables there and paid over unto the said Grosvenor for the uses aforesaid.

Purveyor to the King.—Mr. William Grosvenor, late purveyor for the W. R. hath relinquished his place, and the Court hath agreed and compounded with Mr. Thomas Westby to supply the same, who hath undertaken for this next yeare to discharge the same, and the cuntrye thereof, as well as any purveyor hath performed and discharged the same. Ordered that nyne pounds be allowed to him for every oxe delivered to his Majestie's use. All moneys in the severall High Constables' hands for that purpose to be paid to Mr. Westby, and the rest levyed with all expedition, the tyme nowe approachinge for his provision.

The List of the Army Raised under the command of his Excellency Robert Earle of Essex and Ewe, Viscount Hereford, Lord Fewers of Chartley, Bourchvir and Lovaine; Appointed Captaine General of the Army, Imployed for the defence of the Protestant Religion, the safety of his Majestie's Person and the Parliament, the preservation of the Lawes, Liberties and Peace of the Kingdom and protection of his Majestie's Subjects from violence and oppression.

With the names of the severall Officers belonging to the Army.

Wakefield Bridge and Chapel.—Whereas this Cort is informed of the great ruyne and decay of the stone bridge at Wakefield, standing over the river of Calder, and the chapell adjoyneing unto the saide bridge, which is a great staye and helpe to the same, and that the saide bridge and chapell have beene already viewed by Sir William Savile, Baronet, and Sir John Savile, Knt., two of his majesty's justices of the peace within the said Rideing, who have certified that the paveinge and other worke, now to be done about the same, will amounte unto fowerscore pounds or upwards:—Itt is therefore ordered that the saide summe of fowerscore pounds shall be allowed out of this West Riding, and collected by the high constables there, and paid over unto Jervas Neville, gent., and William Paldwen, gent., who are desired to see the same husbandly bestowed about soe necessarye a

worke, but it is intended and ordered that the said Chappell be hereafter kept decentlye, and that noe persons whatsoever be suffered to inhabite therein.

Cowper Bridge.—Forasmuch as this Cort is informed of the great decayes of Cowper bridge over the river Calder in this West Riding, and of the necessitye thereof, and takeing into consideration what severall summes of money have beene formerly allowed towards the repaire thereof, are further certified that the said bridge very necessarilye ought to be built of stone considering the suddaine floods that come downe under the said bridge, which, now being of wood, is continually in danger to be driven downe the water and taken away:- Itt is therefore ordered by this Cort that Sir William Savile Barronet, Sir John Savile, Knt., and John Kay Esqre and Thomas Thornhill, Esq., or any two or more of them shall with some skilfull workemen viewe the said bridge and contract with the workemen for the building a new bridge there of stone, if they shall so thinke fitt; and what summe they agree upon that to be estreated and levyed upon the whole West Riding, and collected by the severall high constables there, and paid over unto John Armitage, of Kirklees, Esquire, and John Naylor, of Clifton, who are appointed by this Cort to be surveyors of that work. Upon certificate made that the summe of cccl.li. will but build the bridge of stone there, the said summe is accordinglye estreated upon this West riding.

Mytholm royde Bridge.—On petition of Sowerby inhabitants as to the great decay of Mytholm royde Bridge, standing over the water of Calder, within the wapentake of Agbrigg and Morley in the West Riding, and for that it appeareth that they are sore chardged with Bridges within the said Townshipp, and that the sum of cli. will but repaire the same:—This Cort doth thinke fitt and soe order xli. to be estreated on said Wapentake and paide over unto the hands of John Stansfeild of Sowerby, and Abraham Sunderland of Ewenden, who are desired to see the same frugallie bestowed about the said Bridge.

Brighouse Bridge.—Ten pounds estreated on W. Riding to be paid over unto Thomas Thornhill, Esq., to be ymployed towards the repaire of the said bridge.

Cudworth Assessment.—ORDERED to be hereafter accordeinge to thr quantitie and quallitie of the Lands made by acre tale and the use and custome of this Cuntrye, such as have personall estates over and above theire lands to have an addition made accordeinge to their personall estates in esteeme over and above the true Vallue of theire Landes.

Beacons.—Forasmuch as itt is conceived by this Court that a fittinge some of money should be forthwith allowed for the provideinge watchinge and other necessaries for Beacons:—Ordered that x li be estreated on Wapentaks of Staynecrosse and Osgodcrosse Strafforth and Tickhill for the watchinge of Highehoyland Upton and Clifton beacons.

Burghwallis.—Darcye Washington esquier to joyne with Mr. William Walker of Bentley and to make an assessment accordinge to the contents of a former order which shall be confirmed by this Court.

Ackworth Fire.—On certificate that Thomas Cliffe of Ackworth beinge a man of honest life and conversacion and painefull in his vocacion and calleinge by a sudden vehement and fearfull fire happening in one Anthony Birlison his neighbours house adjoyneinge upon the said Thomas Cliffe his dwelling house upon Wednesday the nyneteenth day of december last past aboute nyne of the clocke in the forenoone of the said day the said house was suddenly burnt, three Kyne of good vallue Corne threshed and unthreshed and all other his househoulde goodes to the vallue of three score poundes and upwards And the said Anthony Birlison and likewise all his goodes and household Stuffe burned. Court desires ministers and curates in Wap. of Osgodcrosse to read order and make a collecion towardes releefe. Mary Blagburne widowe owner of the houses to have some alloweance out of the moneyes collected as Sir Thos. Wentworth and Sir Edw. Rodes or either of them shall thinke fittinge towardes the rebuildinge of the said houses.

———o———

Wakefield, Jan. 1698. Information of John Shaw of Sutcliffe Wood. On ffriday 11 Novr. coming home from Wakefield and driving home 5 of his Master Joseph Stockes horses all laden with barley there was one of y^e^ s^d^ horses strayed or conveyed out of y^e^ way between Smithouse and Sutcliffe Wood it being within evening and ye said horse so strayed or conveyed was found in y^e^ morning following in widow Mallison's fold of Lightcliffe and four bushels and a half of barley taken from of y^e^ said horse and further saith not:

before Jo. Kaye, J.P.

Grace wife of Wm. Lightcliffe bound for stealing it; and Wm. Ramsden of Coley Miln, Miller, 23 Novr. in evening, says, a woman brought ½ bushell of barley to Coley Miln to have it ground; she refused to give her name; he swears Grace Wilkinson is the woman though she denies ever being in Coley Miln.

John and Thos. Horsfield, Gaugers, Huddersfield, took the Sacrament as required; they sign Horsfall.

Wm. Harrison of Hipperholme c. Brighouse, Laborer, xx*l.*

Robt. Hanson - - - x*l.*

John Hanson - - Clothr. x*l.*

W. H. bound to answer John Dobson for forcibly entring his house in Hip. c. Brig. and illegally keeping possession thereof. Tho.Horton.

Wakefield Sessions, Jan. 1681.

Robt. Hanson (aforesaid) xx*l.*

John ,, ,, x*l.*

Jas. Heartley de eadem Clothr. x*l.*

Similar to above.

Jo. Shakelton's examination, saith that Henry Medley's wife, being a caitiffe, sent for him and sold him a brasse pot at 6d. a pound. Jo.

Shakelton and Henry Medley supposed to be accomplices by Hipp. Constable and by Wm. Walker of Southowram, Wak. Jan. 1681.

John Clay of Clayhouse, Gent, indicted for taking in unlawfully and incloseing six acres of Comon belonging to the ffree holders and inhabitants of Ealand-cum-Greetland with a wall and a hedge against Statute. Ordered to appear Wak. Jan. 1681.

Joseph Reyner, Southorum, Laborer, Susan Reyner of ye same Spinster, and Henry Medley of Hipperholme cu. Brighouse committed to York Castle for Stealing eleaven yards of wollen Cloth of ye goods and Chattels of Joshua Crowder, of Ealand. Wak. Jan. 1681.

Jane Reyner of Southorum Spinster committed to York Castle for stealeing of one bras pan of ye goods of Olever Heywood Clerke of N'owram, Susanna Tillison to give evidence. Wak. Jan. 1681.

Hen. Medley stole 2 Bibles from Dan Bentley of Northowram. Indicted. Wak. Jan. 1681.

Ten profane oaths at Halifax; fines imposed by Simon Sterne, J.P.

Petition for the town to build a house on the waste for a poor family.

Names of places occur which are interesting on account of their age, as Whinney Fields, 1691. The house of Joseph Wright, Hipperholme recorded as a meeting place, Wakefield, January 1694. Quarrels, of course, were to be expected, and theft has obtained from Achan's day, at least. These notices help us when we compile pedigrees from the Parish register. Timothy Iredale, Senr., yeoman, had a dispute with Abraham Lumme, 1694, when Timothy Iredale, Junr., yeoman, William Iredale, yeoman, and John Barraclough, labourer, were bound to appear. William Ramsden, junr., bound in £10 to answer charges brought against himself by John ffirth, cordwainer, Wakefield, Jan., 1694; bondsmen Wm. Ramsden, senr., miller, and Thos. Whitaker, £5 each: all of Hipperholme.

Sarah Hanson, spinster for perjury, charged by Abm. Milner, Grace his wife, and John Milner, Pontefract, April, 1695.

Clifton *v* Hipp. Settlement dispute, Jeremy Lister was last settled at Hipp. as hired servant, 1695. Sam Elsworth removed by order from Thornhill to Hipperholme cum Brighouse, Pontefract, April 1695.

Searching by warrant suspected houses in Hipperholme cum Brighouse for sheep stolen from Clifton, 1676.

John Reyner of Warren house, Clifton, had some geese stolen by Isaac Crosley and Michael Wilkinson of Hove Edge. They sold the geese to Dorothy Northropp of Lightcliffe, alehousekeeper, 1676.

Mrs. Ann Hanson and her daughters Sara and Susan, of Hove Edge, for felony. Susan Hanson took 'linen clothes' from the aforesaid Reyner and sold them to James Whittiker wife, of the Street in Lightcliffe, 1676. John Sharp, badger, Hipp., and John Hirst of Lower Green gave information against them.

[The *Street* in Lightcliffe I have seen referred to but once besides the above, and that was about the same period. If the place can be recognised now it would show the course of the Roman Road through that township.]

Thomas Oates, yeoman, de Hipp'holme cu' Brigghouse bound over to answer a charge from the township, 1676. James Oates, clothier, bond.

Justices Horton and Jo. Towneley (of New House,) took evidence at Brighouse, July 2nd, 1691, respecting the Halifax coiners.

Information taken at Brighouse, July 13, 1691, before Jo. Towneley, Esq., when James Sucksmith, labourer of Hipp. then confessed he took a shirt and smock from John Jagger of Shelf.

Petition from 'Clackheaton' authorities reciting that the inhabitants of Hipp. cum Brig. refused to give John Wood, his wife and two children, a settlement, 1676.

Ellis Nutter and John Nutter, late both of Doncaster (and probably of Hipperholme,) charged with breaking a fulling milne in Wadsworth, called Mearoyd Milne, and stealing two pieces of Kersey; sent to York Castle for further trial. The same were imprisoned for stealing a 'pair of britches' at York, July 1677.

Isaac Crossley, Lightcliffe, for getting goods in hands by false tokens, 1678. John Crosley of Hove Edge says his son Isaac gave him 3s. for some meal for his mother and told him he 'adled' it. Leeds, 1675.

Edward Walker of Clifton sold a lamb, he had stolen, to William Gill of Tann house near Coley chappell, 1675.

Thomas Taylor of Brigghouse, John Stocks of Suttley wood, and others, creditors of John Ledgard, debtor, Mirfield, who was detained in York Castle, 1680.

Adam Lee (in drink) stole a Riding Hood out of Moses Gomersall's house, Hipperholme c. Brighouse, 1699.

Ann Hanson, Hove Edge, Widow, stole apparel from Robt. Hanson and Abraham Hanson, Lightcliffe, masons. Wak. Oct. 1675.

Abm. Hanson of Hipp. to appear against George Brigg of Hipp. concerning his stealing a hen, the goods of William Harrison of Hipp. Wm. Hanson also to appear for same purpose. Pontefract, Ap. 1687.

Isaac Crossley, Hipp. stealing a pair of new shoes, value 3/6, of Thos. Hemingway of Hipp. c. Brigh. labourer. Wak. 1682.

John Watson of Wakefield, butcher, for taking a cow (colour black) value 30s. from Nathan Whitley, indicted. Wak. 1682.

Information of Jonas Hemingway before Gibt. Rigby J.P. who says he farms a stone Delfe in Lightcliffe of one Mr. Mitchell, and Wm. Medley of Lightcliffe took away from the delf a considerable quantity of slates without leave or permission. Leeds, Aug. 1694.

Sam[l] Elsworth and John Blackburn, stealing a pack cloth value 3/- of John Smith gent. and a case knife value 6d. of Chas. Naylor, 1697. Hipperholme-cum-Brighouse.

Richd. Iredale, Briggehouse, Butcher, had ffive wether sheep stolen by Joseph Wood of Ealand, butcher, 1687.

James Thorp, Huddersfield, took a blanket and two coverletts from Joseph Stocks of Lightcliffe, maltster, 22 ffeb. 1696. He entered the King's service and so was discharged.

J.H.T.

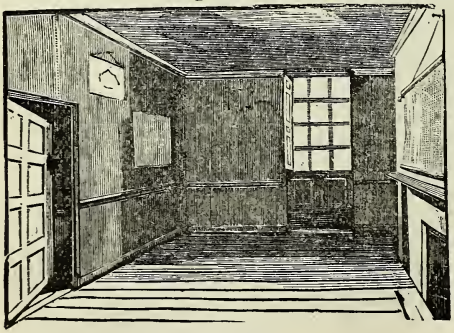


Wilberforce.

Wilberforce.

A Bibliographical Sketch.

The Wilberforce family is so named from the village Wilberfoss, East Yorkshire, and in old deeds and wills occurs as Wild-borefoss. The families of the name were of local eminence at Wilberfoss, Beverley and Hull. The name occurs amongst the mayors of both boroughs. Robert Wilberforce, the son of the Hull mayor of 1740, was father of the great philanthropist, William Wilberforce, M.P., who was born in High Street, Hull, August 24th, 1759. He entered parliament in 1784, as member for Yorkshire, having sat three years previously as member for Hull. In 1787, he espoused the anti-slavery cause, but did not succeed in gaining the vote of Parliament till 1806, and indeed the final British blow to the traffic did not follow till 1833. He had resigned the membership for Yorkshire in 1812. He helped in the establishment of the "Christian Observer." The Wilberforce House in Hull was built, it is believed, by the Listers in the time of the first Stuarts. The Listers were very important citizens, a branch of the Halifax family. When or how the house passed to the Wilberforce family is not clear. We had the pleasure lately of inspecting this historic home. It may be easily recognized in High Street, being the only house with a garden in front. "Ascending the broad easy stairs, we see the symmetrical three-light window over-topped by the Wilberforce shield. To the right of the landing is a large apartment panelled with dark-stained oak, the office of olden times, in which is Wilberforce's chair." Beyond is the little chamber, depicted below, in which the great man was born.



Wilberforce House.



Wilberforce Arms.

He died in London, July 29th, 1833. His sons and grandsons, bishops, archdeacons and canons, have maintained the family honours. At a Wilberforce Exhibition, in Hull, some years ago, the following items of interest were shewn: Hull Corporation Silver Cups, (2), the gift of the philanthropist's grandfather, William, the mayor in 1723; engraved portrait of the great William, by Hodges after Rising's painting; autographs of the Liberator's sons, William, M.P., Samuel, the Bishop of Oxford, Robert Isaac, Archdeacon and voluminous author, and Henry William, the youngest son; engraved portrait by Heath from Russell's painting; model of the statue in Westminster Abbey; engraving of the birthplace by Anelay; drawings of Wilberforce's Monument in Hull; photos of statue in the Hull Town Hall; the 1807 Poll Book for Yorkshire; three 17th century tokens, issued by Wilberfoss of Beverley (2) and Wilberforce of Cranswick (1); and similar relics.

The Wilberforce School for the Indigent Blind, at the Manor House, York, one of the most successful and beneficent institutions of the county, was founded in 1833 as a memorial of the Liberator. In the same year Hull did honour to its great citizen by erecting the Wilberforce Column, 102 feet high, at a cost of £1250. By parliamentary request, his body was interred in Westminster Abbey.



Wilberforce.

William Wilberforce's Works.

(1) A Practical View of the prevailing religious System of professed Christians, in the higher and middle Classes in this country, contrasted with real Christianity. London, 1797, 8vo., pub. at 6s. 3rd ed. has 491 pages, + index. 7th edition, 1798, 8vo.

Six editions of this excellent work had been exhausted in five months. 1817, 12mo.

In Dove's Classics, 24mo., no date.

13th edition, 1818, 8vo.

Edition with Memoir of Price, 1834, 8vo., 8s.

1845, 18mo., 6s.

Wilson's edition, 1841, 12mo., 5s.

Longman's edition. 1846, 12mo., 4s. 6d.

Glasgow, Collins' edition, 1847, 12mo., 4s.
Edinburgh edition, 1853, 18mo,, 2s. 6d.

(2) Letter on the Abolition of the Slave Trade, addressed to the Freeholders and other Inhabitants of Yorkshire. London, 1807, 8vo., pp. 396.

(3) A Letter to the Gentlemen, Clergy, and Freeholders of Yorkshire, occasioned by the late Election for that County, 1807.

(4) Appeal to the Inhabitants of the British Empire in behalf of the Negro Slaves of the West Indies. London, 1823, 8vo.



Wilberforce.

(5) Family Prayers. Edited by his son R. Isaac W. London, 1834, 8vo.

(6) Life and Correspondence, including his Diary. Edited by his sons Robert Isaac and Samuel. London, 1838, 8vo., 5 vols., pub. at 45s.

Second edition, 1839, 8vo., 5 vols.

Abridged edition, (Christian Family Library,) 1843, f'cap, 8vo., 6s.

Mr. Clarkson published "Strictures on the Life and Correspondence."

(7) Correspondence, edited by his sons. Lond., 1840, 8vo., 2 vols., £1.

(8) Apology for the Christian Sabbath. 1799.

(9) Substances of Speeches on a Bill for Promoting the Religious Instruction of the Natives of India.

(10) Wilberforce and His Friends. J. C. Colquhon. 2nd ed. 1867. 459 pages.

Bishop Samuel Wilberforce wrote "Agathos," "Hebrew Heroes," and "History of the American Church." The Rev. Robert Isaac Wilberforce, born 1802, died 1857, was author of "Doctrine of Holy Baptism," 1849, "Of the Incarnation," 1848, "Of the Eucharist," 1853, and "Principles of Religious Authority," 1854, besides numerous single sermons and charges, as Archdeacon of the East Riding of Yorkshire.

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Keighley Grammar School.—Mr. C. Herbert, Goswell Road, E.C., has lately catalogued the MS. history of this School by Gale. Having failed to secure it, we hope the purchaser is a local historian. If not, Mr. Herbert might help to record the purchaser's name.





Bierley Hall

(The Place presented by Miss Currer)

Quaker Notes, 2.

Anno 1661. On the 10th of the month called August, John Blakeling, of Drawell, near Sedberg, in Yorkshire, Yeoman; Thomas Jackson, Robert Fowler, of Burlington, Samuel Nelhest, of Whitby, mariners; John Stockley, Thomas Allinson, William Hart, John and William Dove of Whitby, Yeomen; Mary Dove, jun., of the same, Spinster; Susanna Truthwaite, Spinster, and Laurence Heslam, of Whitby, Mariner, (and others of Sunderland and Shields,) were taken at a meeting in South Shields, and cast into nasty holes in Tinmouth Castle, where they lay for a month, and were then turned out, seemingly without any order, or warrant.

Christopher Taylor, of Otley, was at a meeting in the house of Anne Thurston, widow, of Whitechurch, in Buckinghamshire, 11th of the month called August, 1661, and was committed to Ailsbury gaol, at the suggestion of the Priest of the Parish.

Thomas Jackson, of Arsham Grange in Yorkshire, and Francis Rowndtree, of Stockley in the same county, William Foster of Carleton, (? Durham or Yorks.) &c., &c., seized at Norton, Durham, by Capt. Bellasise, 11 Nov., 1660, and sent to prison for refusing to take the Oaths of Allegiance and Supremacy, and Marmaduke Storr, of Yorkshire, for same reason was taken out of his inn in Durham.

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Bradford Engravers.

Cousen is an old Bradford family name, a member of whom became an eminent inhabitant of Newcastle-on-Tyne over two centuries ago. In the early part of the present century several distinguished engravers resided in Bradford, and we purpose giving specimens of their skill, having steel and copper plates engraved by them. Charles Cousen was the artist, and John Cousen the engraver of the view of Bradford which forms the frontispiece. The former was born in 1813, and the latter, his brother and tutor, in 1804. J. C. Bentley, W. O. Geller and the Tophams were illustrious contemporaries.

William Overend Geller, the engraver of Dr. Richard Richardson's portrait, attained national celebrity for faithful portraits. Many local worthies were the subjects of his art, and large plates of them adorn Bradford homes. The portrait of our friend Abraham Holroyd, in a former volume, is perhaps the best of Geller's smaller engravings. Dr. Richardson's name has been familiar to English antiquaries and naturalists for two centuries. Mr. Dawson Turner's "Richardson Correspondence," printed at Yarmouth in 1835, is a deserved tribute to the learned Fellow of the Royal Society, whose body was interred at Cleckheaton, or White Chapel, in 1741. In that volume will be found a lithograph portrait of Dr. Richardson, with lithographs of Bierley House, and the Cedar at Bierley. The engraving of Bierley Hall, the home of the Richardsons, now represented as by the sketch pedigree herewith, by the Wilsons of Eshton, near Gargrave, through

the Currer line, was drawn by Charles Cousen, and engraved by Joseph Clayton Bentley, son of Mr. Greenwood Bentley, of Bradford, where he was born in 1809. He was engaged on the "Art Journal," but died at the age of forty-two. He published an elaborate Royal Genealogy. Mr. Willis engraved the plate of the north view of Bradford. Further notes respecting Bradford Artists will be found in Scruton's *Old Bradford*, page 242.



Richardson of Bierley.

Richardson Pedigree. — Nicholas Richardson, the first of this family who settled near Bradford, is said to have been a native of the county of Durham, but no attempt has been made, apparently, to carry the line further back.

Nicholas Richardson, d. 1616. = Mary, d. John Midgley.

Richard, b. 1576, = Ann, d. William Pollard.

William, owner of Hopkinson's Geneal. MSS., whose sister he had married. He died in 1648, s.p.

Richard, b. 1604, d. 1656. = Jane Hopkinson, another sister of the Antiquary.

William, b. 1629. = Susannah, dau. Gilbert Savile.

Richard, M.D., F.R.S., born 1663, = Sarah, d. John Crossley, no living issue.
= (2) Dorothy, d. Henry Currer, of Kildwick.

Richard, b. 1708, d. 1781, no issue.

William, b. 1709, M.D., unmarried.

Henry, b. 1710, Rector of Thornton in Craven. = Mary, d. Benj. Dawson

Henry, b. 1758, Rector of Thornton; took the name Currer. = Margaret Clive, d. Matthew Wilson, Esq., niece of Lord Clive.

Frances Mary Richardson-Currer, only child, b. 1785, d. unmarried, 1861. Her mother married secondly her cousin Matthew Wilson, Esq., of Eshton, and their son the late Sir Mathew Wilson, Bart., M.P., of Eshton, succeeded to the Richardson estates.



Currer of Kildwick.



Wilson of Eshton.



Wilson of Eshton.



Wilson of Eshton,
after Baronetcy granted.

Mr. H. J. Morehouse.—We record, with deep regret, the death of Henry James Morehouse, F.S.A., of Stoney Bank, Holmfirth. The family is one of the oldest in the district, the name appearing as far back as the reign of Richard II., when, in 1398, Roger del Morehouse farmed "the soke mill at Holme," and from the time of Elizabeth the Stoney Bank property has descended from father to son for eight generations. The father, Mr. John Morehouse, married Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Mr. William Newton, of Stagwood Hill, and died in 1811. Henry James Morehouse was born on the 9th of December 1806, and was thus only four years old when his father died. His mother, however, lived till December, 1839, residing at Stoney Bank, and to her loving and careful training her son owed much. Growing up, he made choice of the medical profession, and, after the necessary training, began his active practice at Stoney Bank, in 1827, continuing it for a period of sixty years. His secluded home now became the centre of a wide field of work, in which he not only strove to promote the health of his numerous patients, but also won and retained their confidence and esteem, and many of them became his life long friends. In 1831, he married Annie, daughter of Mr. Thomas Bradley, of Richmond, Yorkshire. She died in 1877. leaving no issue. In 1833, Mr. Morehouse was appointed to the factory surgeonship of this district, which post he held till the present year, when his failing health caused him to resign. His leisure hours were devoted largely to antiquarian pursuits, one most important outcome of which was the production, in 1861, of his "History of Kirkburton and of the graveship of Holme including Holmfirth." This work, embodying the results of thirty years of close and patient research, was at once recognised as displaying no ordinary talent on the part of the author, and as forming the standard topographical work of the district. Mr. Morehouse had been preparing a second edition of this work. Soon after the publication of his history Mr. Morehouse assisted to found the Yorkshire Archæological and Topographical Association, addressing the first public meeting in Huddersfield, in 1864, with Dr. Turnbull as chairman, and continued for a great number of years to act on the Council of the Society. In 1874, he edited "Extracts from the Diary of the Rev. Robert Meeke, of Slaithwaite," and in 1887, for the Surtees Society, the "Diary of Captain Adam Eyre, of Hazlehead." He also published, in 1886, a pamphlet entitled "Village Gleanings," giving an account of the Rev. John Murgatroyd and James Horsfall, F.R.S., who were connected with the Free School of Slaithwaite. In 1872 he was elected a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, an honour as well merited as it was modestly borne. In the early spring of last year Mr. Morehouse had a sudden and serious illness, from which he rallied for a time. On the 8th of October he had a relapse, and passed away very peacefully the following day. He was buried on the 14th October, 1890, at Lydgate, where many of his ancestors lie, close to the chapel with which he had been connected all his life. Tall, straight, and of a fine presence, he had the delightfully courteous and

polite manners of a real English gentleman. In his tastes he was simple and natural, having a strong passion for landscape gardening, and especially for trees, which he planted freely, and cherished with the utmost care. He did not covet notoriety, but rather shrank from public positions, and in his study and in the circle of his chosen friends he sought to use his powers and opportunities for the good of others.

"The Old Doctor" will be sadly missed by the inhabitants, but his name will continue to be treasured. We can testify to the esteem in which he was held, and a slight personal and long corresponding intimacy with Mr. Morehouse enables us to add this small tribute to his memory. His family had been identified with Lydgate Unitarian Chapel from its foundation, when Oliver Heywood was a frequent visitor there.

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Yorkshiremen in London, 4.

On page 202, we stated we were not the fortunate possessors of a copy of Dr. Hickes' Yorkshire Feast Sermon. This was not correct, as a copy turned up amongst our pamphlets as soon as the third article, on Dean Cartwright's sermon, had been printed. It seems likely that a sermon was delivered, possibly not printed, in 1681, as there is an interval of twenty-eight months between the second Feast and Dr. Hickes', which is not numbered, as the first and second were. There is an interval of two years before Dr. Cartwright's Sermon, but as it is called the "Yearly Feast" it seems certain that a sermon was delivered in June, 1683, also. Can anyone help us to the names of the preachers in 1681, 1683, 1685 et postea?

Dr. Hickes' Sermon is, like the rest, a small quarto, pp. vi., 32. The running title reads, *The Moral Shechinah*. George Hickes was a voluminous writer, controversialist, Saxonist and antiquary. He was born at Newsham in Yorkshire in 1642, and died in 1715. "Thesaurus Linguarum Veterum Septentrionalium," 1703-5, 3 vols., folio, is his great work, though Hickes' "Devotions," 1712, and "Institutiones Grammaticæ Anglo Saxonicæ, 1689, 4to, are standard books. Dr. Hickes wrote the preface only to "Devotions," the author was John Austin. Thwaites issued in 1711 an abbreviated edition of "Grammatica," in 8vo.

In 1707 appeared "Two Treatises,—Priesthood and Episcopal Order," by the Doctor, 8vo.; second edition, same year; re-issued with new title only in 1709; a two volume edition in 1711. The 1711 remainders were issued in 1715 with a new title, and supplement. The fourth edition, revised, was issued at Oxford in 1847, in 3 vols., 8vo., at 52s. 6d. "Controversial Discourses" appeared in 1715-27, 2 vols., 8vo.

"Historical Collections relating to the Inhabitants of Britain," 1706.

"The Will of Dr. George Hickes," 1716, 8vo.

The Moral Shechinah: Or a Discourse of **Gods Glory.**

IN A

SERMON

Preached at the last

YORKSHIRE-FEAST

IN

Bow-Church, London. *June* 11. 1682.

BY

GEORGE HICKES, D.D.

Chaplain in Ordinary to His Majesty.

LONDON:

Printed by *J. Wallis*, for *Walter Kettilby*, at the Bishops Head in *St. Pauls* Church-Yard, 1682.

The EPISTLE DEDICATORY.

To my Honoured

FRIENDS & COUNTRYMEN

THE

STEWARDS

Of the last

YORKSHIRE-FEAST.

Mr.

William Thomson,
Thomas Hutton,
Richard Fountaine,
John Hargrave,
William Wenslay,
William Wilkinson,
Anthony Warde,
Michael Thompson,
Christopher Conyers,
James Holdsworth,
James Gibson,
Nicholas Craige.

Gentlemen,

ALtho' the Glory of God, which is the Subject of this Discourse, be the supream end of all Human Actions, yet it is very certain from many of the greatest Pretenders to Religion, that they have obscure, perverse, and incongruous Notions of it. And if what I have said upon it in this short compass may any way contribute to rectifie such mens apprehensions, I shall be thankful to God for it, and think my pains very well spent. I had presented you sooner with it, but that I was hindered by sundry Avocations; and perhaps had I published it, when you first desired me, it might not have done so much Good amongst us, as now it may do in cooler times, when men are in a better temper, and more fit to mind both the concerns of this world, and that which is to come. I wish you all happiness, and shall be ready to serve every one of you in particular, as I have all of you in general in first, Preaching, and now, Publishing this Discourse, which comes with all due respects from

Gentlemen,

Your most obedient Servant

George Hickes.

A

SERMON

PREACHED

At the *Yorkshire*-Feast, *July* 11. 1682.

ON

1 COR. x. 32.

Whether therefore ye eat, or drink, or whatsoever ye do, do all to the glory of God.

THE good or bad success of mens undertakings depending very much upon the knowledge of the end for which they are to act, it must needs concern all Christians to get right, and clear Notions of the *Glory of God*. . . . . .

I now come to bring the application of all this to our Meeting and Feasting together, that we may not fall short of the Apostles Rule, who tells us, *that whether we eat or drink, or whatsoever we do, we must do all to the glory of God.*

These County-Meetings as they are in the general designed, so they may in an especial manner be directed unto this great end; as they are excellent means of endearing Country men together, and of begetting Brotherly love and kindness among them to one another, but most especially as they give the Richer sort an opportunity of providing for Poor.

The customary manner in which we meet, doth declare this to be the principal end of this sort of meetings, for first we come together in the Church, that we may Worship the Fountain of Love and Beneficence, and hear some profitable exhortation to imitate his Charity, and then we go to eat and drink together in a Joyful, and Festival manner of his good Creatures; that having our bodies refreshed, and our Spirits exhilirated in the sober use of them, we should be better disposed to this good work. But if after all this Shew and Preparation we give nothing, or grudgingly, and not according to our power, we shall moralize the Birth of the Mountains, and disappoint the expectation both of God and men.

I believe there are no such Provincial or Feasts of Charity in the Capital City of any other Nation in the World; it is perhaps the honour of the *English* to be the first Authors of such Benificent and Charitable Institutions; but then this must needs be said on the other hand, that if they exceed other Countrys in this or any other sort of Christian Magnificence, and Liberality, it is but their duty to do so, because tho' *England* be not the richest Country, yet the *English* are the richest people in the World.

For as the learned Chancellor *Fortescue* wrote long ago, *De Laud. Leg. Angl. Cap. 9.* it is the happiness of the *English* to live in a Realm where the Regal, or Despotic is under the limitation of the Civil Power: and where the King cannot change the Laws without the consent of his Subjects, nor charge them with Impositions against their wills, because he governeth his people, not only by Regal, but also by Political Power:

This gives us a securer Property than any other people, makes us Masters of our Purses, and Estates, and if by the singular blessing of such a Government we heap up Riches above the Subjects of any other Forein Countrys, it is but reasonable, that we should find out some peculiar ways of expressing our gratitude unto God.

This obligation is common to us with all our Fellow-Subjects, but besides this we have particular reasons why we should be free and plentiful in our Contributions to our poor Country-men, for our County as the curious observe, is the Epitome of *England*, whatsoever is excellent in the whole Land being to be found in proportion there: Besides this, God hath been pleased to make it the Birth-place, and Nursery of many Great men, and special Instruments of his Glory, as of *Constantine* the first Christian Emperor, whom all Writers who assert *Britain* to have been the place of his Birth, must needs acknowlege to have been born at *York*. I shall not name any more, because it is fitter to talk over the long Catalogue of our Worthies at the Table than in the Pulpit: and also because it cannot be done without seeming to flatter some very Eminent and Worthy persons of all ranks, and professions, whom I ought to suppose are present here.

———o———

The Churchyard at Honley.

"A simple muster-roll of death.
Of pomp and romance shorn,
The old names that common breath
Has cheapened and outworn."

The Graveyard attached to the Church was closed for burials on June 1st, 1856. God's Acre (its old Saxon name) has a neglected and forsaken appearance, for the present generation naturally frequent the modern and more pretty Cemetery. In the graveyard, as well as under the covering of the Church, are many of the old names found in the Poll-tax of Richard II.,—old Honley families still represented by living descendants. With two exceptions, the names sound indigenous to the soil. Amongst those names,—a Louisa Blennerhasette (daughter of Capt. Blennerhasette, R. H. A. Tralee, Ireland,) gives rise to the thought of "A stranger in a strange land." The name of the Rev. Charles Drawbridge is familiar more by residence than by birth.

Many who fought out their little feuds, are laid side by side; for at the threshold of those green hillocks, all love and hate, wronged and

wrong-doers, are at peace. That grass-covered earth may be covering those, who might have been a Milton, Cromwell, or a Hampden, but for the narrow circumscribed lot of their life. In the old village that still remains almost unchanged—

"They walked with noiseless feet the round
Of uneventful years."

The sound of their voices was only heard in the village-parliament; whose gathering together would be around some homely hearth, or else floating out from the church, singing God's praises, as ours do to-day over their graves. Those forefathers of the village have long been laid at rest; forgotten by many, but not by all, for many still love to speak of the dead and gone worthies. Their quaint sayings and characteristic actions are handed down from parent to child;—those old legends entwined inseparably with the past history of the village.

In the Cemetery we see more of the cunning of the sculptor's hand; and specimens of poetical rhyme than in the churchyard. In the latter the gravestones, with three exceptions, are laid flat upon the earth. Many, if not all of them, obtained from the neighbouring quarries are almost black with age, and are of a plain character. The poetical inscriptions only have been copied from those old stones laid over the place where, as the poet Gray says in his plaintive Elegy,—

"Each in his narrow cell for ever laid
The rude forefathers of the hamlet sleep."

I give the copies without any comment.

At the entrance of the Churchyard is a large square Monument erected to the memory of Wm. Land, who died in April, 1828, aged 32 years. Upon the stone is engraved the following:—

"Young men behold as you pass by,
As you are now, so once was I,
As I am now so you must be,
Prepare for death and follow me."

On a line with the above is a stone erected to the memory of Mary Ward, aged 32 years. The inscription tells its own tale—

"Young maidens all who pass this way
Read and reflect on what I say,
Though I am dead this stone's my tongue,
To tell the world my grief and wrong.
Could I my grief to you disclose,
If you could feel another's woes,
You could not carelessly pass by,
Or read these lines without a sigh.
My tale is short, my words are few,
Which here record my grief to you,
A wretch in whom truth found no place,
Seduced and brought me to disgrace,
Despised, forsaken, in despair,
My grief was more than I could bear,

To bear my sorrows oft I tried,
But sunk beneath at last and died.
If e'er the villain pass this way,
And read these lines, to him I'll say,
Tremble, O wretch, for we shall meet
Together at the judgment seat."

On a large flat stone is engraved the names of three brothers,—Jaggars of Oldfield,—with this inscription—

"Within this dark and silent grave,
Here lies three brothers just and brave,
Which once in gay activity did roam,
But alas! their spirits fled, and life is gone
Until the last dreadful trumpet sounds,
Their further settled quarters bound."

This flattering epitaph on a wife is written—

"Say what a good wife should be, and she was that."

This good woman was the wife of J. Sanderson, Clothier, Deanhouse. An equally good husband lies near, called George Brook. Upon his stone is engraved—

"Here lies a husband and a father dear,
Ye mourning friends now drop a silent tear,
Remember too that you must shortly come
And lie with me beneath the silent tomb."

There is a hopeful inscription upon the tombstone of an old Honley native, J. Lancaster,—

"He declared he was happy in the midst of death."

We now come to another well known name, Thomas Walker, Butcher. A large weeping ash covers his grave, and this inscription is carved upon the upright stone—

"True genuine virtue he possessed,
The ready hand and glowing breast,
A foe to hypocritic feud,
Whose only aim was to do good."

God's Acre contains not only the bearded grain, but the flowers as well. Here and there a child's grave is mingled amongst those larger hillocks. I will only give the inscriptions from two stones. The first, a child four years of age:—

"How sudden and how awful was the stroke,
By which the slender thread of life was broke.
Reader reflect, what happened unto me
For aught thou knowest, may happen unto thee."

On the stone laid over another child is carved—

"Refrain your tears, pray shed no more,
Because your children's gone before,
In love they lived, in peace they died,
Their life was asked, but was denied."

Over the remains of J. Dyson of Steps Mill, his sorrowing widow thought fit to inscribe the following lines:—

"When death was sent from God above,
So suddenly to part our love,
No friend, nor yet physician's art
Could then prevent his fatal dart."

A widower thought that these lines would perpetuate his grief—

"In peace she died, her soul resigned
To God who kindly gave it.
Why should'st not thou do so with thine?
Christ lived and died to save it."

On the stone erected to the memory of a well-known Cabinet-maker, is—

"No more ye rich survey your store,
Elate with heaps of shining ore,
Behold the Lord gave me a sudden call,
Prepare to follow me, my kindred all."

On a mother's stone is engraved—

"Now friends and relatives farewell,
Till we in brighter realms shall dwell,
Mourn not for me, but pity take
Upon my children for my sake."

On many other stones are engraved suitable texts from the Bible, but their inscriptions are too numerous to be introduced here.

The Cemetery was consecrated on Sep. 24th, 1857. The first funeral was that of William Hirst, of Townhead. I may here mention as part history of the Church, that Charles Hawkyard, who was Sexton at the Church for 43 years, is laid in the Cemetery. He died in 1860, and upon the stone placed over his remains, the following lines were composed by a local poet:—

"You ask, dear reader, how it is that I,
A maker of men's graves, should hither lie;
Death found me at my duty, where I fell
Pulling the frail rope of St. Mary's bell."

MRS. JAGGER.

Old Yorkshire Tales.

THE FISH AND THE RING.—There lived in York, three hundred years ago, a very poor man who had a little shop under the shadow of the Minster towers. He had already three daughters and two sons when his wife gave him hopes of a sixth child. Nor were these expectations blighted. The poor man groaned when his wife presented him with a little girl; and he took the child and laid it on the counter before him, shedding tears at the prospect of having another mouth to fill. A Knight who was riding by heard his sobs, and enquiring the cause, he learned that the child was one too many in the house. Now, being a sorcerer, the Knight opened his great Book of Fate, and as he read therein his hair fairly bristled on his head, and his cheek grew pale, for he saw it plainly written that the babe was to be his son's

wife. Determined to avoid this, he offered to adopt the child, and endow it with all his wealth. The delighted father agreed, and gave the child into the hands of the Knight, who carried it to the banks of the river Ouse, and flang it in. But the little creature did not sink. Its dress buoyed it up, and it was washed ashore near a fisherman's cottage. This poor man, finding the little wailing child on the river bank, took it home, and with his wife's consent he adopted it, and under their roof it grew up to be a very handsome girl of fifteen.

Now, one day the Knight came riding along the river with a number of friends. They called at the fisherman's cottage and asked for some fish. The girl came to the door, and all the riders were struck by her beauty. As they continued their ride, they praised her much for her courteousness and beauty, and especially for the loveliness of her face. Then the Knight jestingly said he would search his Book of Fate to see who should be her husband. He did so, and found, to his terror, that this girl was the same whom he had flung over the bridge and believed to be dead years before. So, leaving his comrades, he rode back to the cottage and asked the fisherman to allow his daughter to take a letter for him to his brother at Scarborough, a noble Knight, who lived there. Then he wrote a letter to this effect:

'Dear Brother,—Take the bearer of this letter and put her to death, immediately.—Yours Affectionately!'

Sealing this, he gave it to the girl, and she started on her journey. On the way she slept a night at a little inn. Now it fell out that a thief broke into the inn that night and entered the maiden's room, where he found the letter, and opening it he read it. Then turning his dark lantern on the face of the sleeping girl, he thought, 'How sad that this beautiful damsel should be the bearer of her own sentence of death! surely she deserves a better fate.' Then taking a pen, he wrote on paper a note, as though from the Knight, telling the brother to marry the girl to his son. Having done this, he sealed the letter and placed it in the girl's purse, whence he had abstracted the real letter. She, waking the next morning, and knowing nothing of what had taken place during the night, hastened to Scarborough, where she was well received by the Knight's brother. He read the letter, and then gave orders for the wedding with the Knight's son, who was staying at the castle.

Some days after, the Knight came to his brother's castle, and was much astonished and perplexed to see the course which affairs had taken, and to find that all his attempts to frustrate fate had been in vain. However, he was not a bit more disposed to take matters quietly, so, dragging the poor girl to the shore by her hair, he drew his dagger to stab her. She fell on her knees and implored him to spare her life, on which he so far relented that he plucked a golden ring from his finger and cast it as far as he could into the tumbling waves, saying to her, 'Swear to me that you will not come within my sight till that ring is on your finger, and I will spare your life." She took the oath at once, and fled from the place.

Far and wide did she wander, begging from door to door, till at last she got a place as cook in a gentleman's house. One day when guests were arriving, she looked from the window and saw the Knight, her cruel father-in-law, and his son, her husband. Trembling, she hid herself in the kitchen, and her tears were mingled with the food she dressed. Just before dinner a fisherman came to the door with a very fine fish for sale. She took it and began to clean it. Scarcely had she opened it, when she saw something glittering in its stomach. She looked at the shining substance, and lo! it was the Knight's ring. Her heart was now full of joy, and her tears were lost in smiles. She cooked the dinner so well that the Knight, her father-in-law, asked his host who was his cook. 'A strange girl,' replied he, 'who came begging to my door, and whom I took into my house from charity. Ho! Some of you servants, bid her come up into the dining-hall.' The girl, when she got this command, washed her face, braided her hair, and put on her best clothes; then, with the ring on her finger, she entered the hall where all were feasting. The revellers turned to look at her, for she seemed as fair as the moon, and as lovely as the rose. With an exclamation of rage and dismay, the Knight rose to his feet. He knew her at once, and drawing his sword, rushed forward to cut her down; but she held up her hand with a smile, and there he saw the ring he had cast into the sea. He then knew that he was powerless to resist fate, and allowed her to remain in peace with his son, who loved her dearly, and she became famous throughout all Yorkshire for her beauty, her courteousness, and her goodness.

This is truly a wonderful story, and resembles the "Three Golden Hairs," of Grimm, the German author. There are also tales like it told both in Switzerland, Sweden, Norway, and Hungary. Baring Gould says there is a Mongolian tale like it in Gesser Kihan. It may also be found in the 'Gesta Romanorum,' and in Herodotus it is told of Polycrates; also in the 'Arabian Nights,' and in the French tale of 'The Fair One with the Golden Locks.' Of course, they vary in all.

A. H.

[We have three or four more tales gleaned by Abraham Holroyd from old inhabitants, and preserved by him in manuscript. They tell of a very old and homely custom of whiling away winter's evenings.]

———o———

Yorkshire Words.—Gruin, Grose (*Glos. Prov. and Local Words,*) under "*Groyne*, a swine's snout, N.," says, "pronounced *Gruin* in Yorkshire, and used for a mouth or snout in general." The word comes, through O. E. *groin*, *groine*, *groyn*, *groyne*," rendered "snout of a swine, also a hanging lip," (O. Fr. *groing*), from Gr. [rinos] gen. of ris, (in Hippocrates) rin, the nose, nostrils, prefixed by *g*.

Late. Grose gives this as a N. Riding word for to seek. It is common in the Dales and North Lancashire still. It comes from O. Norsk *leita*, (Dan. *lede*,) to seek; metaph. to seek for help, also to enquire, examine, try to go, make ready to go, proceed on a journey. Hence *leit*, a search, exploration, an exploring party, expedition, in

pl. *leitir*, sheep-laiting, the search for sheep in the mountain pastures in autumn.

R. S. Charnock, Ph. Dr.

30, Millman St., W. C., London.

———o———

Notices of New Books.

The Parliamentary Representation of the Six Northern Counties of England, and of their Cities and Boroughs, 1603 to 1886, with lists of Members and Biographical Notices. By Wm. Wardell Bean. Hull, printed for the Author, by Chas. H. Barnwell, 1890; large 8vo., pp. xx., 1208.

Nearly half this portly and valuable work is devoted to Yorkshire parliamentary history and statistics, and to biographical notices of Yorkshire members. It is specially attractive in the vast amount of biographical notes it contains. It equally appeals to the politician, historian, and genealogist. There is no public or private library in the six counties that can claim to be in a satisfactory state, without Mr. Bean's handsome volume. It forms the nucleus for a Yorkshire biographical dictionary.

Nidderdale, the Vale of the Nidd, from Nun Monkton to Great Whernside, with 32 full-page pictures and 20 woodcuts. Descriptions by Edmund Bogg and W. H. Daykin. Leeds, E. Bogg, Woodhouse Lane. 2/- 56 quarto pages, besides the 32 lithographed plates, in neat boards. This is really a charming souvenir; we wish the publisher had issued a superior paper edition, then the work would have been exquisite. Letterpress and pictures vie with each other in excellence. We confidently commend this local album and its historic and descriptive sketches to all readers.

The Black Friars of Pontefract, an account of their Rise, Progress and Fall, with addenda on the subsequent owners of the property. By Richard Holmes. Printed for the Members of the Yorkshire Archæological Association, Sep. 23, 1891. R. Holmes, typ., E. Sumptibus, T. W. Tew. Pp. viii., 122.

It is a pleasure to take up one of Mr. Holmes' books, for each page teems with something new and valuable, but it is a difficult matter to give an adequate notion of the variety of the contents. Whilst the story of the Black Friars is minutely traced, and the pedigrees of the Austwicks, Wilbores, and chief families of the town carefully compiled, the incidental notes, from long researches into York Wills, of other county families renders the book one for constant reference. Mr. Tew, with his usual munificence, presented each visitor with a copy, and those who own Mr. Holmes' two previous large works, will specially add this to them, as a few copies are left, price 3s. 6d.

Poems by Eta. 12mo., 80 pages.

This neat little volume seems to have been privately printed by Messrs. Cassell & Co., for the authoress; Miss Briggs of Wyke, near Bradford, we believe. It is not often that a first book is so tastefully got-up, and less frequent still to find a first book of poetry so full of

powerful passages. A second volume from Eta will meet with a general welcome, and that virtually bestows the highest praise on the work before us.

Guide to Robin Hood's Bay and District. By the Rev. William Dalton, Congregational Minister there. 1891. Printed for him by Birdsall, Stanningley. 1d.

A first guide book is always interesting, and Mr. Dalton has the merit of issuing that for Robin Hood's Bay There are several rough zincograph sketches of the village and its buildings, and a well-compiled history and guide. There was a need for the Guide, and by next year we hope there will be a demand for a superior edition. So far so good. Page 19 seems to be a total blank, that might have been filled from White's *Month in Yorkshire*.

Scarborough and Scarboro' Spa. By Francis Goodricke, Manager Cliffe Bridge Company, Scarborough, Dennis, 1891. pp. viii., 122; illustrated.

This is not exactly a guide to Scarborough, but it is a most entertaining and instructive supplement to every Scarborough history and guide. It looks a little like an advertisement, yet it turns out to be a charming history and autobiography, and it fills a vacancy in the town's record most admirably, being a work of permanent worth.

Staffordshire Bibliography. Mr. Rupert Simms, Newcastle-under Lyme, invites attention to his comprehensive county bibliography, now in the press. It is evidently going to be an exhaustive work.

Skipwiths of Skipwith. Many charters, &c., relating to the old Yorkshire and Lincolnshire family, formed at Ormsby Hall, and extracts from records and wills never before published, will be printed in the "History of Ormsby-cum-Ketsby," by the Rev. W. O. Massingberd, M.A., Rector of the Parish. There will also be an account of the Fitzwilliams of Mablethorpe, besides much information concerning the parish treated of, and a chapter on agriculture, from leases, &c., illustrated by original documents.

To be published by subscription (550 estimated pages), price £1 1s. a copy. Subscribers' names to be sent to the author, Ormsby Rectory, Alford, Lincolnshire.

William Byles. Printed at the "Observer" Office, [Bradford,] for private circulation. 1891. 47 pages, 8vo., portrait.

Mr. Byles was born at Henley-on-Thames, July 19, 1807. He came to Bradford in February, 1834, to establish the "Observer," and this pamphlet, reprinted from the daily paper, is a slight memorial of fifty-seven years' honest work. Though a fitting memorial it is a meagre record, for the reader can readily discern that the half has not been told us, of the beneficent work instituted and carried on, politically, commercially, socially, religiously, by this good, genial, and generous man. By his marriage with Anna daughter of Mr. P. K. Holden, the noted Halifax printer, he lengthens the family connection with the Yorkshire press. Mr. Adam Holden, the Liverpool publisher, is of the same family.

Yorkshire County Magazine.



Netherside Hall, Linton.

Yorkshire County Magazine,

WITH WHICH ARE INCORPORATED THE

Yorkshire Notes & Queries, Yorkshire Folk-lore Journal, Yorkshire Genealogist, and Yorkshire Bibliographer.

96 ILLUSTRATIONS.

EDITED BY
J. HORSFALL TURNER, F.R.H.S.,
Idel, Bradford.

VOL. II.

Printed for the Editor by
T. HARRISON AND SONS, QUEEN STREET, BINGLEY, YORKS.
1892.

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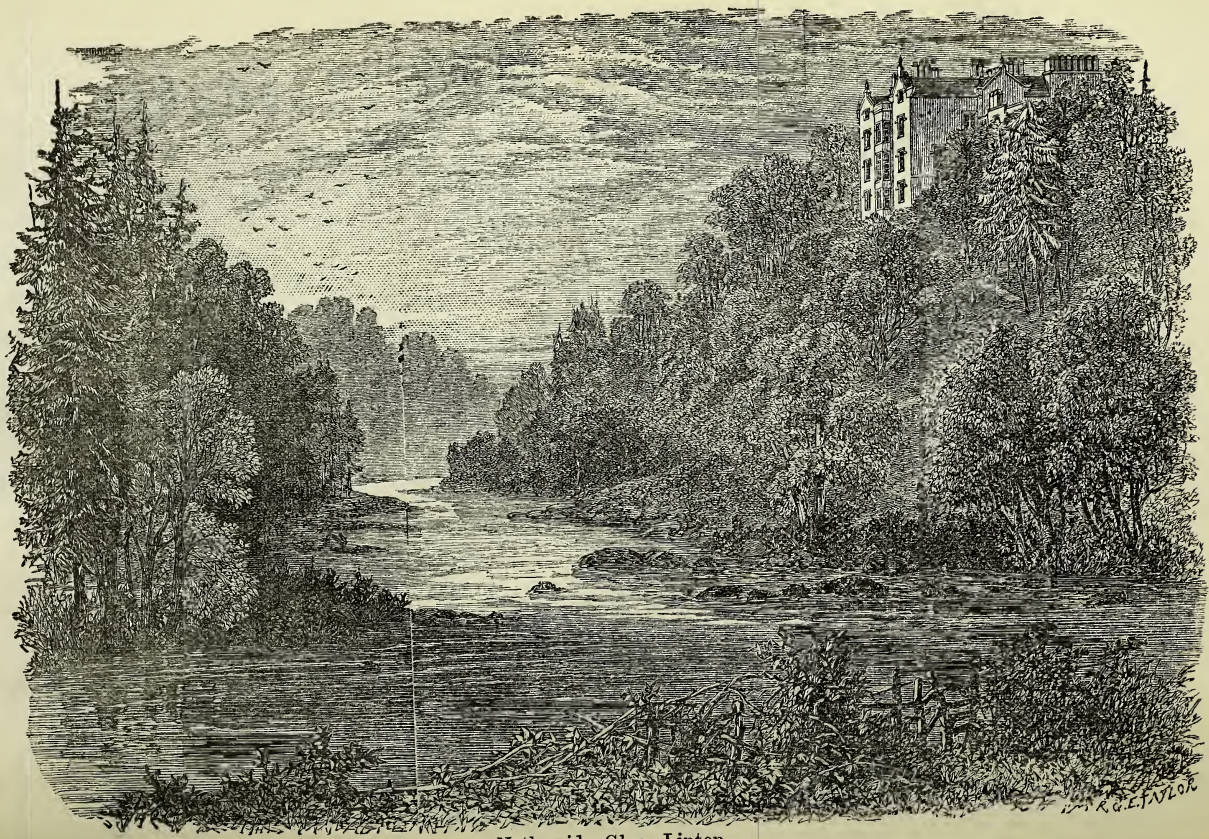
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Netherside Glen, Linton.

The Roman Stations in the County of York.

We learn from the *Notitia Imperii*, a record probably as late as the time of the Romans quitting Britain, that the Roman Empire in Britain consisted of five provinces, Britannia Prima, Britannia Secunda, Flavia Cæsariensis, Maxima Cæsariensis and Valentia or Valentiana. According to Richard of Cirencester, Maxima C. was the country from the Mersey and the Humber to the Wall of Severus. The principal Roman Stations were at Eboracum, Catarracton or Cataractonium, Cambodunum, Isurium, Legeolium, Danum, Olicana, Calcaria, Derventio, and Delgovitia. A few other stations are marked on the map of Ancient Britain, published by the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge. One of the municipia or towns whose inhabitants enjoyed most of the privileges of Roman citizens was Eboracum, now York, the quarters of the 6th legion, and apparently the residence of the Roman emperors when in Britain. The other was Verulamium near St. Albans.

Phillips says Eboracum is the Latinized *Ebor-ach* (confluence by the bank or mount), or *Evr-ach*, the mound by the Eur. The name is rather the Latinized form *Euer-vic*, the dwelling on the (river) Eur or Eure. It may be said there is no evidence that the Ouse at York was ever called the Eure. The reply is that Eure and Ouse are etymologically the same word, being derived from a Greek word for "water."

Isurium stood on the site of the modern Aldbrough, near Boroughbridge, and was the capital of the Brigantes. Lambarde says "the Latins call it Isurium, because it standeth neare the confluence of *Isis* and *Urus*." The original British name was Iseur, which the Romans Latinized to Isurium. Baxter* gives no derivation. It stood on the southern bank of the Ure or Eure; hence, with a prefixed sibilant, Iseur. Compare the European river names Isar, Styr, Ster, Stour, all derived indirectly from the same Greek word for water.

The station Cambodunum has been confounded with Camulodunum. According to Baxter, Camulodunum (in Ravenna, Camulodonum or Camoludunum) was near the river Derventio, in the confines of the Brigantes, and is now Old Walton. Allen quoting Watson (Halifax) says "Cambodunum was within the parish of Huddersfield, on the confines of Staniland, and in the township of Longwood." The late Dr. Whitaker tells us, that the whole of what Camden says respecting Almondbury is so hypothetical as scarcely to merit a confutation; 1st, Almondbury is not Cambodunum, which has been directly fixed at Slack, near Stainland. 2nd, it is not Roman at all, wanting every symptom which belongs either to the site or the structure of a Roman encampment. 3rd, It is unquestionably Saxon, &c. In Bede, the name of Cambodunum is corruptly written Campodunum; Baxter derives Cambodunum from British *cam iiog dun*, a city at the bend of the wave; say, the ford on the winding water. Gibson says, "it is in

* Gloss. Antiq. Brit. Lond. 1719. 8.

King Alfred's Paraphrase rendered Donafelda." A manuscript copy of Bede has "*Attamen in campo dono;* and so it is in the Louvain edition; whence probably came that mistake of Stapleton in translating it Champain, called Down."

The station Cataractonium (whence the modern name Catterick) is called by Antoninus Catarracton; by Bede, Catarracta; and in one place "the village near Catarracta." Dr. Salmon places it in the neighbourhood of Moreton Tower, and thinks it was named from the cataract in the Tees. Camden also considers it was named from a cataract, "seeing here is a great fall of water hard by, though nearer Richmond, where the Swale rather rushes than runs, its waters being dashed and broken by the rocks in its way." Baxter says "Catarractonium Ptolemœi, Bedæ dicitui *Vicus ad Catarractam*. Nam juxta *Catarractam* est fluminis *Vahalis* sive *Suael vii.*, quod Britannis *Humilem undam* sonat. Atque hujus situs est in illâ Deirorum parte quæ *Ogmundi Dynastia* (sive Richmond) appellatur. Nam, prodente eruditissimo Britanniæ Enarratore Gibsone, juxta viculum de meratâ Catarractâ dictum hodie *Cateric*, villa quœdam est nomine Thornburgh, sive Diospolis, ubi ingentia sunt veteris *Catarractonii* rudera. Ptolomæus Parallelum xxiv per *Catarractonium* describit. Antoninus *Catarractonem* appelat, atque etiam Saxo Beda; Ptolomæus autem diminutiva formâ Katarractonion Prodigiose scribitur in Vaticano scripto Codice *Cactabactonion*." Phillips derives the name Catterick from the Keltic *cathair rigd*, fortified city.

Camden (Gibson) thinks it probable that Calcaria stood on the site of Tadcaster "both from the distance, the name, and the nature of the soil; and the limestone which is hardly to be found all about, but plentifully here; from whence it is conveyed to York, and all the country round, for building. This limestone was called by the Britons, the Saxons, and the Northern English, after the manner of the Latins, *calc;* and Calcarienses in the Theodosian Code, is used to denote those who burnt this limestone; whence it is probable that the place had the name of Calcaria from limestone; like Chalcis from Chalkos, brass; Ammon from ammo, sand; Pteleon from the Greek elms; and perhaps the city Calcaria in Clive, especially as Bede calls it Calca-ceaster." And he further says "there is near the town a hill called Kelcha (Gough, Kelc-bar), which still retains something of the old name." Others place Calcaria at Newton Kyme, in the *water-fields*, near St. Helen's ford; because many Roman coins, particularly of Constantine, have been ploughed up there.

Camden says "Delgovitia formerly stood not far from the banks of the little river Foulnesse (where Wighton now stands), as is probable from the likeness and the signification of the name." He says further "the British *delgwe* (or rather *ddelw*) signifies the statues or images of the heathen gods; and in a little village not far off there stood an idol temple, which was in very great honour even in Saxon times, and from the heathen gods in it it was then called Godmundingham, and now in the same sense Godmanham." He thinks also

there may have been a celebrated oracle here even in the British times. Gibson adds, a late learned author thinks it was a temple of the Druids, such as Weightelberg in Germany; and that in the wood Deirwald, which he derives from *derwen* an oak, were their groves. Antoninus writes the name *Delgovicia;* and Baxter says "the British may have used *uic* or *uych* for "sacred," like the Goths, Saxons, and Franks; whence in British *Delgue* or *Deliie iiicon*, simulacra sacra, from *delgii* or *delii*, image"; and he renders Godmundham "*Divini oris villa!* The modern Welsh has still *delw* for a statue, image, idol. Another derivation of the name might be from *dol-gwydd*, the woody, overgrown, wild, or uncultivated dale. The Derventio of Antoninus, where, according to the Notitia, the *Præfectus Numeri Derventiensis* under the *Dux Britanniarum* was stationed, was, according to some at Stamford Bridge. According to others, it is now represented by Aldby, near York. In Saxon times it seems to have been a royal vil, which Bede makes to be situate near the Doroventio, &c., &c., from which river it had its name, like Derventio in Devon and Kent, from a river Darent, from Anc. Brit. *dur gwent*, the fair or white river. Camden says "at Auldby (in Saxon, old dwelling,) there are still several evidences of antiquity, and the ruins of a castle on higher ground by the river, so that it must indisputably be Derventio." Gibson adds 'Gale makes it also the Petuaria of Ptolemy, which he supposes to have been added by him and by the Notitia (when speaking of *Peturiense Derventione*), to distinguish it from the other Derventios"; "and," says Gibson, "as it appears that neither Ptolemy nor Ravennas, who mention Petuaria, say anything of Derventio, it is certain that in Ravennas this Petuaria stands in the very place that Derventio does in Antoninus, i.e. between Eboracum and Delgovitia, and that as the termination *varia* always implies a ford or pass, there is no doubt that there was anciently a ford near Auldby"; but this attempt to account for the last part of the name Petuaria would seem to be unnecessary, if it be true that Petuaria is a corruption of Prætorium.

Camden, speaking of Holderness, says, "Somewhat further on the same promontory stands an ancient town called Prætorium by Antoninus, but by us Patrington; as the Italians call Petrovina from the town Prætorium." He says further "that I am not mistaken, the distance from Delgovitia and the name still remaining do both shew; which also seems to imply that this is the Petuaria *(Auldby)* that is corruptly so called in the copies of Ptolemy, for Prætorium. But whether it took the name from the Prætorium which was their court of justice, or from some large and stately edifice (for such also the Romans called Prætoria), does not appear."

Gale (Itin. p. 26) "still believes it most probable that it was a place where justice was done between merchant and merchant." Gibson says "besides these two acceptations of Prætorium, there is a third which seems to give the most probable reason why Antoninus did call our Patrington, Prætorium; I mean the generals' tent in their

ordinary encampments, in which sense Lipsius *De Milit. Rom.* lib. v., p. 40, 41), has shewn it to be used. And this may seem to some more agreeable to the Roman affairs in Britain than either of the two other significations." There would appear however to be some error here, inasmuch as Patrington stands on a creek of the Humber, whereas Derventio was on the Derwent; and the error may have arisen from the fact that there was perhaps formerly a place called Aldby, near Patrington.*

Leland and Drake are inclined to place Legeolium at Pontefract, and Camden (Gibson) says "the older name of Castleford is that in Antoninus, where it is called Legeolium and Lagetium; which among other plain and remarkable remains of antiquity is confirmed by the great number of coins (called by the common people Saracens heads) dug up here in Beanfield, a place near the church; and so called from the beans growing there"; and Camden (Gough) remarks "Legeolium in Antoninus's 5th Iter, called Logecium in the 8th Iter, suits the distance of 12 computed miles from Doncaster to Castleford, which therefore no doubt was Legeolium; and perhaps part of the ancient name is retained in Allerton, just on the north side of the river." Forbiger writes the name *Legeolium* and *Lagecium*. Baxter says in Ravenna it is written *Lagentium*, and that both the spellings in Antoninus, viz. *Lagecium* and *Legeolium*, are incorrect. He further says "this station was at the confluence of the Are (Aire) and Calder, and is the modern Castleford; in Marianus, Casterford; or Castra vel Urbs ad Trajectum." The name is derived from the British *laü gant* (or *gent*) *üion*, signifying at the hand of the curve of the waters, from its situation at a confluence; and he says in the Vatican MS. it is incorrectly written *Laguentium* for *Langentium;* and he thinks the old town of Lewis (Lewes?) may have been called *Lauisca* as though at the hand of the Isca or river. But in deriving the last part of the name from *üion*, too much is accounted for; as it is evident that Laugentium is simply the Latinized form of the original Keltic name. Assuming that the proper spelling is *Laugentium*, I would derive the name from British *lhe gen(t) üi*, the place at the mouth or opening of the water.

Olicana or Alicana is said to be represented by the modern Ilkley. Baxter says "the Olicana of Ptolemy was on the Verbeia, now Wherf, which fact, and that it was the Prœpositum of the 2nd Cohort of the Lingones, appears by an old inscription in Camden. Verbeiae Sacrvm Clodios Fronto Praef. Coh. 11 Lingonum."

The Praef. in Camden is probably a mistake for Praep., as it is found in the Notitia; and indeed Gibson shows that it must have been the 1st Cohort of the Lingones, the last line not being "II Lingones," but "P. Lingones." Baxter derives the name Olicana from British *ol i cand av*, which he renders, "behind the principal

*In Camden's map of Yorkshire I find *Petuaria* placed a little north of Beverley, and *Prœtoritum* now Patrington, in Holderness.

river," which in Welsh would be answered by *al–y–cum–gwy*. Camden says "that the 2nd Cohort of the Lingones was quartered there is likewise attested by an old altar which I have seen there, now put under a pair of stairs, and inscribed by the captain of the second Cohort of the Lingones to Verbeia,"

Danum would seem to have stood on the site of the modern Doncaster. Camden, after speaking of Conisborough, says "from hence the Don, separating into two channels, runs to an ancient town commonly called at this day, Doncaster; by the Scots, Doncastle; by the Saxons, Donaceaster; by Ninnius, Caer-Daun; by Antoninus, Danum; and so likewise by the Notitia, which relates that the præfect of the Crispinian horse, under the *Dux Britanniæ*, garrisoned there."

The name Danum is simply the Latin form of the Scytho-Keltic, *dan, don;* water, whence the Don, name of rivers in England, Scotland, Belgium, France, and Russia, Danus (now the Ain) in the Jura, and the Donau or Danube.

R. S. Charnock, Ph. Dr., F.S.A.
30, Millman Street, W.C.. London.

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Bonley Church.

Monumental Tablets placed within the Church.

In the Chancel on the north side—"I have longed for Thy salvation, O Lord, and Thy law is my delight."—Psal. 119, v. 174.

I.—Sacred to the memory of William Brooke, late of Northgate Mount, who departed this life on the 21st day of April, 1846, aged 82 years. Also Hannah his wife, who died the 26th day of March, 1840, aged 78 years.

In the Chancel on the south side—"Thy will be done."

II.—In memory of the Rev. Charles Drawbridge, who for thirty-eight years laboured zealously in this Chapelry as the Minister of Christ. He died on the 1st day of Feby. 1862, in the 71st year of his age.

This tablet is erected by an affectionate and sorrowing flock, under a deep sense of their obligation to his earnest, faithful, and devoted ministry among them.

"For I determined not to know anything among you save Jesus Christ and Him crucified."—1 Cor. ii., v. 2.

(The monument outside the Church, erected to the memory of Mr. Drawbridge, will be described under its proper heading).

On the east wall—

III.—Sacred to the memory of Anne, and Elizabeth, the beloved daughters of Thomas and Anne Brooke, of Northgate House, who fell asleep in Jesus; the former on the 11th of December, 1847, the latter on the 26th day of March, 1849, in the 16th year of their age.

"Precious in the sight of the Lord is the death of his saints."—Psal. xvi., v. 15.

IV.—Sacred to the memory of Betty, wife of Thomas Leigh, who departed this life the 18th day of January, 1814, aged 76 years. Also the above-named Thomas Leigh, who died March 27th, 1825, aged 72 years. Also to Elizabeth their daughter, who was seized by the hands of death on the 24th day of April, 1837, in the 60th year of her age.

"Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord."—Rev. xiv., 13 v.

V.—Sacred to the memory of Mary Anne, the beloved wife of George Jessop, who departed this life on December the 15th, 1840, in the 39th year of her age. Also of the above-named George Jessop, who departed this life on March 14th, 1868, in the 73rd year of his age.

"For me to live is Christ, and to die is gain."—Phil. c. 1st, v. 21st.

VI.—In memory of Richard Jessop, who died Feby. 5th, 1865, aged 34 years. Also of George Jessop, junr., who died Jany. 20th, 1866, aged 37 years.

On the south wall—

VII.—In memory of Sarah, relict of John Waddington (and daughter of Robert and Lydia Walker of Far End, Honley), who died January 20th, 1846, aged 84 years. Also Edward Crossley Waddington, their son, who was born the 17th June, 1800, and died 26th April, 1852, and is interred in the Church Burial Ground, in the City of New Brunswick. Also Charles John Waddington, their son, who was born 2nd Feby. 1802, and died 9th Decr. 1852. Also Sophia Waddington, their daughter, who was born 25th June, 1794, and died 9th Aug. 1854.

Interesting Extracts from an old Parish Book.

The entries are in the hand-writing of John Brooke, Chapel-warden; and afterwards Thomas Leigh, Chapel-warden.

		£	s.	d.
1791.				
July 31.	To a treat, when Marsden Organist and Singers came to Honley	0	5	0
Aug. 7.	My expenses going to Crossland and Blackmoor-foot	0	10	0
,,	To Mr. Armitage for his journey to York ...	1	11	6
Dec. 25.	Our Singer's Christmas-box	0	5	0
1792.				
Mar. 2.	To Clerk, half-year's wages	0	7	6
,,	To Sexton, ,, ,, ...	0	4	6
	(Duties or else payment must have been very light).			
April 4.	Our share of a new Surplice	0	15	8
June 17.	To Mr. Alexander for his journey to York ...	2	12	6
Sep. 23.	Treating a fresh Minister, Mr. Amerton ...	0	1	0
,, 30.	Treating a fresh Minister, Mr. Armistead ...	0	1	0
Nov. 17.	Treating Mr. Bellas, Minister	0	1	0

Nov. 20.	Joshua Moorhouse and self, journey to York to give instructions for having answers to Dyson's allegations. Leeds for horses, turnpike and Hostler	0	2	3
,, 20.	For one dinner and liquor	0	3	2
	Coach hire from Leeds to York...	0	14	0
	Spent at the top of Bramham Moor	0	0	9
,,	Spent at Tadcaster	0	1	0
	Gave Coachman	0	1	6
,,	Paid our expenses at York	2	11	0
	Gave Chambermaid	0	2	6
,,	Coach hire from York to Leeds...	0	14	0
,,	Spent at Tadcaster and Bramham Moor ...	0	1	0
	Gave Coachman at Leeds	0	2	10
	Chambermaid	0	1	0
,,	Paid at Robert-Town for dinners	0	2	0
	A quart of ale at Huddersfield	0	0	4
	(Shall not give any more extracts of journeys to York, as they are numerous and similar to the foregoing).			
1793.				
Mar. 24.	Treat for Mr. Pattison	0	1	0
,, 31.	Washing Surplice for one year	0	1	0
,,	My expenses at Almondbury on Easter-Day ...	0	2	0
April 1.	Chusing new Chapel-warden	0	1	0
,, 3.	Letting Abraham Shaw spouts-making for Chapel. Gave him in earnest	0	1	2
June 17.	To Christopher Sanderson docking [rooting out docks] in the Chapel-yard	0	4	0
,,	Paid for new Bible	1	4	10
July 22.	Wine fetching and bread from Almondbury ...	0	4	6
Sep. 1.	My journey to Netherthong with other Chapel-wardens	0	1	0
1794.				
April 25.	Paid as per bill belonging to pulpit shifting ...	0	16	7
,,	Expenses on Easter Sunday at Aldmondbury...	0	2	0
,,	On Monday chusing Chapel-warden	0	4	0
May 18.	Paid at my footing	0	1	0
Oct. 12.	A treat for Mr. Sedgwick	0	1	0
Nov. 12.	Paid at a meeting of the Chapelry about two pews	0	7	6
1795.				
April 1.	Sexton for one year bell-ringing	0	9	0
,,	Snow shooling [shoveling]	0	1	8½
Oct. 5.	Treating Mr. Bellas twice	0	2	0
,,	Treating different parsons	0	6	4
1793.				
Aug. 11.	Treating a strange Minister (Mr. Mason) ...	0	1	0
,,	Paid at my footing	0	4	6

Sep. 1.	My journey to Netherthong with other Chapel-wardens	0	1	0
May 12.	Postage for letters from York ever since troubles began	1	17	7½
Aug. 10.	A treat to Mr. Mason	0	1	0
,, 17.	A treat to Deanhead parson	0	1	0
,, 23.	A treat to Mr. Sunderland	0	1	0
1798.				
Jan. 13.	Singer's treat	0	10	0
June 17.	To three days taking account of Corn	0	9	0
Sep. 6.	A journey to Mytham Bridge to notice a woman out of the toun	0	1	0
1801.				
Aug. 20.	To Wm. France, teaching singers	0	10	6
Nov. 2.	To Almondbury with a Town-apprentice ...	0	3	0
,, 26.	Singer's treat	0	10	6
1803.				
July 18.	One day hiring Militia	0	5	0
1804.				
Sep. 3.	Expenses of bell-man for crying "Act of Parliament for army defence"	0	2	6
1805.				
April 10.	Myself and Sexton dining at the "George" ...	0	5	0
May 10.	To bell-woman crying against profaning Chapel yard	0	0	4
Aug. 10.	J. Donaldson of York, bill for repairing Organ (There are other items too numerous to copy relating to the Organ, amounting to upwards of)	132	16	6
		50	0	0
Aug. 10.	A summons for Lockwood & Sons, before George Armitage, Esq., to compel them to amend their work on the Organ	0	1	0
Sep. 24.	A pewter-basin for Christening	0	3	0
1806.				
Nov. 8.	Messenger to Armitage Bridge for a Certificate to sign for Recruits	0	1	0
,, 7.	Spent when re-chosen Chapel-warden	0	1	0
Aug. 23.	My attendance at Armitage Bridge to put out J. Bailey apprentice	0	2	0
1807.				
April 2.	Spent at Will Theakers' by Townspeople, at attendance at Vestry, to make me a Chapel-warden; being a large party, would have double allowance to oppose Crossland and Thong people...	0	5	0
1809.				
May 15.	Journey to Linfit to consult Jonathan Sanderson as a witness in these suits	0	3	0

		£	s.	d.
Oct. 23.	Sent to J. Eastwood and Thomas Hobson of Batley Carr part expenses to York as evidence	2	2	0
Oct. 27.	Journey to Huddersfield to engage Nathaniel Berry as evidence	0	3	0
,, 30.	To give Nathaniel Berry backword that he was not to go to York	0	1	0
1810.				
Nov. 12.	Paid Honley's share for Robert Ludge making J. Haulkyard's cloaths and trimmings ...	0	14	0
1811.				
April 10.	Paid Mr. Wrigley, Honley's share of Sexton's coat cloth	0	15	0
Aug. 8.	Post carrying a petition to Archbishop, and booking at Coach office	0	0	8
,,	Posting of letter describing J. Sanderson, a deserter	0	1	0
1814.				
April 23.	Remitted to Lister and Lawton the cost of Suits against Crossland and Netherthong ...	214	7	7

INTERESTING EXTRACTS COPIED FROM AN OLD PARISH BOOK AT ALMONDBURY RELATING TO HONLEY.

1782.

Jany. 3. "At a Meeting held in the Vestry of Almondbury, it was resolved that 9 gallons of wine, and no more, should be allowed to the Parish of Honley."

1788.

		£	s.	d.
July 28.	Expenses at Honley for Mr. Alexander and Richard Littlewood and myself when searching for the papers belonging to Free School	0	3	1
,,	Expenses a second time going to Honley to Richard Littlewood in search of the Seal of the School	0	0	6

1792. "William Haigh's imprudence and misconduct hath caused some disputes in the parish; the Minister and Chapelwardens of Honley desired the Churchwardens to meet them at the house of Mrs. Mellor in Almondbury on the 26th of Decr. last, which request they complied with; at which meeting the said Chapelwardens of Honley declared their resolution of paying their several assessments made upon them for repairs, &c. towards the Parish Church, into the Ecclesiastical Court at York; unless the officers then met, would appoint some other persons to receive assessments, and lay out the necessary sums for repairs about the Church to better advantage and they agreed to do so."

1805.

		£	s.	d.
April 11.	To bread at Honley	0	0	4
,,	Carriage of wine to Honley	0	0	2
,,	Expenses of self to Honley	0	2	0

1825.
Mar. 8. To wine to Honley Chapel 8 2 0
1828.
Oct. 11. "A notice of meeting to be held in the vestry of the Church on Thursday the 23rd at two in the afternoon to take into consideration the propriety of allowing or disallowing the Chapelwardens of Honley their expenses for going to York to oppose the intended improvements in the said church." MRS. JAGGER.

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Bolling and Thorner.

Some time ago, Mrs. Arthur Tempest contributed to "The Yorkshire Genealogist" a paper on the Bollings of Wadlans, etc., and asked for further information. I have recently come across two items which are as follows—

1434. De Banco, Mic. 13 Hen. VI., No. 49, m. 299. Elizabeth Thornour versus Margaret Bollyng of Calverley, widow; a plea that Margaret should return a certain pix [or coffer], with the charters, writings and other muniments contained therein, which she unjustly detains.

Elizabeth Thorner was the daughter and heir of Robert Thorner, who died in 1430, [see my note in "The Yorkshire Genealogist," 1890, pa. 278.] Margaret Bolling was Elizabeth's aunt, the daughter of her grandfather, Thomas Thorner. Note that Margaret Bolling is described as a widow, her husband, Robert Bolling, was therefore dead in 1434.

1437. Coram Rege, East. 15 Hen. VI., No. 59, m. 94. The jury presented on the Wednesday after the feast of S. Martin in the Winter, 11 Hen. VI. [1432], that Margaret Bollyng of Calverley, 'wedowe,' and others unknown, on the Wednesday in Easter week 9 Henry VI. [1431], with force and arms, to wit, with breast-plates, 'dowblettes,' iron caps, swords, clubs and bows and arrows, did enter into certain lands of William Skargyll, Thomas Haryngton, John Haryngton, Robert Passelewe, John Frankys and Henry Skalwra, to wit, the manors of Wadelandys and Eccleshill with appurtenances, and four messuages, three crofts, one bovate and 140 acres of land, 10 acres of meadow and 17$^{s.}$ 5½$^{d.}$ rent, with appurtenances, in Calverley, Eccleshill, Farsley and Pudsey in the West Riding, and do forceably keep possession of the same, and do disseise the said William Skargyll and the others to their no small damage. Margaret comes in her proper person and pleads a pardon granted in the last parliament, and produces letters patent dated the 1st May, a$^{o.}$ 15. Therefore she goes without day.

The plaintiffs in this case, William Scargill and the others, were the trustees or feoffees of Robert Thorner, Margaret Bolling's brother, as we learn from his Inquisition, [Yorks. Gen., 1890, *ubi sup.*] There was one other trustee, Sir Thomas Tunstall, knight, but as he is not mentioned he was probably dead at the time when these proceedings were taken.

Lincoln's Inn. W. PALEY BAILDON.

Lists of Non-Parochial Registers and Records

In the Custody of the Registrar-General of Births, Deaths, and Marriages.

Pursuant to the Acts of the 3rd and 4th Victoria, cap. 92. and 21st Victoria, cap. 25. London, 1859, fol.

Yorkshire.

Place.	Denomination.	Founded.	Minister.		
Aberford	Catholic	1786	John Robinson	1. Births & Bap.	1806-1838
Addingham	Independent	1829		1. Births	1829-1836
Allerton, near Bradford	Independent	1814	Thomas Hutton	1. Births & Bap.	1815-1837
Allerton, near Bradford, Prospect Chapel	Wesleyan	.....	James Wood, junr., Trustee	1. Baptisms	1835-1857
Allerton Park, St. Mary's	Catholic	1807	Thomas Weston	1. Births & Bap.	1816-1840
Almondbury, Broadlands Chapel	Baptist	1816	Thomas Thomas	1. Births	1809-1837
Almondbury, Westgate Chapel	Wesleyan	1817		1. Births & Bap.	1812-1837
Almondbury, Berry Brow, near Huddersfield, Salem Chapel	Meth. New Con.	1826	George Goodall	1. Births & Bap.	1826-1837
Ambler Thorn (North-owram)	Meth. New Con.	1805	J. Ramsden	1. Births & Bap.	1806-1837
Ampleforth College, Ampleforth, &c.	Catholic	1802	Thomas Cockshute	1. Baptisms	1802-1818
Angram, or Osmotherley	Catholic	.....	Joseph Dugdale	1. Births & Bap.	1771-1839
Armley, Parish of Leeds	Wesleyan	1800		1. Births & Bap.	1809-1824
				1. Births & Bap.	1809-1837
Attercliff, Zion Chapel, Parish of Sheffield	Independent	1793		1. Births & Bap.	1798-1837
Attercliffe	Wesleyan	1835			
Baildon, Parish of Otley, Westgate Chapel	Wesleyan	1807		1. Births & Bap.	1835-1837
Baildon, Lane End Chapel	Prim. Methodist	1824		1. Births & Bap.	1807-1837
Baildon	Moravian	1815	John Pearse Libbey	1. Births & Bap.	1824-1837
				1. Births & Bap.	1815-1827
				Burials	1816-1827

Place.	Denomination.	Founded.	Minister.		
Baildon (continued)	Moravian	1815		1. Births Bap. & Burials	1828-1837
Barnsley, Ebenezer Chapel	Independent	1776		1. Births & Bap. Burials	1785-1830 1785-1837
Barnsley, Salem Chapel, Blucher Street, Pease Hills	Independent	1818	Joshua Armitage	1. Births & Bap. Burials	1818-1837 1834-1837
Barnsley, Parish of Silkstone, Westgate Chapel	Wesleyan	*before* 1797		1. Births & Bap.	1797-1836
Barnsley, New Street Chapel	Meth. New Con.	1797	Francis Newberry	1. Births & Bap.	1797-1837
Barnsley, Willson Place Chapel	Prim. Methodist	1820 or 21		1. Births & Bap.	1822-1837
Barnoldswick, Bridge Chapel	Baptist	1650	John Spooner	1. Births Burials	1785-1837 1786-1834
Bedale, Ebenezer Chapel	Baptist	1793	J. W. Atty	1. Births 1. Births	1785-1827 1808-1827
Bedale	Wesleyan	1821		1. Births & Bap.	1827-1837
Bedale, Aiskew Chapel	Catholic	*unknown*	Joseph Sheerwood	1. Bap.	1812-1840
Beverley, Walker Gate Chapel	Baptist	1791	James Everson	1. Births	1787-1836
Beverley, Lawgate Chapel	Independent	1701	John Mather	1. Baptisms 1. Births & Bap. 1. Births & Bap. 1. Births & Bap.	1701-1780 1780-1816 1808-1837 1827-1837
Beverley, Walker Gate Chapel	Wesleyan			1. Births & Bap.	1813-1837
Beverley, Greenhowhill Chapel	Wesleyan	1814		1. Births & Bap.	1754-1837
Bingley	Independent	1694	Abraham Clarkson	Burials 1. Births & Bap.	1818-1837 1816-1837
Bingley	Wesleyan	1763		1. Births & Bap.	1821-1837
Birstall	Wesleyan	1782		1. Burials	1822-1837
Bishop Burton	Baptist	1770	Abraham Berry	1. Births	1755-1836
Blackmires, Halifax	Wesleyan	1819		1. Births & Bap.	1820-1837

Place.	Denomination.	Founded.	Minister.		
Blackmires, Halifax (continued)	Wesleyan	1819		Burials	1820-1836
Bolton Brow, Sowerby Bridge, Halifax	Wesleyan	1803		1. Births & Bap.	1804-1837
				Burials	1804-1837
Bowling, Ebenezer Chapel, Dudley Hill	Prim. Methodist	1824		1. Births & Bap.	1825-1837
Bradford, Horton Lane Chapel	Independent	1782	Jonathan Glyde	1. Bap. & Bur.	1783-1832
				1. Baptisms	1832-1836
				Burials	1833-1836
Bradford, Sion Chapel, Bridge Street	Baptist	1824	Thomas Steadman	1. Births	1814-1837
Bradford, formerly Toad Lane Chapel	Presbyterian	1700	N. T. Heineken	1. Baptisms	1730-1756
				1. Baptisms	1753-1767
				1. Bap. & Bur.	1768-1837
Bradford, Westgate Chapel	Baptist	1753	Wm. Steadman, D.D.	1. Births	1784-1837
Bradford, Kirk Gate Chapel	Wesleyan	1812		1. Births & Bap.	1820-1838
Bradford Moor, Parish of Bradford	Wesleyan	1824		1. Births & Bap.	1824-1837
				1. Burials	1823-1837
Bradford	Prim. Methodist	1824		1. Births & Bap.	1824-1837
				1. Burials	1823-1837
Bradford, Mount St. Marie	Catholic	1834	P. M. Kaye	1.	
Bramley, the Lane Chapel	Baptist	1779	William Colcroft	1. Births	1783-1803
				1. Births	1803-1818
				1. ,, &Namings	1818-1824
				1. Births	1825-1837
				1. Deaths	1823-1837
Bramley, Parish of Leeds	Wesleyan	1811		1. Births & Bap.	1811-1837
				1. Burials	1816-1837
Bransby, Bransby Hall	Catholic	1746		1. Bap. & Mar.	1820-1840
Bridlington	Baptist	1698	Robert Harness	1. Births	1698-1783
				Burials	1700-1747

Place.	Denomination.	Founded.	Minister.		
Bridlington (continued)	Baptist	1698	Robert Harness	Marriages	1700-1743
				1. Births	1783-1836
				Burials	1783-1837
Bridlington	Wesleyan			1. Births & Bap.	1802-1837
Brighouse, Bridge End Chapel	Independent	1781	Joseph Hennis Crisp	1. Births & Bap.	1782-1837
				Burials	1800-1837
Brighouse, Bethel Chapel	Meth. New Con.		J. Ramsden	1. Births & Bap.	1800-1837
Brighouse, (Halifax)	Wesleyan	1796		1. Births & Bap.	1796-1832
				Burials	1796-1837
Brotherton	Independent		David Senior	1. Births & Bap.	1833-1837
Broughton Hall, the private Chapel of Charles Robert Tempest, Esq.	Catholic	1757	John Middlehurst	1. Bap. & Marr.	1757-1789
				Marriages	1785-1837
				1. Bap. & Marr.	1832-1835
Burlington, Zion Chapel	Independent	1698	Ebenezer Halliday	1. Baptisms	1698-1720
				Burials	1698-1716
				Marriages	1708-1716
				1. Baptisms	1776-1819
				Burials	1776-1818
				1. Baptisms	1816-1836
				Burials	1826-1830
Burgh Wallis, and at Sheephouse	Catholic, about the year of the Reformation		L. Leroux	1. Births & Bap.	1761-1782
				Marriages	1781
				1. Births & Bap.	1798-1836
				Marriages	1804-1809
Catterick, the Brough Hall Chapel	Catholic	*unknown*	Robert Johnson	1. Baptisms	1758-1807
				1. Baptisms	1807-1834
				Deaths	1833-1834
				1. Births & Bap.	1758-1837
Cawthorne	Wesleyan	1811		1. Births & Bap.	1815-1837

Place.	Denomination.	Founded.	Minister.		
Chappel Allerton Chapel T'wn Chapel	Wesleyan				
Cherry Clough, the Methodist Preaching Room (Saddleworth)	Wesleyan	1825		1. Births & Bap.	1835-1837
				1. Births & Bap.	1825-1837
Churwell (Batley)	Wesleyan	1820			
Clackheaton, in the Parish of Birstall	Independent	1724	James Scott	1. Births & Bap.	1823-1837
				1. Baptisms	1724-1785
				Burials	1789
				1. Baptisms	1785-1837
				Burials	1803-1837
Clayton, in the Parish of Bradford	Baptist	1830	Jeremiah Dewhurst	1. Births	1827-1837
Clayton, Queen's Head Chapel, Parish of Bradford	Baptist	1773	Thomas Hall Hudson	1. Births	1748-1829
				Burials	1831-1837
				1. Births	1829-1837
				1. Births	
				4. Births	
Clayton, West	Baptist	1821	J. Higson, late Minist.	1. Births	1818-1837
Clayton, West, Parish of High Hoyland	Independent	1794	John Holker	1. Births & Bap.	1797-1837
				1. Deaths & Bur.	1797-1835
Cleveland, Ayton Chapel	Independent	1737	William Hinmers	1. Births & Bap.	1763-1836
Cotherstone	Independent	1746	J. Harrison	1. Births & Bap.	1748-1836
Cottingham Hall Gate, Zion Chapel	Independent	1714 or 1690	Thomas Hicks	1. Baptisms	1690-1720
				1. Births & Bap.	1734-1793
Cowick, Ebenezer Chapel, Parish of Snaith	Independent	1823		1. Births & Bap.	1792-1837
				1. Births & Bap.	1830-1833
Crathorne, St. Mary's	Catholic				
Crigglestone, near Wakefield	Baptist	1822	William Hattersby	1. Births & Bap.	1777-1839
Cullingworth (Bingley)	Wesleyan	1806		1. Births	1822-1837
Cumberworth, Denby Dale Chapel, formerly called Denby Dyke Side, Silkstone	Wesleyan	1799		1. Births & Bap.	1822-1834
				1. Births & Bap.	1795-1837

Place.	Denomination.	Founded.	Minister.		
Dalton, Cross Field, or Grove Place Chapel, near Huddersfield	New Jerusalem	1826	Edward Margetson	1. Births & Bap.	1832-1837
Danby-upon-Yure, (Parish of Thornton Steward) West Witton and Leyburn, St. Bartholomew, and St. Peter's Chapels	Catholic	1771		1. Chris. M. & D.	1742-1787
				1. Bap. M. & D.	1758-1771
				1. Births & Bap.	1790-1835
				1. Births & Bap. and 2 leaves	1793-1837
				1. Bap. & Bur.	1793-1805
				Bap. & Deaths	1663-1754
Deadmanstone, Almondbury	Wesleyan	1834		1. Births & Bap.	1835-1837
Delph, Saddleworth	Wesleyan	1821		1. Births & Bap.	1786-1821
				1. Births & Bap.	1821-1837
Denholme	Wesleyan	1763		1. Births & Bap.	1797-1837
				Burials	1797-1837
Dent, Zion Chapel, Parish of Sedburgh	Independent	1808	James Battey	1. Births & Bap.	1808-1836
Dent, Parish of Sedburgh	Wesleyan	1800		1. Births & Bap.	1806-1837
Dewsbury, Ebenezer Chapel	Independent	1814	George Waterhouse	1. Births & Bap.	1816-1837
Dewsbury, High Chapel, Townend	Wesleyan	1787		1. Births & Bap.	1798-1837
				1. Burials	1824-1837
Dewsbury, Salem Chapel, King Street	Meth. New Con.	1821	Christopher Atkinson	1. Births & Bap.	1809-1837
Dishforth and Boroughbridge, Dishforth and Langforth Chapels	Baptist	1816	Francis Johnstone	1. Births	1819-1837
Doncaster, Providence Chapel, Spring Gardens	Independent	1813	William King	1. Baptisms	1814-1834
Doncaster, Ebenezer Chapel, Aldgate	Independent	1798	Samuel M'All	1. Births & Bap.	1798-1837

Place.	Denomination.	Founded.	Minister.		
Doncaster, formerly Spring Gardens but now Priory Place Chapel	Wesleyan	1798		1. Births & Bap.	1797-1813
				1. Births & Bap.	1813-1836
Doncaster, St. Peter's Chapel	Catholic	1833 or 1835	John Ball	1. Births & Bap.	1837
				1. Births	1835-1836
				Baptisms	1834-1840
				Deaths	1835-1840
Driffield, Providence Chapel	Independent	1801	Robinson Pool	1. Births & Bap.	1801-1837
				Births & Bap.	1823-1837
				1. Burials	1824-1837
Earby, Earby Baptist Chapel	Baptist	1819	William Wilkinson	1. Burials	1831-1837
Easingwold, Long Lane Chapel	Wesleyan	1815		1. Births	1802-1837
Easingwold, St. Austin's Chapel	Catholic	1830		1. Births & Bap.	1815-1835
				1. Births & Bap.	1819-1840
				Burials	1835-1840
Eastwood, Stansfield, Myrtle Grove Chapel, or Eastwood Chapel, Parish of Halifax	Independent	1699	Amos Blackburn	1. Births & Bap.	1771-1827
				Burials	1779-1837
East Brook, Bradford	Wesleyan	1826		1. Births & Bap.	1815-1837
				1. Births & Bap.	1826-1837
Eccleshill, Bradford	Independent	1823	Thomas Barker	1. Burials	1826-1837
				1. Births & Bap.	1823-1832
Eccleshill	Wesleyan	1775		Burials	1823-1837
				1. Births, Bap. & Burials	1824-1834
Egton Bridge, St. Edda's Chapel	Catholic	1790	Henry Greenhalf	1. Births & Bap.	1835-1840
				Marriages	1837-1840
Elland, Southgate Chapel or South-end Chapel	Presbyterian	1740	Thomas Stewart	1. Baptisms	1741-1816
Elland, Parish of Halifax	Wesleyan	1808		1. Births & Bap.	1807-1826
				1. Burials	1832-1837

Place.	Denomination.	Founded.	Minister.		
Ellenthorpe and Aldborough, near Boroughbridge	Independent	1658	William Norris	1. Baptisms	1802-1837
Elloughton	Independent	1814	William Stott	1. Births & Bap.	1809-1829
Embsay, Parish of Skipton	New Jerusalemte	1833	John Mason	1. Births & Bap.	1833-1837
Everingham, St. Mary's Chapel, near Pocklington	Catholic; a domestic chapel from the reign of Edward VI. A public church opened in 1839		M. Newsham	1. Baptisms	1771-1840
				Mar. & Deaths	1771-1816
Farnley, Parish of Leeds	Wesleyan	1790		1. Births & Bap.	1816-1837
Farsley, Rehoboth Chapel	Baptist	1777	Jonas Foster	1. Births	1779-1837
				Burials	1785-1837
Farsley, Parish of Calverley	Wesleyan	1830		1. Births & Bap.	1832-1834
Flockton, Zion Chapel	Independent	1802	John Sowerby	1. Births & Bap.	1795-1836
Fulneck, Parish of Calverley	Moravian	1723	John Holmes and John Smith	1. Births & Bap.	1742-1783
				Burials	1749-1783
				1. Births & Bap.	1783-1837
				Burials	1783
Garforth	Wesleyan			1. Births & Bap.	1833-1837
Gildersome, Parish of Batley	Baptist	1717 or rather earlier	William Scarlett	1. Births & Index	1799-1819
Gisburn, Sandy-Syke Chapel	Independent	1812	Daniel Calvert	1. Baptisms	1814-1837
				Burials	1814-1837
Golcar	Baptist	1836	William Colcroft	1. Bths&Namings	1835-1838
				Burials	1835-1837
Gomersal, Grove Chapel	Independent	1827	John Hall Coake	1. Births & Bap.	1827-1837
Gomersal, West Lane, Parish of Birstall	Wesleyan	1827		1. Burials	1830-1837

Place.	Denomination.	Founded.	Minister.		
Gomersal	Moravian	1755	Henry Lanten	1. Births & Bap.	1788-1837
				Burials	1790-1837
Goole, Zion Chapel	Independent	1831	Henry Earl	1. Births & Bap.	1829-1837
Grassington	Independent	1811		1. Births & Bap.	1811-1837
Grassington	Wesleyan	1810		1. Births & Bap.	1814-1837
Great Driffield	Baptist	1788	James Normanton	1. Births	1796-1835
Great Driffield	Wesleyan	1813		1. Births & Bap.	1813-1837
Great Driffield	Prim. Methodist	1820	Jonathan Sharpe	1. Births & Bap.	1829-1837
Great Horton	Wesleyan	1813		1. Births & Bap.	1816-1837
Great Horton, Bethel Chapel	Prim. Methodist	1825		1. Births & Bap.	1825-1837
				Burials	1825-1837
Green Hammerton	Independent	1797	James Jackson	1. Births & Bap.	1798-1836
				Burials	1801-1836
Greetland, Halifax	Wesleyan	1778		1. Births & Bap.	1788-1828
				Burials	1788-1837
Guisbrough, Ebenezer Chapel	Independent	1811	William Hague	1. Births & Bap.	1824-1836
Guisbrough & Stokesley, Ebenezer and Bethel	Independent	1798	George Swann	1. Births & Bap.	1799-1834
Gunnerside	Wesleyan	1791		1. Baptisms	1802-1837
				1. Deaths	1812-1837
Halifax, Pellon Lane Chapel	Baptist	1763	Samuel Whitewood	1. Births	1779-1837
				1. Deaths & Bur.	1785-1837
Halifax, North Gate End Chapel	Presbyterian	1709	William Turner	1. Births & Bap.	1747-1817
				1. Baptisms	1812-1837
				Burials	1812-1837
Halifax, Wade Street, Sion Chapel	Independent	1817	James Pridie	1. Births & Bap.	1818-1837
Halifax, Bramley Lane Chapel	Independent	1823	NoMinister at present	1. Births & Bap.	1831-1837
Halifax, Square Chapel	Independent	1763	Alex. Ewing, M.A.	1. Births & Bap.	1763-1812
				Burials	1771-1812

Place.	Denomination.	Founded.	Minister.		
Halifax, Square Chapel (continued)	Independent	1763	Alex. Ewing, M.A.	1. Births & Bap.	1812-1837
				Burials	1812-1837
Halifax, Booth Chapel	Independent	1761	Joseph Massey	1. Births & Bap.	1785-1836
				Burials	1785
Halifax, South Parade Chapel	Wesleyan	1776		1. Births & Bap.	1772-1817
				Burials	1778-1837
				1. Births & Bap.	1814-1837
Halifax, Salem Chapel	Meth. New Con.	1806	John Bakewell	1. Births & Bap.	1806-1819
				1. Births & Bap.	1819-1837
Halifax, Ebenezer Chapel	Prim. Methodist	1823		1. Births & Bap.	1828-1837
Halifax, St. Mary's	Catholic	1827		1. Births & Bap.	1827-1840
				Marriages	1836-1840
Handsworth, Woodhouse Chapel	Independent	1836	John Hattersley	1. Births & Bap.	1823-1837
Harden, Parish of Bingley	Wesleyan	1795		1. Births & Bap.	1814-1837
Harrogate, Prospect Place Chapel	Independent	1818		1. Births & Bap.	1817-1835
				Burials	1824
Haworth, Lower Town, Bradford	Wesleyan	1805		1. Births & Bap.	1806-1837
				Burials	1807-1837
Hazlewood, St. Leonard's	Catholic	1290	Joseph C. Fisher	1. Births & Bap.	1772-1840
				1. Burials	1806-1833
				1. Burials	1832-1839
Healaugh, Parish of Grinton	Wesleyan	1821		1. Births & Bap.	1820-1837
Heaton, Bethel or Swaine Royd Lane Bottom Chapel, Par. of Bradfd.	Baptist	1824	Jonathan Ingham	1. Births	1813-1836
Heptonstall, Ebenezer Chapel	Baptist	1777	John Crook	1. Births	1745-1837
Heptontall Slack, Mount Zion Chapel	Baptist	1807	Wm. Butler	1. Births	1789-1837
				1. Burials	1808-1837
Heptonstall	Wesleyan	1769		1. Births & Bap.	1804-1817
				1. Births & Bap.	1798-1837

Place.	Denomination.	Founded.	Minister.		
Heckmondwike, Old Chapel, Parish of Birstall	Independent	1674	Henry Bean	1. Births & Bap.	1786-1826
				Burials	1787-1790
Hellifield and Long Preston	Baptist		Samuel Hardacre	1. Births & Bap.	1822-1837
Highfield, near Huddersfield	Independent	1770	John Glendenning	1. Births	1814-1836
				1. Births & Bap.	1772-1823
				Burials	1785-1823
				1. Births & Bap.	1823-1837
High Wrisall, Friarage Yarm, Yarm Chapel	Catholic	unknown	John Bradley	Burials	1823-1837
Holbeck				1. Baptisms	1795-1811
	Wesleyan	1785		1. Baptisms	1811-1840
				1. Births & Bap.	1785-1817
				1. Births & Bap.	1817-1837
Holderness, Patrington Chapel	Wesleyan	1811		1. Burials	1817-1837
Holderness, Martin Chapel	Catholic	out of mind	RobertHogarth,M.A.	1. Births & Bap.	1817-1836
				1. Baptisms	1774-1816
				1. Births & Bur.	1782-1813
Holmfirth, the Lane Chapel, near Huddersfield	Independent	1777	John Cockin	1. Bap. & Bur.	1817-1840
Holmfirth				1. Births & Bap.	1779-1837
	Wesleyan	1787			
				1. Births & Bap.	1792-1837
Holme, Holme Hall Chapel	Catholic		John Turner	Burials	1814-1837
				1. Births & Bap.	1743-1840
				Marriages	1743-1800
				Deaths	1760-1816
Honley, Honley Moor, Cottom Chapel	Independent	1795	James Potter	1. Births & Bap.	1795-1837
Honley					
	Wesleyan	1819		1. Births & Bap.	1819-1837
Hornsea, Bethesda Chapel	Independent		James Sykes	1. Births & Bap.	1820-1837

Place.	Denomination.	Founded.	Minister.		
Horsforth, near Leeds, Zion Chapel	Baptist	1801		1. Births	1800-1835
				1. Births	1800-1837
Horsforth	Wesleyan	1798		1. Births & Bap.	1818-1837
Horsforth, Ebenezer Chapel	Meth. New Con.	1825		1. Births & Bap.	1831-1837
Horton, near Gisburn	Independent	1743	Adam Bray	1. Births & Bap.	1773-1837
Horton, Bowling Lane	NewJerusalemte		John Tillotson	1. Births & Bap.	1817-1836
Howden, Providence Chapel	Independent	1781	James Bruce	1. Births & Bap.	1781-1836
				Burials	1797-1833
Howden	Inghamite	1792	Robert Horrocks	1. Births & Bap.	1792-1835
Huddersfield, Ramsden Street Chapel	Independent	1825		1. Births & Bap.	1826-1836
Huddersfield, Polemore Chapel	Baptist	1788	Hy. Wilcock Holmes	1. Births	1831-1837
Huddersfield, Lockwood Chapel	Baptist	1795	Francis Wm. Dyer	1. Births	1793-1837
Huddersfield, Queen Street Chapel	Wesleyan	1819		1. Births & Bap.	1794-1820
				1. Births & Bap.	1819-1837
Huddersfield, St. Patrick's	Catholic	1828	M. Trappes	1. Baptisms	1828-1840
				Marriages	1829-1840
				Burials	———
Hull, Fish Street Chapel	Independent	1769	Thos. Stratton	1. Births & Bap.	1769-1836
Hull, Holborn Street Chapel, Holderness Road	Independent	1830	Ebenezer Morley	1. Births & Bap.	1830-1837
				Burials	1830-1837
Hull, Nile Street Chapel	Independent			1. Births & Bap.	1813-1829
				Burials	1821-1834
Hull, (Kingston-upon), Bowl Alley Lane	Presbyterian	1640	Edw. Higginson	1. Baptisms	1705-1755
				1. Births & Bap.	1750-1824
				1. Births & Bap.	1828-1835
Hull, (Kingston-upon), George Street Chapel	Baptist	1796	Charles Daniel	1. Births	1795-1837
Hull, (Kingston-upon), Providence Street Chapel	Independent	1797	J. Morley	1. Births & Bap.	1789-1805
				1. Births & Bap.	1805-1837

To be continued.

Daniel Hipwell.

Monumental Inscriptions on Yorkshiremen.

LUTTERWORTH CHURCHYARD, LEICESTERSHIRE.

(Transcription of Epitaph on John Wicliff.)

"Sacred to the memory of John Wicliff, the earliest champion of ecclesiastical reform in England. He was born in Yorkshire in the year 1324. In the year 1375 he was presented to the Rectory of Lutterworth, where he died on the 31st of December, 1384. At Oxford he acquired not only the renown of a consummate schoolman, but the far more glorious title of the Evangelic Doctor. His whole life was one perpetual struggle against the corruption and encroachments of the Papal Court, and the impostures of its devoted auxiliaries, the mendicant fraternities. His labours in the cause of spiritual truth were crowned by one immortal achievement, his translation of the Bible into the English tongue. This mighty work drew on him, indeed, the bitter hatred of all who were making merchandise of the popular credulity and ignorance. But he found an abundant reward in the blessings of his countrymen of every rank and age, to whom he unfolded the words of eternal life. His mortal remains were interred near this spot, but were not allowed to rest in peace; after the lapse of many years (forty-one) his bones were dragged from the grave and consigned to the flames, and his ashes were cast into the waters of the adjoining stream."

ST. MARY-THE-VIRGIN, OXFORD. On a Tablet in the floor of the nave, near the Organ screen: John Radcliffe, M.D., died Nov$^{r.}$ the 1st 1714. In the 65th year of his age.

This celebrated physician was buried with great pomp in the above church on December 3rd, 1714. In 1819, Dr. Radcliffe's coffin was accidentally discovered whilst alterations were being made, deposited under the pavement, no stone or tablet marking the spot where this munificent benefactor to the University was buried. The above inscription has subsequently been placed over the grave.

T. SEYMOUR, Grandpont, Oxford.

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LAMBERT. This family is of very remote origin, and appears in Yorkshire at a very early period. Mr. Lodge shews a migration into Yorkshire from the Lincolnshire family, but most of the printed pedigrees are more or less incorrect, as I have proved from the Records, after years of research.

All the Lamberts of Yorkshire do not spring directly from the same common ancestor. Even the Visitations vary from one another in minor details, especially in cases where father, son, and grandson bore the same christian name.

General Plantagenet Harrison's pedigree of the family is so full of errors, that it resolves itself into pure imagination, for the Maidenbradley Lamberts, as shewn in my "*Minster* in Kent," sprang from entirely different ancestors than those shewn by the General.

The William he shews as of Maidenbradley died *sine* male *prole*, and the Manor of Maidenbradley called Lambert's Manor, afterwards (25 H. VIII.) called Lambert's Court, passed to William's brother Thomas, and not son as stated by the General, as proved by William's Inq, P.M.

The Maidenbradley Lamberts bore the same Arms as the Lamberts of Tickhill in Yorkshire. The latter sprang from the Lamberts of London and Herts, as proved from the following evidence:—

i. *The de Banco Roll*, 15 Edw. IV. has John Lambert late of Tickhill, Yorkshire, gentleman, alias the said John Lambert, late of London, gentleman. He appears to have been son and heir of William Lambert, of Tickhill, who held lands there.

ii. John Lamberd, (father of next testator), of St. Olave, in Silver Street, London, citizen and mercer there, by his will of 24 Sept., 1487, mentions John Lamberd, of Tickhill, Yorkshire. This testator had estates in London, Herts., and Kent.

iii. John Lamberd, (son of above), of Hensworth, Herts., who held lands in Kent and Herts., by his will dated 20 April, 1508, mentions his cousin John Lamberd, senior, of Tickhill, Yorkshire.

John Lamberd, of Tickhill, and Alice his wife, however, appear in the Poll Tax Collection for 1379, besides many others of the surname in the immediate neighbourhood.

The origin of the surname has been defined, and it is said that Lambert is locally pronounced at the present day in Yorkshire, as Lambherd, the old form of spelling. Being derived from a herd or minder of lambs, distinguishable from Herd a general minder of cattle, sheepherd or cowherd (coward) minder or herd of sheep or cows.

Lanbert, spelled with an "n," was a tenant of Fleming, and a vassal of Drogo de Beurere, and held a Manor at Sutton in Holderness, at the time of the Doomsday Survey.

Almost any branch of the family can be followed from recorded documents noted.

HENRY W. ALDRED.

181, Coldharbour Lane, Camberwell, S.E.

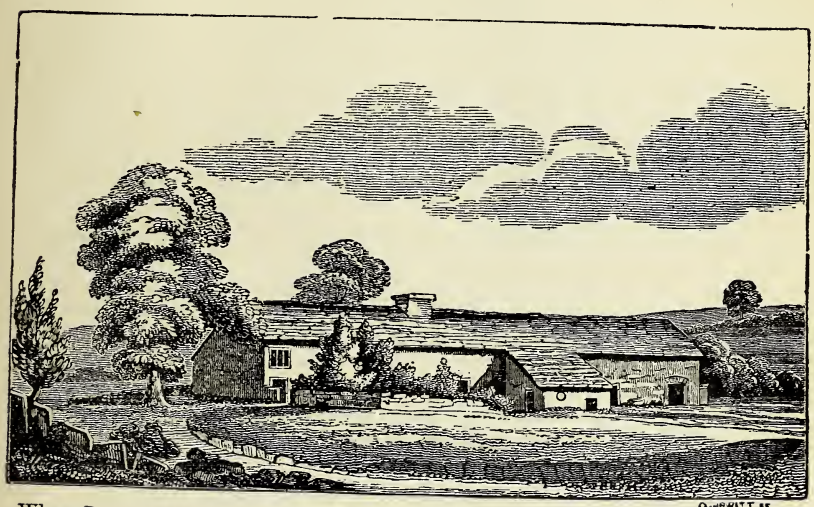
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Enterber Cottage.

Amidst the grand mountain scenery of Swaledale, with its famous moors and grouse attracting the notice of Earl Fitzwilliam and other noblemen;—amidst stupendous hills, with Nature, in all her wildest and rocky majesty, where a thousand storms and floods of water have rolled and rushed down its glens and vales, amidst scenes the most wild and picturesque, the childhood of poet Close was spent.

At the age of ten, Mr. Close's father came to dwell at a solitary house called "Enterber Cottage," about a mile north of Kirkby-Stephen; in this same cottage, under the poet's bedroom, was a small room used as a pantry, This he had converted into a study and cut

out a trap-door into it, and at midnight went down to compose his first books, (unknown to his parents,) called "The Satirist, or Every Man in His Humor." We need but note how Capt. Bellew, from India, kindly drew him a picture of the Cottage as a frontispiece for the book—how the lad walked all the way to Kendal, when only fourteen, to get some one to engrave it; how the printer was filled with surprise at the "oddly lad" who had written a book, and he also like Lord Wensleydale praised his "honest face" when the lad asked him for credit till the book came out, if the printer got him the wood cut engraved—which he did of O. Jewitt of Derbyshire, at a cost of £2 2s., and which Mr. Close duly paid.



Where Poet Close's first book was written at fourteen, and published in his 16th year.

In the poet's "Grand Sensation Volume" viz: "The Wise Man of Stainmore," at page 77, is a curious story of a secret closet in a bedroom of the above cottage, and how the "Wise Man" discovered some lost deeds. This Enterber Cottage was said to be haunted—the poet's family once heard at mid-night a ghostly footstep walk down the old stairs—step by step creaked until the bottom was reached, when all was still. His father was aroused—got up, but no one was there.

F. C. G.

———o———

Th' Brig o' dread no larger than a thread. Any reference to it, in any part of Yorkshire or elsewhere will gratify. F. Max Müller.

The Liverpool Burial Register referred to in 1891 volume, p. 298, is found to be a copy of a leaf of the Register of St. Nicholas parish. How it ever got so far as Badsworth in this country is a mystery.

J. S.

A Voice from Rydale.

When winter comes, an' neets are lang,
An' labour's ended for the day—
Except to clean an' supper up—
When that is dean ah trudge away
Te yam, te Mary. Bliss her heart;
She's worth her weight e gold te mee,
An' seams te kno' what ah like best—
A rasher an' a cup of teah,
Ah's sere a' that when ah get yam.
As yit ah niver was mista'en.
She knows ah like a cup ov teah,
An that ahs varry fond of bacon.
Wor banes, she hes 'em at a wod—
We hev but twea; the eldest, Johney;
An Mary, tho' ah say't mesen,
She's really sumat mair than bonny—
Her muther's pride and daddy's darling.
An' Johney's getting a fine lad;
He'll sean be fit te hod a pleaf,
An' langs te lend a hand te dad.
What datal man cud wish for mair;
A clean hoose an' a tardy wife;
A sympathetic leak and smarl,
An' niver onnything like strife;
Then, if ah's wet, she'll dry me cleaths;
Or mucky, it will disappear;
Just like a pleasant summer's day,
Is ivery day throughoot the year.
Twea bacon sards we hev hung up,
An' twea fine pigs we hev i't stye;
An hoaf a-yacker o' good land,
That's nut a marl off, but hard-by.
She works it nearly all hersen;
She's varry handy wiv a spade;
An' varry careful wiv her eggs,
That four-and-twenty hens have laid.
She's seaving brass, I hev nea doot,
She often taulks o't' promiced land—
Three yackers an' a good milk coo,
An' ses for that she's bras e' hand.
An' if at a fare price we get
Three yackers, if its ought like near
Wi' honest toil wes mack it pay;
Ov that we hev ne cause te fear;

For ivery inch ov land 'al pay
Me landlord, if he'd only let it.
Ah's honest, an' can dea good wark,
An' deant kno why ah cannot get it.

Malton. GEORGE DINSDALE.

———o———

Kendall Family.

Extracts from the Wills at York, vol, 15, part 2, p. 236.

February 23, 1557.

I, William Kendall, of Askwith, Yorks. To be buried at Weston. I leave 3s. 4d. to the light before the Blessed Sacrament. To my son James two whye Stirks to be kept of my farmehold. The rest of my goods and chattels I leave to my three sons Nicholas, Richard and James, on condition that they shall honestlie keepe me in sickness and in healthe fynde meate and drink during my life. My said three sons shall have my goodwill of my farmehold by the lysence of my right worshipful master Sir Wm. Fairfax. As for my son Robert, he hath had of me one whye with calfe, one ambre, one silver ring and ——— in money, with as much plowing as was worth to the full value of eleven nobles, and also three quarters of a year's bord to him and to his wyffe to the value of five marks.

Witnesses, RICHARD BRAITHWAITE, THOMAS CAVE.

The said sons, Richard, Nicholas and James are executors.

Vol. 15, pt. 2, p. 59.

August 21, 1558.

Robert Kendall, of Askwith, in parish of Weston, husbandman —— My soul to God —— our blessed ladie and all the celestial —— to pray for me. My body to be humated and buried at Weston.

My goods to be divided into three parts, first for self, second for wife and third for children. My farmehold to be divided between my wife and William my son, at disposition of Robert Whitehead, William Sykes and Geo. Ward, yeomen, my faithful friends.

I give Costan Kendall one branded cowe and a stirke. To William Kendall my son, twenty shillings. The rest of my part I give to Margaret Kendall my wife, Jenet Kendall, Isabel Kendall and Costan Kendall. My wife and William Kendall my son, executors. My private friends Robert Whitehead, Wm. Sykes and Geo. Ward to be supervisors.

Witnesses: MARTIN WARDMAN, (my curate), ROBERT WHITEHEAD, WILLIAM SYKES, RICHARD WARD.

This Robert Kendall is probably the one who appears on the Knaresbro' Court Rolls from 1519-20 to 1550, sometimes as Constable of Clifton and in other ways.

Another Robert Kendall was buried at Fewston in 1595, probably the son of William who died 1557.

Vol. 21, p. 307.

April 25, 1578.

Richard Kendall of Weston, sick of bodie but of perfect remembrance, did make his last will and testament nuncupative in manner and form following—

His bodie to be buried in parish church yard of Weston. His goodes unto his wardes, John Mawson and Robert Mawson, and William Piccarde, and did make them his executors.

Witnesses: John Holme, John Tounende, or Touneside, George Roecliffe, and others.

Vol. 22, p. 86.

March 11th, 1580.

Nicholas Kendall, of Bramhope, Yorks. To be buried in Otley church yard.

To John Ouldred two of my best oxen, one red cowe, my best cowpe two chestes one arke, one coverlet.

To George Mawson two oxen and twenty shillings. To William Piccarde one red cowe that is in the forest. To Richard Ouldred one cowe. To Jenet ——— a cupboard and pewter. To John and Richard Ouldred pewter. To my brother James Kendall a jacket and dublitt. To my god-daughter Margerie Ouldred two yowes. To my maid servant two yowes. To John Ouldred and George Mawson sixteen shillings between them that Robert Lupton oweth me.

The rest to George Mawson and Jenet Mawson my daughter, whom I make executors.

Thomas Dunwell of Farnley, and John Lindley of Otley, to be supervisors. Either of them to have twenty shillings.

Witnesses: John Lindley, Thomas Dunwell, Robert Ouldred, James Kendall.

Vol. 28, page 810.

Memorandum that upon the last day of October, 1602.

James Kendall of Gresgaries ? Grassgarths, of parish of Weston, being visited with sickness, did in the presence of us witnesses whose names are hereunder set down, make his last will and testament in the words here following.

And being demanded by Robert Gill who should have his goods if God should call him at that time, he answered "who as had done most for him?" And being demanded again who they were, he answered again "Yourself, and therefore your children shall have my goodes"; and being demanded again "who shall be your executor?" he said "Yourself," and gave him his hand upon the same, and said he would never alter that will, charging the said Robert Gill that when God did call him that he should look to him.

Witnesses: John Marshall, William Sykes.

Vol. 34, p. 464.

In Name, &c. November 17, 1616.

Richard Kendall, yeoman, of Askwith, Yorks.

My body to be buried in the church yard of Weston. The funeral expenses, &c., to be discharged out of my whole goods.

To Isabel my youngest daughter, twenty-three pounds six shillings and eight-pence, in consideration of her whole childe's portion, to be paid to her when she is fourteen years old. To Ann Kendall my eldest daughter, five pounds, to be paid out of my tenements at Askwith, within six weeks after her marriage. To Richard Kendall my son, forty shillings at the age of fourteen years. To John Kendall and Ann Kendall my children, my said tenement and farmehold wherein I now dwell, wholly for them six years next coming, and if the said Ann shall be married in the said six yeares the tenement to remain wholly to John; and the seventh year in my said tenement I give unto William Kendall my second son, together with all my tenant right, the license and lease of the land.

The rest of my goods to be divided amongst Ann Kendall, William Kendall, Thomas Kendall, Jane Kendall and Richard Kendall, my children, in consideration of their children's portions.

I make John Kendall and Ann Kendall, my said children, executors of this will.

Leonard Waddington, Richard Waddington, my brethren-in-law, Marmaduke Foster and William Richardson the younger, supervisors.

Witnesses: Wm. Richardson, elder, Marmaduke Foster, Richard Waddington, Leonard Waddington, Wm. Richardson younger.

From the Act Books.

April 12, 1681.

Timothy Cookson, Dean. Administration of goods of Catherine Kendall formerly of Weston, to John Kendall her son.

September 4, 1701.

Administration of goods of Richard Kendall nuper de Askwith, par of Weston to Martha Kendall, his widow.

Parish Register of Weston.

Martha Kendall, of Askwith, buried 1712.

Richard Kendall, of Askwith, buried 1701.

Vol. 121. 1777. p. 312.

July 26, 1776.

Richard Kendall, farmer, of Grassgarths, parish of Weston, county York, very weak in body but sound disposing mind, &c., &c.; leave to my son Richard Kendall of Norwood, the sum of one shilling of lawful money of England as a legacy.

To my daughter Mary, wife of Richard Ashley, the like sum of one shilling.

Lastly, I make and ordain my son Thomas Kendall, only and sole executor of this my last will and testament, of goods, chattels, bonds, bills, debts, &c.

Richard Kendall, his mark, in presence of us—

William Dibb, Mary Leake, her mark, Christopher Kendall.

Weston Parish Register.

Richard Kendall of Weston, buried 1777.

Otley Parish Register.

Richard Ashley married Mary Kendall, 1754.

Vol. 121, 1777, page 182.

In the name of God, Amen. Benjamin Kendall of Otley, Yorks., tanner, being somewhat infirm in body but of sound and disposing mind, memory and understanding, praise be to God for the same, &c.,

To Mr. John Ritchie of Otley, linen draper, the younger, and Mr. Joshua Hardisty, the younger, of Norwood, parish of Fewston, farmer, their heirs &c., all my estates &c., in Otley, in confidence they will pay all debts, expenses, funeral expenses, legacies, hereafter mentioned, viz: to my dear and loving wife Martha, £50 in twelve months after my decease and all household furniture. And whereas there is a mortgage &c,, the said Ritchie and Hardisty &c., &c., for and towards support, maintenance and education of my son John Kendall, till twenty-one years and put him to business. If he dies to his widow, but in case of her death or second marriage, to my sister Mary Kendall. After her decease to trustees, to be sold and money accruing to be divided among the children of my three dead brothers, Paul, John and William.

Lastly, the said John Ritchie and Joshua Hardisty to be executors.

Hand and Seal, 31 May, 1777,

Benjamin Kendall.

In presence of William Snell, John Chippendale, William Garnitt.

Fewston Parish Register.

Benjamin Kendall was the son of Paul Kendall, who was the son of John Kendall of Clifton, who married Dorothy Waterworth in 1683. Paul was baptized at Fewston in 1692, and married Mary Hutchinson. Benjamin was born 1734. His dead brothers Paul, Wm. and John, were baptized 1727, 1730, &—.

In the name of God, Amen. The twenty-first day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine. I, Richard Kendall of Askwith, in the parish of Weston and county of York, farmer, being weeke of body, but sound and of a disposing mind and memory, thanks be given to Almighty God for the same, but calling to mind the mortality of my body and knowing that it is

appointed for all men once to die, do make and ordain this my last will and testament, in manner and form following, (that is to say) first and principally, I commit my soul into the hands of God who gave it; and as touching my Body, to be buried at the discretion of my friends, executors, hereinafter named and willed; hoping at the general resurrection I shall receive the same again by the mighty power of God; and as touching such worldly estate or goods wherewith it hath pleased God to intrust me with, I give and bequeath the same in the following manner and form—(that is to say), first and principally I will that my dearly beloved wife Sarah Kendall be properly and decently kept and maintained by my executors, hereinafter named, with every necessary in reason during her natural life, and also decently buried at the end thereof.

Secondly, I will and bequeath unto my sons John Kendall, George Kendall, Thomas Kendall, and Joseph Kendall, each and every of them the sum of three pounds, to them, their heirs and assignes; and to my daughter Margaret the wife of Thomas Whitehead, and Mary the wife of Nathan Turner, the like sum of three pounds each, to be paid to them or their heirs as above, payable twelve months after my wife's decease. And lastly I give and grant unto Christopher Kendall and Richard Kendall my two sons, all and singular my goods and chattels quick and dead, within door and without, together with all debts, dues and demands whatsoever, freely by them to be enjoyed as joint executors of this my last will and testament; chargeable nevertheless with all my just debts, funeral expenses and the probate of this my will, and each and every of the above legacies to the respective legatees or their order, when the same shall become due according to the tenor of this my last will, and above all to be careful of my poor wife in every respect what she shall stand in need of. And lastly, I do hereby utterly disallow, disannul and revoke every other former will or wills, testaments, legacies or bequests whatever; ratifying and confirming this and no other to be my last will and testament.

In witness whereof I have herewith set my hand and seal, the day and year above written.

Richard Kendall, his mark.

Witnesses: William Dibb, Elizabeth Dibb, Sarah Dibb.

Past seal, February 1794.

Weston Parish Register.

Richard Kendall, son of Christopher Kendall of Askwith, baptized 1706. Richard Kendall of Askwith, buried 1790. And Sarah Kendall his widow, buried 1794.

Joseph Kendall and George Kendall his sons, both died 1810. John died 1794.

Otley Parish Register.

Christopher Kendall of Askwith, married Ellen Robinson in 1724. His first wife Sarah ——— died 1722, and he himself died at Askwith, and was buried at Weston in 1753.

South Haig Wyatts. The father of Sir Henry Wyatt of Allington, Kent, is shewn in the pedigree as Richard Wyatt of Southaugh, or Southhaig, Yorkshire, whose father Galfrid was of the same place. The will of Sir Henry's brother William, 1533, speaks of his father's family in *Staffordshire*. Any Yorkshire note on the Wyatts will be acceptable to Thomas Henry Wyatt, 20, Queen Sq., London, W.C.

Gibson of Kexborough, in the parish of Darton.—I am desirous of obtaining genealogical information regarding this family, which appears to have been resident at the above address throughout the seventeenth century; my object being to ascertain the ancestory of Dorothy Gibson, who was married at Darton in 1709 to Leonard Rusby of Emley.

J. Rusby, 18, Oppidans Road, Regents Park, N.W.

Armytage of Wheatley Hill in the parish of High Hoyland.—Thomas Armytage of the above address had a daughter Tabitha baptised 25 July, 1613, at High Hoyland; and another Thomas Armitage, of the same address, whose Will dated 30 May, 1744, and proved at York 18 February, 1745, had also a daughter Tabitha, born about 1714. I shall be glad to receive any information which will assist in shewing how these persons were related, or other genealogical information generally as to the Armitages of High Hoyland or neighbourhood.

J. Rusby, F.R. Hist. Soc., 18, Oppidans Road, Regents Park, N.W.

Ogden.—Henry Wilson of Soyland made his will dated 14 Feby 1680—He lived on his estate called Kirkcliffe, in Soyland, and the History of Halifax mentions "Wilsons of Kirkcliffe" among the considerable families.

In a surrender (Wakefield) dated 27 Jany 1680 he gave estates to his sons John, Henry, and Joseph, and to Henry the son of said Henry and an estate called "Nook" to James Ogden who was to pay out of that estate 20/- per annum to Mary his (James') mother for her life. And also he leaves legacies to Susan Ogden, and to Isaac Ogden, Samuel Ogden and John Ogden my ancestors and to Mary Kennerley their sister.

From the above, I judge that Mary Ogden (mother of James) was daughter of Henry Wilson (testator) and I should like to find the marriage of a Mary Wilson to an Ogden—which might be between 1630 and 1660 but is not at Halifax.

Mr. Walbran, Ripon.—A Literatim copy first Register Book of Baptisms Marriages and Burials of the Chapelry of Denton, parish of Gainsford, co. Durham.

Transcribed by J. R. Walbran, Wm. Harrison, Ripon, 1843. Brit. Mus. 797 e 14.

The series commence in the years 1586, 1579 and 1576 respectively; and extend to 1673, 1647, and 1646 inclusive; with a hiatus in the bapt. and marr. from 1600 to 1604, and in the burials 1599-1604. There were only nine copies printed. One on parchment is deposited with the original, in the chest at Denton; another in the Library of the Coll. of Arms; one presented to Sir Cuthbert Sharpe; one to the Rev. James Raine, M.A.; one remains with the transcriber; another with Mr. Harrison.

———

Hatfield Family, of Hatfield Hall, near Wakefield. Oswald Hatfield, who was born ———, left a son John and a daughter Frances, who married 1st about 1720, Joseph Moore, of Leeds, who died, leaving an only daughter, Elinor; his widow married for her 2nd husband, John Wordsworth, of Sophley, near Penistone, not later than 1728, by whom she had a daughter and three sons. I can find no trace of Moore or this daughter Elinor, beyond that she married Mr. Dana (an uncommon name), and I am told has descendants living, but where? I *should* like to know. Oswald Hatfield's wife was Mary, d. of Matt. Holt, of Leventhorpe Hall, near Leeds. If you could help me out of my difficulty I should be so pleased.

Anna Elisth. Gartside.

———o———

Sir John Goodricke, Bart.



Goodricke Arms.

Sir John Goodricke was taken prisoner very soon after the siege of Bradford, and was a prisoner at Manchester in May, 1643. He was committed to the Tower by order of the Parliament on 14 August following.

The following are Extracts from the Journals of the House of Commons:—

"14 August, 1643. Ordered. That Col. Goringe and Sir John Goodrick, Prisoners of War, taken by Lord Fairfax, and now Prisoners in the Lord Peter's House, be forthwith delivered unto Mr. Stockdale, to be sent to Hull to my Lord Fairefaxe, to be disposed of as his Lordship shall think fit: and that in the meantime they may be removed to the Tower of London."

"21st August, 1643. Ordered. That Sir John Goodrick, Prisoner in the Tower be there detained, according to former Order, until the further Pleasure of the House be known. Sir Jo. Wray is appointed to write to my Lord General, to acquaint him with the Reasons and Grounds of this order."

"29th August, 1643. Ordered. That Sir John Goodrick, now Prisoner in the Tower, shall not be removed thence, till my Lord General, the Earl of Essex, be further heard concerning him."

"16TH OCTOBER, 1643. Sir H. Cholmeley acquainted the House, That whereas his Excellency had formerly laid his Restraint upon the Exchange of Sir John Goodrick, that he has now taken off that Restraint, and leaves him to the Disposal of the House according to their former Orders."

"18TH OCTOBER, 1643. Ordered. That Rich. Hill, Master of the 'Desire' of Hull, wherein the ammunition is laden that is going to Hull, do take aboard him Sir John Goodrick and deliver him to the Lord Fairfax at Hull. And Mr. Stockdale is required to send a man of Trust, to attend him: And the Lieutenant of the Tower is required to deliver him accordingly."

I find no record of the carrying out of this order,—on the contrary, Sir John appears to have been kept a prisoner in the Tower from whence he escaped in January, 164$\frac{4}{5}$. His escape from the Tower is noticed in three newspapers of the time. The "*Mercurius Civicus*," Jan. 25 to Feb. 1st, 1644, says—

"One Sir John Gutteridge, who on Friday night last escaped out of the Tower was taken at Wickham by the Lord General's forces on his way to Oxford, as he was riding in the habit of a butcher behind another man, they found four score pieces of gold in his pocket and have now brought him back to London."

The *Parliament Scout*, Jan. 26th to Feb. 2nd, 1644, gives the following account,—

"There brake out of the Tower on Monday night, Sir John Gutheric, a north country Knight, a dangerous man, but before he got to London he was taken by the care and pains of Captain Baxter (*Barksted the regicide*) one of the Captains of Windsor Castle, who upon secret information that one would escape, with some musketeers on horseback so narrowly watched that they lighted upon him and brought him to Windsor Castle early in the morning."

The *Weekly Account*, No. 22, Thurs: 1st Feb: 1644, says:—

"Sir John Gudderidge escaped from the Tower and was taken on Tuesday morning at Brainford, and conveyed to Windsor from whence he will not easily finde means for his deliverance."

It will be observed that the two last accounts agree as to the time of Sir John's capture, viz. Tuesday morning, 30th Jany. 164$\frac{4}{5}$, and it seems probable that by Wickham is meant High Wycomb, Co. Bucks a town on the road between London and Oxford; and not far distant from Windsor. The head quarters of the Royalists were, at this time, at Oxford with the King, and Sir John's first wish would naturally be to join them. It was on his journey thither that he was re-taken prisoner.

ON 23RD MARCH, 164$\frac{3}{4}$, the House of Commons passed the following order:—

"Resolved etc. That this House doth accept of the sum of Twelve, hundred Pounds of Sir John Goodrick, of Hunsingore, in the County of Yorke, Knight and Baronet, for a fine for his Delinquency. His offence being bearing arms against the Parliament and for taking the

Sequestration off from his estate; which is, in Fee, in Possession, Six hundred Fifty one Pounds Nineteen Shillings Eight pence per annum for Life; Twenty pounds per annum, in Reversion; in Fee Two hundred and Thirty Pounds per Annum; and Eighty Pounds per Annum, in Expectancy for Houses in London: Provided that he settle Forty Pounds per Annum upon the Curate of the Church of Hunsingore, and his successors for ever: And that upon Payment of the said Twelve hundred Pounds or securing the same, and upon settling the said Forty Pounds per Annum, or giving Security to settle the same, as aforesaid, an Ordinance be brought in for granting a Pardon and Discharge of him accordingly.

Resolved, etc. That Thomas Stockdale, Esquire, a Member of this House, shall have the Benefit of Sir John Goodrick's Fine, being Twelve hundred Pounds, set upon him by this House for his Delinquency, according to former Orders towards satisfaction of his Losses for the Publick being reported from the Committee at Goldsmith's Hall, to amount to the sum of Five Thousand Two hundred and Sixteen Pounds: And that the Committee of Goldsmith's Hall do pay unto the said Thomas Stockdale the said One thousand Two hundred Pounds accordingly."

26th March, 1646. Ordered etc. That Sir John Goodrick now Prisoner in the Tower (having compounded for his Delinquency, and Discharge of his Sequestration, and the said Composition being accepted by this House) that he have his Enlargement, and be discharged from any further Restraint or Imprisonment."

6th August, 1646. An Ordinance for granting a Pardon unto Sir John Goodrick, of Hunsingore, in the County of York, Knight and Baronet, for his Delinquency, and for the Discharge of the Sequestration of his Estate was this Day read; and ordered to be sent to the Lords for their Concurrence."

18th August, 1646. The above Ordinance was carried to the Lords for Concurrence by Mr. Greene, and was agreed to by them on the 25th idem."

For the above Extracts see "Journals of the House of Commons," vols. 2, 3, 4.

Sir John (Major General) Goodricke was M.P. for Thirsk, and his brother Francis Goodricke, M.P. for Aldborough in the new Parliament called by Richard Cromwell to meet on the 27th Jan. $165\frac{8}{9}$. This Parliament was dissolved 22nd April following when the "Rump" was restored (see Parliamentary History, Vol. 3, 1642 to 1660, pp. 1535 and 1544.)

Sir John Goodricke, Knt. and Bart., and Coniers Darcy, Esqr. were elected 25th March, 1661, Members for York County.

Sir Thomas Slingsby, Bart., was elected M.P. for York County 21st Nov. 1670, vice Sir John Goodricke deceased.

Sir John was Deputy Lieutenant for the West Riding, Co. York, in 1662, 1667 and 1668.

1 January, 1892.

C. A. Goodricke.

Illingworth.

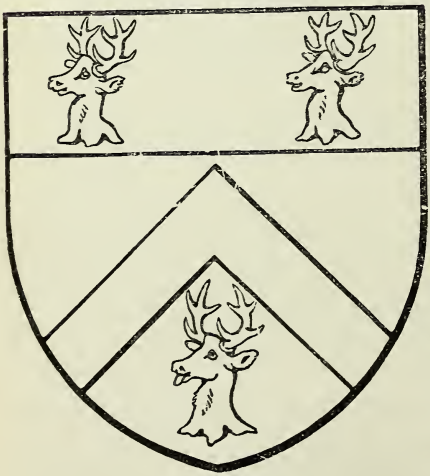
A spare hour at Illingworth, nr. Halifax, affords the following notes—

Church Windows.—On the south side, (1.) represents Abraham offering up Isaac, and was erected by Tom Holdsworth, of Spring Hall, near Halifax.

(2.) Christ walking on the water. Erected by the Rev. Wm. Gillmor, M.A., Perpetual Curate of Illingworth, to the memory of James Gillmor, fourth officer of Royal Mail Steamship, La Plata, died at sea, Jan. 5, 1867, aged 21.

(3.) The Raising of Lazarus. To the memory of Susannah, wife of Thomas Ramsden, of Jumples House, who died April 14, 1868, aged 64.





Akroyd Arms.

(4.) Christ blessing little children. Erected by Edward Akroyd, M.P., a grateful pupil, to the memory of the Rev. Anthony Moss, Incumbent of Illingworth, 1779-1836, and of Mary his eldest daughter, who died in Jan., 1866.

(5.) Job. Erected by the Rev. W. Gillmor, in memory of Mary Greenwood Gillmor, born 1835, died 1856; Catherine Soden Gillmor, born 1841, died 1855.

In the new chancel portion:

(6.) Christ on the Cross.

(7.) East window, triple, Ascension, &c.

On the north side—

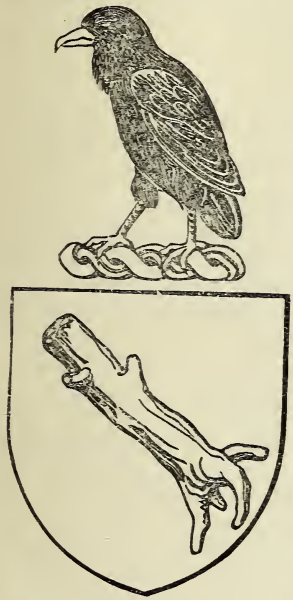
(8.) The Last Supper. Erected by Elizabeth, wife of Edward Akroyd, M.P., who was baptized at Illingworth.

(9.) The Good Samaritan. In memory of James and Sarah Akroyd, Old Lane, Halifax, by three surviving children, William, Thomas, and Sarah Jane, wife of Thomas Hartley, of Broadlands, Taunton.

(10.) The Woman of Samaria. In memory of Thomas Lister, born at Sutton in Craven, 1793, died in Illingworth, 1874. Erected by Ann, his wife, daughter of the late Richard Walton, of the Grove.

(11.) Preaching at Athens. In memory of John Sutcliffe, Ovenden Hall, died Feb. 20, 1867, aged 56. Erected by his nephew, Gamaliel Sutcliffe of Stoneshay Gate, Heptonstall.

(12.) Raising Jairus' Daughter. Erected by Mary, wife of Col. William Irving Holdsworth of Greenroyde, near Halifax.



Holdsworth Arms.

(13.) Garden of Gethsemane. Erected by Wm. Irving Holdsworth, in memory of relatives interred in the adjacent churchyard. [The families of Holdsworth, so numerous around Halifax, originally sprang from Holdsworth, near Illingworth. Holdsworth Hall has been rebuilt, but the present structure is ancient. The name is generally pronounced Holderth by the rustics, and the family name is so pronounced also. The aristocratic family in former ages, resided at Ashday Hall, Southowram, of which branch was Dr. Holdsworth, a vicar of Halifax three and a half centuries ago.]

(14.) Baptism of Christ. Near the Font.

(15.) In vestry, one by Workpeople.

Dates in vestry, 1667, R.H., 1721. A fragment to V. M.

Extensive alterations, and chancel enlargements made in 1887-9.

There are numerous tombstones to yeomanry families, including the Illingworths of Illingworth Hall. On an old stone is the inscription,—"Here lyeth the body of Master Samuel Mitchell of Scout in Northowram, who died in the 48th year of his age, A.D. 1645. S. M."

Another is to the Memory of John Firth, of Ovenden, d. Oct. 12, 1696; Sarah daughter of John Firth, his son, d. Nov. 20, 1717; Mary wife of said John Firth, junior, d. July 21, 1724.

A broken stone has,———Sep. 9, 1750, in his 6th year. N.E. Also Margaret, widow, died Aug. 6. 1752, interred at Kirby Malhamdale in Craven, aged 62 years. Thomas Peacock, of Malham Moor, late of Mixenden Ings in Ovenden, died March 24, 1727, in his fiftieth year.

At the west end of Illingworth Church are five gravestones on the Illingworths of Illingworth. The inscriptions record the following items amongst others:

Isaac Illingworth, died 1717, aged 68, Clerk at Illingworth Chapel 33 years.

John Illingworth, died 1766, aged 74, Clerk 49 years.

Brigg Illingworth, died 1788, aged 57, Clerk 22 years.

Isaac grandson of Isaac, died 1805, aged 66, Clerk 17 years.

John son of Brigg Illingworth d. 1842, aged 76, Clerk 36 years, making a total of 157 years held by this family.

Isaac Illingworth, died 1760, aged 63.

On a barn near the Church is W ✠ I S 1665.

At the west end of the church are twelve houses, and a School which was "Erected by subscription for the purpose of educating children in the principles of the Established Church, 1825." "This addition to the School was erected at the sole expense of the Misses Moss, of Illingworth, 1860."

As is the case with a large number of old graveyards, a public footpath passes through the yard.

On the east side is the long straggling village, several of the houses being "one deckers," one storey.

On an old house front is a sun-dial, without inscription.

The view from the bleak church yard is very extensive: terraces and edges (the local term for cliffs) with a table land between two deep vales being prominent features. Halifax is hid by smoke in the valley to the south, in the "land of break-neck," as old Curate Ainsworth said.

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A York Boy 60 Years Ago.

In this article I propose to give a monthly record of events that chiefly interested me when a boy in York, in the later years of the twenties and the first two or three of the thirties, which may serve to illustrate some of the differences between that time and this.

Long before daylight on the morning of New Year's Day came the chosen lucky-bird—a friend or relative perhaps—(but not without regard to his complexion being of the luck-bringing hue)—who arrived thus early that he might be the first to enter the house, as the bringer of good luck for the opening year. In other respects the new year scarcely received as effusive recognition as at present. There was no interchange of gifts amongst adults then or at Christmas, and those presented to children consisted more frequently of money than of books or fancy articles, which were less easily obtainable then than in these days of cheap literature and artistic nick-nacks.

On Plough-Monday, young men from neighbouring villages came into the city as morris dancers, fantastically dressed and supplied with wooden swords with which they danced at corners where several streets met, a rude kind of sword-dance, to which others of the party played the accompaniment. But some days earlier than this performance the windows of the confectioners' shops had charmed youthful eyes by a display of richly ornamented twelfth-night cakes, and coloured sheets of comic figures called twelfth-night characters, under each of which was a comical couplet or riddle, and which represented male and female alternately. These went along with the cake and were used for a game connected with its being cut up and distributed at the twelfth-night party, when Christmas may be considered to end.

But in many houses the Christmas decorations were not removed untill Candlemas.

At that season, early in February, on the Feast of St. Blaze, the Lord Mayor was chosen, and the event was celebrated by a walking procession through the principal streets, consisting of the new Mayor wearing his robe and chain, preceded by the Sword and Mace bearers and escorted by his brother Aldermen, the two Sheriffs in scarlet gowns, the Recorder and Town Clerk, after whom followed the Common Council in black gowns. To walk through such streets of snow and slush as are frequent in February must have been an unpleasant experience for the Corporation, though we lads enjoyed watching the procession pass. Let us hope that the Mayoral banquet in the evening made amends for the discomforts of the day. If the Lord Mayor was married his wife bore the title of Lady in perpetuity, as stated in a local couplet—"He is a lord for a year and a day, but she is a lady for ever and ay." It seems strange that the two principal Corporations of the Country should have elected their chief officer, the one in November and the other in February, both most unfavourable months for a procession through the streets. At that time it was only within the precincts of the Minster, then called "Peter Liberty," that a non-freeman could carry on business. In other parts of the city any one who was not by birth or apprenticeship a Freeman, had to purchase the freedom of the city, costing, I think, £30, before he could commence business. The Freemen alone exercised the Parliamentary franchise and were eligible for municipal offices: they had the privilege of pasturing cattle on the four strays belonging to the citizens. They still enjoy the latter privilege, but have no longer the monopoly mentioned above, nor the exclusive right of voting, and holding Corporate offices. In February, 1829, I saw something of the great fire at the Minster, and more of its results in the devastated choir afterwards.

With March came the Assizes and I was usually amongst those who went with the High Sheriff and his trumpeters, footmen, and halberdmen, all in gorgeous liveries, to meet the Judges a mile from the city. In those days they arrived by the road in a carriage, from which they changed into that of the High Sheriff who with his retinue escorted them to their lodgings. Then on the following Sunday the boys had a great treat in seeing the processions of the Judges and the Corporation to the Cathedral service; and all through the Assizes there were daily opportunities of watching the former escorted by their liveried followers to and from the Castle. But of more interest to me were the performances at the Theatre then given by efficient stock companies, many members of which came year after year, and became popular favourites with their audiences. A relative fond of dramatic performances often took me to the Theatre, where I saw many good plays and several actors whom I have since had the pleasure to see on the stage in London, and who had laid the foundation of future success and fame in their early connection with the York circuit, which

included also the Hull and Leeds Theatres. Early in March, too, or sometimes late in February, Shrove-tide brought pancakes and a holiday on Shrove Tuesday, and though there was no holiday on the Monday or Wednesday yet both these days were marked by special food for dinner, that gave the name of Collop Monday to the former and Fritter Wednesday to the latter.

On the 1st of April folks were made April fools then as now, but I think the custom is less general than it was sixty years ago. Easter usually falls in this month, but the preceding weeks of Lent did not receive the same recognition that is now accorded to that season; no one put on mourning for it, nor did any except Roman Catholics make any change in diet. The clergy of the city were at that time for the most part of the Evangelical class of Churchmen, and discouraged all Romish practices. Most folk had fish dinners on Good Friday, but many places of business were open on the morning of that day, and Quakers kept their shops and warehouses open till night as on other days. For Protestant lads it was a pleasure holiday as now, and the enjoyment begun with hot-cross buns in the morning, was continued in one form or another through the day, without thought of the tragic event commemorated. On Palm Sunday we always had tansy pudding at dinner, and if, as I believe, that custom is not kept up, I congratulate the new generation of boys on their deliverance from it for it was a most objectionable dish. My school holiday extended over Easter Monday and Tuesday, but the former was not as it now is a general holiday, indeed for all engaged in business Christmas Day was the only entire holiday in the year. The performance at the Theatre on the evening of Easter Monday usually included George Barnwell or some similar play supposed to teach a moral lesson to young men, who, it would seem, were in the habit of attending on that evening; but this practice was discontinued before I became a young man, so I missed any advantage to be derived from witnessing the doleful tragedy. On the following evening the annual benefit of Mr. Wilkinson took place, and as he was a son of the celebrated Tate Wilkinson, long manager of the York Theatre, the principal people in the City and neighbourhood took tickets, and every part of the house was full. I had the pleasure of being present on several of these occasions and remember seeing Mr. Wilkinson seated in one of the stage boxes. It might be after one of these enjoyable evenings that on leaving the Theatre my mother and I found the night was very wet, and as there were no cabs in those days, she hired a sedan chair, and I being but a little fellow was allowed to go in along with her, my first and only experience of that mode of locomotion, long since superseded by the more convenient cab.

On the 1st May there was a repetition of the foolery of the 1st April, the victims being called "May Goslings," but this practice exists, I believe no longer, nor does that of carrying about garlands of flowers and birds' eggs. With May began the village "feasts" of the neighbourhood which were then very popular and well attended by the

friends of those residing in the village; for hospitable entertainment ample provision was made, of which it was often my good fortune to partake in villages where my parents had friends. At one of these my host was one of those old farmers who had not adopted the fashion of wearing braces to his breeches, between which and his waistcoat the shirt was visible. His sons, who always had new suits for the feast, wore brown coats and waistcoats, with drab breeches and gaiters; the coat a short surtout, instead of the swallow-tailed coat then invariably worn by all townsmen, and not as now reserved for evening dress (and waiters) only. There were usually two or three stalls where gingerbread, nuts, oranges and toys were sold; races were run, various games played, and in the one or two places where a May-pole still remained it was climbed for articles at its top, the coveted prize of the climber who could succeed in reaching it, a task often made more difficult by the pole being greased. At night there was a dance in a barn to the music of one or two fiddles. A feeble attempt was generally made to prolong the feast to a second day, but most of the young men and the girls had resumed their ordinary occupations, only a solitary stall lingered, and the children who hung around it had to amuse themselves as best they could, and even they could see that the game was played out, and could not be resumed with the spirit of the previous day.

The Races took place in May and my father generally took me with him when he walked out to Knavesmire to see them. At that time, though a few bets large or small were made, there was less systematic and professional gambling than is the case now. Many of the nobility and gentry of the county then attended with their carriages and liveried servants, and ladies and children occupied windows in most of the houses in the streets leading to the race-course to see the equipages and horsemen go to and return from it. Of course the Theatre was open and numerously attended in the evenings and sometimes a leading London actor was engaged for the occasion who was supported by the ordinary and usually competent stock-company. At such times I had the opportunity in successive years of seeing Edmund Kean, Liston, the elder Matthews, Miss Foote and other celebrities, at a period when entire London Companies did not visit the Provinces as they so frequently do at present. On the 29th, Royal Oak Day, branches of oak were often hung from the windows of houses and oak leaves worn on the dress.

In this month occurs Holy Thursday, a day that under its old name, Corpus Christi, (now revived), was celebrated in Mediæval York by the Processions and Miracle Plays of the Trade Guilds for which the old City was famous. In my boyhood its celebration was of another kind when we lads accompanied the clergyman and officers of our Parish to mark its bounds. At each boundary the Parish Clerk mounted a ladder and with a lump of chalk indicated the division between our parish and the next; as he descended the lads flogged his legs with the sedges which many of them carried. We then returned to the

church, and we whose fathers were officials were allowed to accompany them into the vestry, where bread and cheese and ale were provided, and from the window of which rolls of bread were thrown to the crowd in the church-yard who scrambled for them, much to their own satisfaction and the amusement of us boys; but one may perhaps be permitted to hope that through the labours of the Ordnance Survey, the boundaries of the nearly 40 York Parishes can now be accurately ascertained without a "rambulation day" as it was sometimes called. One of the Parish officers was the Constable who was elected annually along with the Churchwardens and Overseers, and before the establishment of a regular force of Police was subject to be called out at all hours to apprehend drunkards and other offenders, and quell street brawls. He was armed with an official staff which was passed each year by the occupant of this undesirable office to his successor.

To June Whitsuntide may be assigned, and 60 years ago Whit Monday was one of the most enjoyable days of the year for York children, being the chief juvenile Pleasure Fair at which they usually received as "fairings" more or less handsome toys from the well filled stalls in the market-place. About the middle of the month our old-fashioned school holidays began, and games and rambles were enjoyed as they must always be by successive generations of girls and boys. But our out-door games then were only cricket, or sometimes trap-and-nor which I never see played now. We had no football, and croquet and lawn-tennis were unknown. Being always an early riser, on the light June mornings with no tasks to learn I was often out of doors in time to hear the 6 o'clock bell which was rung at one of the many churches every morning; and the same bell was rung at 8 o'clock each evening—customs which I learn are still maintained, though I fancy fewer folk hear the morning bell than formerly. Of course all my early journeys to the country and seaside were made before railways existed, by Chaise, Gig or Stage Coach.

In July the summer assizes were held, and the judges were met on arrival, and escorted morning and evening as in March. There were races in August as in May, and the description of the latter previously given applies to both.

The chief event I remember in September is the assembling of the Yeomanry Cavalry for a week's training, and their parade and other exercises were watched with interest, though the lads of York had frequent opportunities of seeing the evolutions of the regular soldiers stationed at the Cavalry Barracks.

In October fox-hunting began, and the hounds and huntsmen, and groups of well-mounted gentlemen were often to be seen passing through the quaint and narrow streets on their way to the meet. But in this sport, as in skating and other athletic exercises, few, if any, ladies took the active part that custom fortunately enables them to take now, if they desire to do so. There were as bold lady riders then as now; but fewer, I believe, followed the hounds, or joined in other active out-door pursuits.

The 5th November bon-fires are perhaps as numerous as ever, but we see fewer effigies of Guy Fawkes carried to be burned in them. About a week before that date a curious custom was observed in York, on a day known as "Whip-dog-day," when any stray dogs in the streets might be whipped because, according to a local legend, a dog had on that day, centuries before, carried off the consecrated wafer from the High Altar of the Minster. This cruel custom is doubtless discontinued. The day was also called Black Fair Day, from a fair held in a street far from the market-place, and principally for the sale of articles made of wood. Another street away from the market was used early in the twenties as a sheep and cattle market, and when in York a few years since, I found on the houses in that street the iron loops on which the sheep and cattle pens were hung at the fortnightly and other fairs. Towards the end of the month, on Martinmas Day, a statute fair for hiring servants was, and I believe still is held; but the interest of that fair for myself and other boys lay away from the market where those seeking employment waited to be hired, and centred on an open space of ground where Wombwell's Menagerie and other tempting shows attracted and amused us, as I hope they still attract and amuse our boyish successors.

I pass now to Christmas, which under the influence of Dickens, and of customs introduced from Germany, has maintained and increased its interest, especially for the young. In my juvenile days there were no Christmas trees with their fruitage of glittering gifts, but the day was always a very pleasant one notwithstanding. It began early, for some hours before day-break I heard the flint and steel at work kindling the tinder, from the sparks on which a sulphur match was ignited, and the candle lighted, by the aid of which I found my way to the window to watch the procession of carol singers, and listen to the music of the Waits. But on the previous evening, before our supper of cake and cheese and furmenty, an old woman had come to our door carrying a case of wax figures representing the infant Christ and his mother, and singing "God rest you all merry gentlefolk, let nothing you dismay, Remember Christ our Saviour was born on Christmas Day." After the usual Christmas boxes had been given me, and breakfast was over, there was time for a walk before I was taken to the Minster, where the processions of the clergy and choristers, and the beautiful carvings and stained windows, and the fine music, made some amends for the long service I had to endure. Then came the Christmas dinner with its plum pudding and mince-pies; and so with puzzles, books or games, the day passed happily away, more in mirth than in jollity, with fewer objects of interest perhaps than the tales and pictures of the illustrated papers now supply, but with simple, if less artistic pleasures, enjoyed at the time, and remembered with satisfaction after the lapse of more than sixty years.

I may mention here some recollections that did not fit into the monthly record, but may not be without interest to readers of this

Magazine. Amongst the persons whom I saw when a child was one old gentleman who still wore a pigtail, and another, a Quaker, whose coat, waistcoat and breeches, were what was called a pepper and salt mixture, made of cotton and worsted, which some of the early Quakers wore instead of woollen garments. I read lately in a Yorkshire Antiquarian work, that the latter gentleman, who resided in Castlegate, was the original of Scott's *Dr. Dry-as-dust*. The use of the stocks lingered into my time, and I remember seeing a man in them near St. Sampson's church.

In conclusion let me describe a curious custom that I never heard of except in York, where it was the practice when a baby was brought to a house for the first time, to give it five articles typical of good wishes for its welfare. These were Matches for warmth and light, Bread for sustenance, an Egg for nourishment, Salt for savour, and a Coin for prosperity. I should be glad to learn whether any reader of this article knows of the above, or a similar custom existing elsewhere.

In connection with Christmas Eve, I should have mentioned above that a Yule-log blazed in the fire-grate of the supper-room, and that the latter was lighted by huge candles, called Yule-candles. These were usually sent as presents by grocers to their customers, a practice still lingering in some parts of Yorkshire, though in most places it is obsolete. G. B. D.

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Yorkshire Words (W.R.)—Cowp, to barter—Icel. *kaupa*, to buy (*kaup*, a bargain; D. *koop*; Dan. *kiöb*; Sw. *köp*; O. E. *chep*, *cheep*).

Crowdie, the broth so called—Sco. *crowdie*, *crowdy*, of about same meaning.

"There will be dammock and *crowdie*."—*Ritson's S. Poems*, 1, 211.

"With *crowdy-mowdy* they fed me."—*Ibid.*, p. 182.

Corif, O. Sw. *grot;* Icel. *graut-ur*, pulse made of meal and water; Eng. *grout*, coarse meal; Shetl^d. *grutte:* Fr. *gruotte*, meal.

Foor, a ford over a river. Corruption of Eng. *ford;* or perhaps of W. *ffordd*, a way.

Greit, to cry, weep (in some parts of N. of Eng. *gret*, *grete*.

"Whan he hadde but long *grete*,
And a party thereof began lete."—*M.S. Harl.*, 1701, f. 38.

The word is from A. S. *gretan*, *grædan* (found in D., Fries, Dan., Sw., and Icel.), id.

Hare-nut, an earth-nut, a pig-nut, wrongly called peg-nut. Hare is probably corrupted from earth *earth*. by dropping the *th*.

Lop, a flea—A. S. *loppe* (Dan. id., Sw. *loppa*)—*hleapan*, to leap.

Malach, a great disturbance. Conf. W. moloch, tumult, uproar.

"Trwst yn Mhrydyn,
Ac emyl ar gychwyn,
Rhag llion Llychlyn
A llynges drom droch,
A Brython ar *foloch*."*

"A rumour in Scotland,
and sails on the way
before the floods of the
Baltic, and a fleet,
heavy and terrifying,
and Britons in a tumult."—*Taliesin.*

* From *voloch*, for *moloch*. In Welsh *f* is = *v*.

Mome, soft, smooth, sweetish; "Hence," says Dr. Willan, "the liquor called *mum*." This is nonsense, because this malt liquor had its name from Christiern Mumme, who first made it in 1492. Indeed it is sometimes called "Brunswick Mumme;" sometimes "Hamburg Mumme." (Conf my "Verba Nominalia," quoting Itin. d' Allemagne, Richard; and Playford's Second Book of the Musical Companion, W. Pearson, 1715; and Notes and Queries, 3rd S. VI., 434, 503; and VII., 41. Mome may be from the W. R. word *mome*, a dull and ignorant person; properly a clown, buffoon; or from O. Fr. *mome*, from L. *Momas*—Gr. *Momus*, god of mockery.

Mun or Mund, the mouth. Not from A. S. *muth*, but from Dan. *mund*; in Sw. *mun* (Goth. *munks*), id.

Nifles—Glandules. Conf. Norman *nifle*, a trifle.

Sike—Rendered by Dr. Willan in Archæologia, XVII., 138—163. "a streamlet of water," "a sort of water," a sort of pleonasm. Sike in Lancashire is a small stream, ditch; the Low L. *sica*, *sicha*, is a ditch, *sichetum*, *sikettus*, a little current of water which is dry in summer—a *wady*; and sike is a provincial word for furrow. They are all from A. S. *sic*, *sich*, a furrow, gutter, watercourse—L. *sulcus*, a furrow; long, narrow trench, a ditch—Gr. *olkos*, preceded by a sibilant.

R. S. Charnock, Ph. Dr., F.S.A.

30, Millman St., W. C., London.

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Norton Family.—Can any reader of the C. M. give a pedigree or any other information concerning the Norton family, of Kettlethorpe, near Wakefield? The Nortons were settled at Kettlethorpe before 1523. The last Norton of that place was the Hon. G. C. Norton, husband of the poetess Caroline Norton: he died February 24th, 1875, and was buried at Sandal.

George Roberts.

William Ashton was born 1774, and married, 20th October, 1795, Ann, daughter of Francis Bentley, of Scarborough. His first children were born at Newby, near Scarborough. He then went to Malton, where he established a school. (One of his pupils was M. E. Stanley, said to be of the Alderley branch, who eloped with Wm. Ashton's daughter Elizabeth). William Ashton died at Malton, 26th Feby., 1820, and was buried in St. Mary's Churchyard, Scarborough, 29th Feby., 1820. He died intestate. Letters of Administration were granted to his widow, 29th August, 1820. The inscription on his tombstone runs:—

"Sacred to the memory of Mr. William Ashton, late of New Malton, an eminent Teacher. He died 26th February, 1820, aged 46 years."

The York Courant, &c., 7th March, 1820, says: "On Saturday week, at Malton, aged 46, after a short illness, Mr. Ashton, Master of the Academy there."

The York Herald, &c., 4th Mar., 1820, says: On Saturday last, at Malton, aged 46, Mr. Ashton, an eminent schoolmaster at that place.'

I have seen the clergymen of St. Leonard's, and St. Michael's, New Malton, and also the clergymen of Old Malton, but no trace can be found in the records of either Wm. Ashton or his school. His name does not appear in the list of masters of the Grammar School at Old Malton.

I wish some information about Wm. Ashton's parents, where he was born and married, and also about his school, and think that some of the readers of the *Yorkshire County Magazine* might be able to help me. G. H. J., 6, Osborne Terrace, Edinburgh.

Old Yorkshire Tales.

The Parrot.—There was once a grocer who had a beautiful parrot with green feathers, and it hung in a cage at his shop door. It was a very shrewd, sensible bird, and very observing; but it was a female, and as such, could not hold its tongue, but cried aloud all that it knew, telling everyone who entered the shop everything which it had seen. One day the parrot saw its master sanding the sugar, and soon there came in a woman and asked for some brown sugar; "Sand in the sugar! sand in the sugar! sand in the sugar!" shouted the bird, and the woman put her money back into her pocket and hastily left the shop. The offended grocer ran to the cage and shook it well. "You abominable bird, if you tell tales again, I will wring your neck." And again he shook the cage till the poor bird was all ruffled, and a cloud of its feathers flew about the shop.

Next day it saw its master mixing cocoa-powder with brick-dust. Soon there came in a customer for cocoa-powder; "Brick-dust in the cocoa," shouted the bird, eagerly, and over and over again, till at last the customer believed it, and went away without his cocoa. Now there was another shaking of the cage, and this time there was a threatening that if there was any more tale-telling, death to the parrot would follow. Then the parrot made strong internal resolutions never to speak again.

Presently, however, it saw its master making shop-butter of lard, coloured with a little turmeric. In came a lady and asked for butter. "Nice fresh butter, ma'am, fresh from the dairy," said the shop-man. "Lard in the butter! lard in the butter!" said the parrot. "You scoundrel, you," shouted the shop-man, and rushing to the cage, he opened it, and drawing out the luckless bird, he wrung its neck, and then threw it into the ash-pit. But Polly was not quite dead, and after lying quiet awhile, she lifted up her head and saw a dead cat in the pit.

"Hallo!" cried the parrot, "What is the matter with you, Tom! Have *you* been telling the truth?" No answer, for the 'vital spark of heavenly flame' had quitted the mortal frame of poor Tom. "Dead," sighed the parrot. "He must have been a lover of truth. Ah, me!" She then sat up and tried her wings. "They are sound," she said, "Great is truth in my country, but in this dingy, wicked England it is

at a discount, and lies are at a premium." Then spreading her wings, Polly flew away; but whether she ever reached her own land, where truth is held in veneration, I have never heard. No, she flew twice round the world in search of it, and could not find it. I wonder whether she has found it now?

THE PROPHECY.—There was once a rich man, and he had a lot of brass, that he had. One day he wer riding aat o't taan, and he saw an old witch, and her child hed fallen into't dyke, and she axed this rich man to pull him aat, bud he wodn't du nowt o't sort. An eh! she wor angry. Soa she said to him, "Tha'll hev a son, an' he'll dee afore he be twenty-one." Well, he had a son, an' he wor fleyed at what shoo said wod cum true.

Soa he built a tower all round, an' ther were no door, nobbut a window, high up. And he put his barn in there. An' he put an owd man i't tower to fend for't barn, an' he sent him food, an' clothes, an' all he wanted by a rope into't chamber. Well, when t'lad were one-an'-twenty, on't varry day, it wor cold, an't lad were weel starved (cold), soa he said to't old man that he'd fain hev a fire, and they let down t'rope, an' they pulled up a bundle o' wood. T'lad hugged bundle, an' they threw it into't fire, an' just as he threw it in a snake came aat a't bundle, where it hed been hidden, an' it bit t'lad, an' he deed. She wor a bad un wor that witch!

THE OLD WOMAN OF LEXHOE.—An old woman of Lexhoe, after her death, appeared to a farmer of the place, and told him that under a certain tree in his apple orchard he would find a hoard of gold and silver which she had buried there. He was to take a spade and dig it up, to keep the silver for his trouble, but to give the gold to a niece of hers who was then living in great poverty, and whose place of abode she pointed out.

At daybreak, after his dream or vision, the farmer went to the spot named, dug, and found the treasure, but kept it all to himself, though the sum allotted to him was large, and might have satisfied him. From that day, however, he never knew rest or happiness. Although a sober man before, he took to drink, but it was all in vain—his conscience gave him no rest. Every night, whether he was at home or abroad, Old Nanny's ghost dogged his footsteps, and reproached him with his crime.

At last, one Saturday night, the neighbours heard him coming from Stokesley Market very late; his horse was galloping furiously, and as he left the high road to go into the lane which led to his own house, he never stopped to open the gate at the entrance of the lane, but cleared it at a bound. As he passed a neighbour's house, the people heard him screaming out, "I will—I will—I will!" and, looking out, they saw a little old woman in black, with a large straw hat on her head, whom they knew as Old Nannie, seated behind the terrified man on the runaway nag, and clinging to him closely. The farmer's hat was off, and his hair stood on end as he fled past them, uttering his fearful cry, "I will—I will—I will!" But when the horse reached the farm all was still, and the rider was a corpse.

Notices of New Books.

Pen and Pencil Pictures of Old Bradford. By William Scruton. 2nd Edition. Bradford, W. Scruton, 1891. Pp. xvi., 261.

Those of our readers who did not secure one of the first issue of Mr. Scruton's "Old Bradford," have now an opportunity of making amends. It is a pattern for a town history, and fully deserved the great success it received. Pictures and letterpress and book-workmanship vie with each other in excellence.

A Yorkshireman's Trip to the United States and Canada. By William Smith, F.S.A.S. London, Longmans, 1892. pp. xvi., 317.

Mr. Smith's volume is a delightfully instructive record of his recent trip, and copiously illustrated. The steel-plate portrait of Mr. R. Sugden, formerly of Bradford district, we were delighted to see, also those of Will Carleton, and others. The references to Dr. Robert Collyer and others shew that Mr. Smith never forgets his native county. The book was printed by Goodall & Suddick, Leeds.

The Last of the Giant-Killers, or the Exploits of Sir Jack of Danby Dale. By Rev. J. C. Atkinson, D.C.L., Canon of York. London, Macmillan & Co., 1891. First edition, Oct., 1891. Reprinted Nov., 1891. pp. ix., 244.

Dr. Atkinson's addition to Danby Dale Folk-lore will have a special charm to readers of fairy tales, but we prefer to let the folk-tales of our Yorkshire ancestors remain in isolated remains, for scientific comparison, rather than be amplified to make a modern story.

Genealogical, Heraldic, and other Records, with Tables of Founder's Kin, of the Family of Woodd, now of Conyngham Hall, Oughtershaw Hall, &c. Privately printed. London, Mitchell and Hughes, 1886. Folio, pp. xii., 119, a few of which are blank for additional notes.

The folding pedigree sheets, the numerous engravings of arms, plain and coloured, the amount of genealogical detail, and the general sumptuousness of this work render it one to be highly prized. Our curiosity is excited to know more of the Wodde or de Bosco family of Longley Hall, Almondbury, and of Holly Hall (somewhere in the West Riding, perhaps Barnsley.)

Sterne. By H. D. Traill. English Men of Letters Series. London, Macmillan & Co., 1889. (First edition, 1882.) Pp. viii., 176. 1s., or 1s. 6d.

Every English Reader will be delighted with Mr. Traill's cleverly written summary and criticism; we hope no Yorkshireman will neglect to procure this special Yorkshire book. Laurence Sterne was no angel, probably a disgrace to Yorkshire clergymen, but notwithstanding many faults, foibles, eccentricities, plagiarisms, he was a cute and talented author, and to this extent commendable. Mr. Traill's fascinating style never leaves the reader at liberty to fall into Sterne's vices.

Registers of Thorpe-Salbin, Co. York.

Contributed by the Rev. G. Osborne Browne.

The figures in brackets indicate the page in the original register. Much rubbing has obliterated the writing in some places.

[1.]

1592.

John the sonne of John Blow Baptized the first day of January.
John the sonne of Shipston Baptized the day
Margaret the daughter of Thomas Ibbotsonn Baptized
Johanna the wife of Wm. Mullens was buried the day of
Hobson was buried 8 day of September.
Gervase the sonne of Wm. Turner was buryed 4 day of October
William Beard was buryed 14 day of October
Margaret the wife of Richard Gudlad was buryed
Feast day of St. Andrew the Apostle
The Widdow Hulle was buryed the first day of November
Elizabeth the wife of Thomas Shipston was buried of March
John the sonne of Thomas Shipston was bur. of March

1593.

John the sonne of Robert Bower baptized 8 of Aprill
Elizabeth the daughter of John Dawson baptized 27 of Aprill
Francis the sonne of William Winckes baptized 10 of May
John Kirkbye and Elizabeth Ingle married anno Regina Elizab. 35
William Mullens & Elizabeth married 9 July
William Martin buried 29 of Aprill
William Ackersley buried 28 of July
Katherin Bower buried the fourth day of November
Ann the daughter of Edward Ardron was buried 6 of March
Elizabeth the daughter of John Dawson buried the 12 of March.

1594.

Dorothy & Joan the daughters of Thomas 8 of Aprill
Robert the sonne of John Roydhouse baptized 8 of
Ales the daughter of Richard Smith baptized 20 of
Thomas Barlow & Elizabeth Smith maryed
Elizabeth the daughter of John Tomson was buried the 14
Edward the sonne of buried

[This outer page is so rubbed that it is impossible without the use of chemicals to decipher it with accuracy; some words are quite illegible to me at least.]

[2.]

Mary the daughter of William Emerson baptised 6 of Aprill
Elizabeth the daughter of George baptized of September
the sonne of baptized 18 of October
Goodlad & Ales were maried 15 of May
Emerson & Jane Barlow were maried 1 day of June
son was buried 26 day of March
widow was buried the 2 of Aprill

1596.

Elizabeth the daughter of Richard Miller baptized 19 day of Septembr

1597.

Henry the sonne of Wm. Turner baptized 11 day of September
Mary the daughter of Peter Marshall baptized 15 day of September
Roger the sonne of Wm. Emerson baptized 25 day of Januarie
Mary the daughter of George Goodlad baptized 25 day of January
Mary the daughter of Wm. ffarr. baptized 23 day of ffebruarye
Margaret the daughter of Wm. Winkes was buryed 11 day of Aprill
John the sonne of John Kirkbie was buryed 25 day of Aprill
John Antley was buryed 30 day of Aprill
George the sonne of Wm. Jackson was buryed 1 day of Aprill
Roydhouse was buryed 25 day of Januarye
John Barlowe was buryed 30 day of December
Kathran the wife of Humfrey Kayes was buryed 11 day of March
Kirkbie was buried 17 day of March
was buryed 22 day of March
wife of Nicholas Jervis was buryed the

1598.

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[3.]

Dorothie the daughter of Wil. of Aprill
John the sonne of Marye
Margaret Walker buryed 17 of November
Roger the sonne of Roger Langwith buried 16 of October
John Tomson buried ye last day of December
Jane ye wife of George Mason was buried 15 of January
Isabell ye daughter of William Cudworth baptised the last day of Aprill
Roger ye sonne of Roger Langwith baptized 27 of May
Helen the daughter of Robert Bower baptized 1 of October
Roger ye sonne of Edward Ardron baptised 28 of January
Roger the sonne of Thomas Shipston baptised 9 of March
John Wadall & Anna Bellamie maried 8 day of October

1599.

Henry the sonne Humfraye Kay baptised 24 of June
Róger the sonne of John Kirkbye was baptized 16 of Julye
ffraunces the daughter of Thomas Barlow baptized 14 of Julye
Roger the sonne of Thomas Miller baptized 26 of August
John ye daughter of Richard Smith buried 22 of Aprill
Brianns Lawton buried 14 of March
Richardus Goodlad buried 22 of Aprill

1600.

Roger the sonne of Robert Bower baptised ye 8 of May
William the sonne of a woman delivered upon ye moore was baptised ye 16 of May
John the sonne of William Emerson baptised ye 15 of September
Joan the daughter of Wm. Goodlad baptised 10 of October

Roger ye sonne of William Turner baptized ye 17 of January
John the sonne of Roger Langwith baptised 23 of January
Richard & Elizabeth 27 of January
Frances the daughter of
Mary ye wife of Richard buried the of
John ye sonne of Richard Smith was buried
Richard Barlow buried 27 of July
Margaret ye wife of Wm. Emerson buried
George gentleman buried ye day of March

[Much rubbed in places]

[4.]

1601.

Imp. ye daughter of Wm. Wynkes baptized ye 14 day of Aprill
Ellen Katherine ye daughter of Roger Roydhouse buried the same day
Mary the daughter of Garvise Gudlad baptized ye 18 of Aprill
Anne ye daughter of Thomas Stoven baptized the first day of May
Anthonye Rigall ye sonne of Anthonye Rigall baptized ye 24 of Maye
George Kirkbye the sonne of John Kirkbye baptized ye 21 of March
Richard Smyth buried ye 4 daye of Maye

1602.

Richard ye sonne of Roger Roydhouse baptized the 25 day of March
Marye the daughter of Thomas Milner was baptized the 29 day of September
Margaret the daughter of George Gudladd baptized the second day of November
Dorothye ye daughter of John Revell baptized ye 4 day of November
Anne the daughter of Gervise Gudladd baptized the 3 day of Decembr
George the sonne of John Kirkbye baptized 17 day of Aprill
John the sonne of Thomas Barlowe baptized the 24 day of Aprill
Gervise ye sonne of Richard Miller baptized the 20 day of ffebruarye
Roger the sonne of Richard Hanckes baptized the 28 day of ffebruarye
Richard Crookes buried the 8 day of Aprill
Wm. llor buryed the same day & moneth
John Kirkbye buryed the one & thirtye day of December

[5.]

Richard Mason was buried the second day of January
Isabell the wife of Robert Smyth buried the 7th day of January
Robart Smyth was buried 18 day of January
Wm. Goodall buryed ye second day of ffebruarye

1603.

Elizabeth the daughter of William Windle baptized 4 of J
Anne ye daughter of Humfrey Keyes was baptized 14 day of August
Peter ye sonne of Marke Barlow was baptized 22 of
Ales ye daughter Roger Roidhouse baptised 22 of January
George ye sonne of George Mason baptised 25 of february
Johan ye daughter of William Winks baptized 15 of March
Elizabeth ye daughter of Edward Waddy was baptized 8 of September

Mary ye daughter of Gervase Goodlad buried 29 of Aprill
Joan Goodlad widow buried 22 of Aprill
Joseph Wilson was buried ye 2 day of October
Agnes the daughter of Edward Waddye buried 5 of December
Peter the sonne of Marke Barlowe buried 1 of January
The child of Elizabet Jervase buried 12 of february
Elizabeth Jervase was buried 15 day of ffebruary
Claymance Cowleshaw was buried 16 of ffebruary

1604.

Mary the daughter of John Henshaw baptized 28 of
Roger the sonne of Thomas Barlow baptized the 14 of Aprill
Helen the daughter of Peter Ibbotson baptized 9 of May
Roger the sonne Marke Ba(r)low baptized 17 of Jan.
Thomas the sonne of Issabell Turner alias pharre baptised 18 of feby
Richard Jepson was buried 9 of September

1605.

Raphe the sonne Jervase Goodlad baptized 5 of May
Ales the daughter of John Ibbotson of Shirooks baptized 11 of May
ffrances the sonne of George Warre baptized of July

[6.]

ye daughter of G Goodlad baptized 27
Elizabeth the daughter of Richard Hankes baptized ye 15 day of ember
Elizabeth ye daughter of Humphrey Kayes baptized 11 of J y
Elizabeth ye daughter of Wm. Harrow was baptized 20 of December
Jenet ye daughter of Robt. Martin baptized ye 12 of January
Hugh the sonne of Mr. Hugh Cressye was baptized the 15 of Jan 1605
Margery ye daughter of Edward Waddy baptised 9 of March
Mr. Roger Portington Knight was buried 13 of Aprill
Margery ye daughter of Edward Waddy was buryed 12 of March
Alyce ye wife of Thomas Bogge was buried the 16 of Ma(r)ch 1605

1606.

Baptized John the sonne George Goodlad the 8 of ffebruary 1606
Alice ye daughter of Richard Millner baptized the vi of January 1606
Margaret Warker widdowe buryed the 30 of March 1606

1607.

Hersey the sonne of Mr. Henry Nevill of Netherthorpe baptized the xiiij day of May being Whitday
Elizabeth Robinson widowe buryed the xxixth July 1607
Mary Barlowe ye daughter of Mark Barlowe baptized the xxth day of December
John the sonne of John Langwith baptized the xxth of November 1607
Thomas the sonne of John Revell baptized the xxth of ffebruarie 1607
John the sun of ffrancis Wilde was baptized the 20th day of March in the year 1607

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[7.]

Anno Domi 1609.

George the sonne of John Langwith baptized the 22 of October. Aline the daughter of Roger Nicho the 18 of November. Samuel the sonne of Roger Cudband Clarke baptised

At the same time was Thomas the sonne of Anthonie Neeves baptized

The 22 of November was Marie the wife of John Cooper buried

1610.

The 25 of March was Sarah the daughter of Peter Ibeson baptized

The 28 of August was Richard Hancke buried

The 2 of September was Elenor the daughter of John Whitehead buried

Richard the sonne of George Goodlad was baptized the 24 of October

The 26 of November was Henrye Key & Joyne Revell

The 25 of November was Joseph the sonne of Robert Miller of Woodsetts baptized

1. John the sonne of Richard Milner was baptized 8 day of ffebruarie

2. Thomas the sonne of John baptized Anno Domi 1611

Aprill 28 day was Joh the daughter

Roger Roydhouse was baptized

May 25 Catherine the daughter of

Revell was baptised

24

married

November 3

marie

clear

This page is for the first half written in dark coloured ink, at line marked (1) a very faint reddish yellow ink begins, and on the centre of the lower half a very large quantity of ink has been spilt and run to the left side, along which it extends about an inch wide from the bottom ⅔ up the page, at (2) much blacker ink insertion above 2 lines erased: the lower half of the right hand side exhibits no trace, writing all being rubbed away.

[8.]

1613.

John Tomson and Margaret Marshall

Humphreys Key

July ye 25 Bryan Bynnye And Catharan they were married 1613

June ye 31 William the sonne of John Tomson baptized

August 4 Jane the daughter of George Goodlad

baptized Maria ye daughter of Jo. Langwth baptized ye xvith of Sep.

September 8 Humphrey Key of Netherthorpe buried

November 7 Maria the daughter of John Edwardes baptized

November 16 George Williamson (?) and Alice

December 17 Ann R—son was buried

Januarie 30 John the sonne of John Hurst baptized

1614.

March ye 25 Margret the daughter of Bryan Binny baptized the 25th day of March Ano Dom 1614

Maye 8 Roger the sonne of Humphrey Key
October 18 William ff and maried
ptember 18 the daughter of John Langwith baptized
December 14 son baptized
* * * * * *

1615.

bel Windle wife to William Windle buried Maye 4
sonn of John Tompson baptized Maye 8

1616.

William Ebetson the sonne of Peter Ebetson was baptized the 3 of ffebruarye
Bridgett the daughter of Joh Smyth baptized the xxth of Novembr
Richard Thompson the sonne of John Thompson was baptized the 3 of March
ye wife of Humfrey Key was buried of August
the sonne of John Witley was baptized 22 of November
George Barlow was married Jan (?) Woodhead the 4 of November
Elizabeth (?) daughter of George Barlow baptized the 11th of Feby.

The ink on this page has become very faint and is much rubbed, some lines only just shew traces as lines; the page is also spoilt by the ink blots from the last page.

1618. [9.]

John Mason and Ann Thorp were maryed xxvith of May
Edward Ludington and Jane Byddleye weare maryed the ixth of June
Roger Bynnye the sone of Bryan Bynnye was baptized the ixth of Aug.

1619.

Elsobeth Waynwright ye daughter of ffrauncis Waynwright baptized the iiid day of October
ffrauncis Waynwright and Elsobeth Riche were married the third day of August
Alles Wilde the daughter of ffrauncis Wilde baptized the xxiiij day of October
Thomas Nayler the sonne of William Nayler baptized the xxviiith day of October
H Smith and Christian W married the xvith day of January
Henry Needam the sonne of Needam baptized the xiith day of March
An Kay the daughter of John Kay baptized xxith day of May
Robert Waringe & Mary Spontonye were mar the fourth daye of May
Thomas Beane & Annie Beatony were married the xvith daye of May
Samuell Barlowe & Elizabeth were married the ffifth daye of Nov.
John Barlowe the sonne of George Barlowe the vth day of Nov.
* * * * November

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[10.] 1621.

Edward Binnye the sonne of Bryan Bynye christened ye xvth day of June
Samuell Walker & Margaret ffirthe was married the viith day of May

John Par & Elizabeth Kirkbie were married the vi day of June
Tristrom Nevill & Anne Kippas were married the viiith day of Decr.
Edmond Needham baptized ye ffirst daye of Januarie
Anne Waynwright ye daughter of ffrauncis Waynwright baptized ye xxxth day of December
Richard Coladine buried ye xiiith daye of Januarie
Elizabeth Thompsonn the daughter of John Thompsonn baptized the second daye of ffebruarye being Candlemas daye
Mary Parr daughter of John Parr baptized the x^{h} day of Marche

1622.

William Turner buried the vith day of September
Andrew Selers buried the xiith daye of the same monthe
Roger Kirkbye buried the xvith day of July
Elizabeth Nayler baptized the xviiith daye of October the daughter of Witton Nayler
Langwith baptized the xxviith daye of the same month the daughter of John Langwith
Grace daughter of Sam Walker baptized September 30 1622

[11.]

Ellen Goodlad was buried the xiiiith day of December
Jane Goodlad was buried the xxiith day of December
Alles Goodlad the wife of George Goodlad was buried the xxviiith day of December
George Barlowe the sonne of George Barlowe baptized the seavan day of ffebruarye
Alles Hancocke the daughter of George Hancocke baptized the fourth day of ffebruarye. [Hanck previously.]

1623.

George Waynwright the sonne of ffrancis Waynwright baptized the xvth day of ffebruarye
Alles Johnsonn the daughter of Thomas (?) Johnson baptized the viith day of Januarye
Thomas bettany & Dorithe Shipston were married the Tuesday in Whitson week
Edward Beamond & Marye Goodlad were married the viith daye of Julye
Margaret Tompson the wife of John Tompson buried the Daye of December
Elisabeth Revill the wife of John Revill buried the Daye of Dec.

[12.]

Margaret Coladine the wife of Richard Coladyne buried the viiith daye of Auguste
Allice the daughter of Edward Beamond baptizati ye 16th May

1625.

Peter Ebbetson sepults. erit ye first of Aprill
William Emminsonn sepults. erit ye 7th of September
Alice ye daughter of Richard Kenniwell baptizat. erit 4th of Septer.
Elizabeth ye daughter of Henry Kenniwell baptiza. 30th August

Mary ye daughter of Samuell Walker was buried the first day of November 1625
John Betony son of Thomas Betony was buried the ixth of Novebr.
Elizabeth Hind daughter of Thomas Hind was baptized the 25th day of ffebruarie 1625
Martha Waterhouse daughter of John Waterhouse was baptized the 5th day of March 1625
Thomas Rich was buried the 22 of March 1625
ffrances Parr & Grace Steeven was married the 16th day of Aprill 1626
John Ashton the sonne of William Ashton was baptized the 14th day of May 1626
Dorrothie Parr dau. of ffrances Parr was bap. the 2 day of July 1626
Martin Parr the sonne of John Parr was bap. the 9th day of July 1626
hcolas Cudbard and Sissalie Kendall were maried the 18th of Octobar 1625
Edward Allen was buried the 16th day of July 1626
Marye Beamand the dawghter of Edward Beaman was baptized the 3 of dessember 1626
Mary Bettany the daughter of Thomas Bettany was baptized the twenty day of March in Ano Domi 1626
Sara Cutberth the daughter of Nicholas Cutberth was baptized the xvth of Aprill in ano Dom. 1627
Edward Champion was Buried xiii of May Ano pr. cto.
Shipston & Margaret Winter was maried xiiijth of May Ano pr. cto
Roger Milner & Alice Clarke mar: July 1mo

Ano Domi 1627. [13.]

James the son of Henry Kenuell Bap. July 12
John the son of Richard Kenuell Bapt. August the 3 day
Anthony Needome sepul 2do Decemberis
Dothery Shipston fila Rogeri Shipston bapt. 3^{tio} Decemb. 1628
Martine fillius Georgij Barlow bapt. 17mo ffebruarij
Diana filia Gulielmi Naylor bap. Martij 2do
Thomas filius Rogeri Milner Bap. Martij 3^{tio}
Peter Marshall sepul. ffebr. 20do 1627
ffranciscus Parr filius ffrancisci Parr Bap. fuit Maij 25to die
Gratia uxor ffrancisci Parr sepulta fuit Junij 1mo 1628
Agnes uxor Thomœ Shipston sepulta fuit 27mo Junij 1628
George Kirkbie et Gillian Cotter married Sept. 1mo 1628

1628.

Johanes filius Bartholomei Rolstone gener. Baptizatus fuit 23^{tio} die Septembris
John ye son of John Parr Baptized October xxth
Infans Johanis Key de Nether Thorpe Sep. 9mo die Novemb.
Mary filia Guilelmi Westhorne baptiz. 3^{tio} Novemb.
Humfrey Key de Smitthies sepultus fuit die Januarij
Edmond Cutberd sonne of Nicholas Cutberd bap. the xth of ffeb. 1628
Elizabeth Shipston daughter of Roger Shipston was baptized the third of Maye 1629

Ales Kaie the dau. of Arthur Kaie was Bap. the xvijth of Maie 1629
Thomas Oxenfforth sonne of Wm. Oxenfforth was baptized the vijth of June 1629
Samuell Wooker sonne of Samuel ker was baptized the xiiijth of June 1629
Elizabeth the dau. of George Kirkbye was bur. the xxith of Sep. 1629

[14.]

Robt. & John Bery sonnes of Robt. Bery was Baptized the xiiij of Octob. 1629
Elizabeth Bery their mother buryed ye same daye and tyme
William Kenuell sonne of Richard Kenuell baptized the tenth daye of January 1629
Henry Kenuell sonne Henry Kenuell bap. the eleventh of Jan. 1629
Henrye Kenuell aforesaid buryed the xviith of January 1629
Anne Waynwright daughter of ffrauncys bur. the xxiiijth of ffeb. 1629
Elizabeth Westrone daughter of Wm. Westrone bap the xxiiij of ffebruary 1629
Richard Waterhouse sonne of John Waterhouse gent. Baptized the xith of ffebruarie 1629
Thomas Turner sonne of Henry Turner bap. the xxvth of March 1630
Gillyan the wife of George Kirkbie was bur. the xviiith of March 1629
Anno Dom. 1630.
Richard Waterhouse sonne of John Waterhouse was Buryed the xviiith of Aprill 1630
Anne daughter of Hersie Postle baptized the xxixth of Septembr. 1630
Lucie Shipston daughter of Roger Shipston bap. the sixt of Jan. 1630

[15.]

Robt. Lyster buryed the xviii of J in anno dom. 1630
Margaret Beamond daughter of Edward Beamond baptized the xxiiith of Januarie 1630
Thomas bestooe & Anne Nicernume was maryed the third of ffeb. 1630
George Kirkby & ffrances barlow were maryed the fifte of ffeb. 1630
Elizabeth the daughter of John Parr was baptized the viiith of ffebruarie anno dni. 1630
Katherine the dau. of William Nailer bap. the sixte of March 1630
A Infant of Henry Kenuell buryed the xvth of March 1630
Mary the daughter of George Kirkby was bap. the xxviith of March 1631
Elizabeth the daughter of Robt. Berry baptized the eight of Aprill 1631
Robt. sonne of Robt. bery buryed the sixt of Maie in anno 1631
William Westerne sonne of William Westerne baptized the xiiith of June in anno 1631

[16.]

Mary ye dau. of Christopher Barlow was baptiz. daye of Aug. 1631
Mary Cutbert daughter of Nicholas Cutbert and Sicelie his wife baptized the eighteenth day of October Ann. 1631
John Waterhouse sonne of John Waterhouse and Marie his wife baptized the nyne and twentieth day of November Ano 1631

Buriall. Bryan Street buried the tenth day of Januarie Ano 1631
Buriall. John Waterhouse sonne of John Waterhouse and Marie his wife an Infant buried the thirtieth day of december Ano 1631
Henrie Kenuel sonne of henrie Kenuell and Margaret his wife baptized the twelft daye of februarie Ano Domi 1631
Buriall. John Rothorey buried the sixt of May Ano domi 1632
Mariage. Francis Parr & Sara Winkes were maried the 22th day of May being Whitsun tuesday Ano 1632
buriall. Elizabeth Parr widowe buried the first of June 1632
buriall. Catharyne Nayler daughter of William Nayler and diana his wife buried the sevententh day of June 1632
baptism. Anthonie Neath sonne of Robert Neath & Catharyne his wife baptized the sixt day of Julie 1632
buriall. Ellen Marshall widowe wife of Peter Marshall before deceased was buried the seventh day of Julie Anno 1632
baptism. John Walker sonne of Samuel Walker & Margaret his wife baptized the seven and twentieth day Januarie Ano 1632
baptism. Ruth Berrie daughter of Robert Berrie & Elizabeth his wife baptized the xxvth day of March being the day of the Annuntiation of the blessed Virgin Marie Ano 1633
baptism. Robert Parr sonne of John Parr & Elizabeth his wife baptized the three & twentieth day of Aprill Ano Domi 1633
burial. Elizabeth Langwith wife of John Langwith was buried the eighteenth day of March Ano Domi 1632
baptism. Marie Nayler daughter of William Nayler & diana his wife was baptized the xxixth day of June Ano Domi 1633
Buriall. Marie Waterhouse wife of John Waterhouse was buried the last day of June Ano Domi 1633
Francis Parr sonne of Francis Parr and Sara his wife was baptized the first day of September 1633
Jane Browne widowe was buried the eighteenth of October Ano 1633
buriall. Elizabeth Barlowe wife of Marke Barlowe was buried the second daye of March 1633
Ellen Cutbert daughter of Nicholas Cutbert & Cicilie his wife baptized the seventh day of March Anno 1633
Alys Smith buried the fifth of May 1634
Isabell Langwith daughter of John Langwith & Marie his wife baptized the fifteenth day of May 1634
of Roger baptized the 17th of July 1634

[17.]

mariage. George Elizabeth Booth were married the seven and twentieth day of June Ano. 1634
burial. Isabell Langwith daughter of John Langwith and Marie his wife was buried the seventeenth day of June 1634
buriall. Mark Barlow the elder was buried the sixth day of July 1634
married. Ric: Sheppard & Mercy Wilson 24 of May 1634
buriall. William 1634

Baptized. Robert Berie sonne of Robert Berie & Elizabeth his wife baptized the Eight day of februarie 1634

Baptism. John Sheppard sonne of Richard Sheppard & Mercie his wife baptized the twelfth day of March 1634

1635.

Buried the Second day of June 1635 Mr. John Wilson, having beene then ffoure yeares minister of Thorpe Salvin whom succeded Thomas Andrew.

Buried also

Mary Westran wife of William Westran September the 19th
Dame Mary Portington was buried the third of November
An infant of John Langwith buried 16 of emb
Thomas Shipston buried 9th of January
Katherine Bower buried 15th of February

married

Raphaell Candy & Frances Rothin [? Rotherie] August the 22[d]

[18.]

Burials 1636.

Ann the wife of Tho. Bestaye bur. the eleventh day of May. A°. prdicto
Richard Sheppard buried July 9 A°. pd
daughter of John Parr July 30
servant of John Langwith buried November 23 A°. pd.

Christnings.

An the daughter of Samuell Walker July 10
Dorathie the daughter of William Westran November 14

Married.

William Westran & Grace Wilde August A°. pdict.
Garvis Millner and Anne maryed ffebruary the 12°.

Burialls 1637.

John Revill Buried the second day of Aprill
Alice Bettanie thee Daughter of Thomas Bettany Buryed the second day of Aprill
of John Thorpes Buried the 18th of May
Katherine Dau. of William Westran Bur. thee 14°. of June Ano 1637

[19.]

John
Marie

Rodol langton
Aug. 19 1637 Novemb.

Alicia Chauntrie sepulta fuit 15 die

Bapti: 1637.

Johns. Langwith filius Johan. Langwit bapts. fuit 25 die ffebruarij

Burialls 1638

Geo. Goodlad buried the 27th day of March
Thomas Barlow buried Jan. 26th

Baptiz: 1638

Bridget the daughter of ffrancis Parr baptised the 27th day of March

John the sonn of William Westran was baptized the 24th of June
Ann the daughter of Tho. Langwith bapt. Jan. 27
Ann the daughter of Gervace Millner bapt. 3rd of ffeb.
ffrancis the sonn of Rob. Berry baptiz: 16th day of Aprill in the yeare of our Lord God 1639.

Marri: 1638.

Thos. Chauntrie and Margaret Webster weare married the 2d. of Octob.
William Whitehead and Marie Wincks weare married the sixteenth day of October.

Baptiz. 1638.

Mary, the dau. of George Rogers, Esqr. bap. the 20th of March, 1638

Baptiz. 1639.

Ann the daughter of Nicholas Cutbeard the thirteenth day of June.
Ann the dau. of Tho. Chauntrie batiz. it beinge the 8th day of Sept.

[20.] Burialls 1639.

Thomas barlow buried the 14th day of June
ffrancis Wilde buried the 27 of June

Christnings, 1640.

Edward the sonn of Gervace Milner was baptized the 24th of October.
John the sonn of Thomas Langwith was baptized the first of Novr.
Thomas the sonn of ffrancis Parr was baptized the 17 of August.
Joane the daughter of a strange woman called Thor'ton Jan. 24.

Marriages.

John Wilde and Abigall Lambert weare married the 22° of Aprill.

Burialls

Elizabeth Winkes, widdow, was buried the 16 day of July
of John Langwith Junir buried the 15th day of ffeb.

Christnings 1641.

George Rogers Esqr. baptized Aprill 8th.
Revell, baptized June ye 20th.
daughter of Westran baptized
the sonn of John Wild, baptized ye 20th.

Marriages.

& Milner were married.

Burialls.

Barlow ye wife of George Barlow was of Aprill.
the sonn of George Rogers Esqr. was buried
th of ember.
Barlow, widdow, was buried the

Christenings 1642. [21.]

Marie the daughter of Robert Berrie was baptized the 12 of April.
Rich. ye sonn of Richard Wright baptized the 17th of Aprill.
Elizabeth ye dau. of Thomas Chauntrie was baptized ye 19th of May.
ffrancis ye son of George Rogers Esquier was baptized the 8th of Nov.
Marie Champion buried 1642 Aprill the third
Thomas Langwith was buried the 8th of Aprill
Ann the daughter of Thomas Langwith was buried ye 28th of May.

John Parr senior was buried the 30th day of June.
Thomas the sonn of Thomas Langwith was bap. the 8th of October.
Brian the sonn of ffrancis Parr was baptized the 16 of October.
Thomas the sonn of Thomas Revell was baptized the 6 of Aug. 1642.

Marriages, 1642.

Robert Lambert of Blythe and Ann Wright of Thorpe Salvin weare married ye seventh day of July.
Geo. Barlow senr. & Joane Wood were married upon Saint Andrew day, Nov. 30
Joane the wife of Geo. Barlow senr. was buried 1643.
Elizabeth the daughter of Thomas Chauntrie was baptized June the 14, 1643.

[line 10. Buried has been altered into Burials.]

[22.]

1643 was buried John Whitehead
was buried on St. Marks day.
was buried the seventeenth day of Aprill.

Richard Godlie & Marie Barlow were married May the first.
Thomas the sonn of Will: Westran was baptized the 8th of Nov.
Ann the dau. of Mr. Roger Whitehead was bap. ye 25 of March, 1644
John the sonn of John Taylor was baptized June the 30th.
Mary the daughter of Jervase Milner was baptized March the 8th.
Mary the daughter of Richard Godli baptized the 10 of Aprill.
Anthonie the sonn of George Barlow baptized the 26 day of Jan. 1644
ancis Wainwright was buried March the 8th, 1644.
Elizabeth the daughter of Robert Milner bap. of ffeby. 1644.
Marie the daughter of Rich. Wright bap. the of May, A° 1645.
Elizabeth the daughter of Thomas Chauntrie was baptized May ye 25 & buried May ye 26, 1645.
Marie the dau. of Thomas Wilson was bap. the 17th day of Aug. 1645.
Margaret the daughter of Thomas Rogers was baptized the 24th day of Septem: 1645.
Sibell the daughter of Will: Westran baptized Octob. 16, 1645.
William the sonn of ffrancis Parr was baptized the 20th day of Nov.
There were five men buried in the beginninge of October being slayne

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[23.]

in fight on Thorpe More betweene ye garrison of Welbeck on the Kings part & Captaine Rodes on the Parliament part tra. A° Di. 1645. ✠
An infant of Edward Binnies was buried the 9 of ffebruarie, 1645.
Ann the daughter of John Westby was bap. the 16 day of ffeb. 1645.
Mr. Edward Widrington was buried the 31 of March A° 1646, and the same day was buried Joane Milner, widdow.

✠

The manner of which scurmige was thus: A partie of welbeck horse were drawne out under the com'and of John Jametz, maior to Colonell

ffretchwell to discrie a partie of the Parlaments wch. had given an Alaru' to the welbeckians at worksopp where they had killd two of the Kings partie, Jametz drew up his partie in the hollins on the more meetinge wth the forlorne hope of the enimies, who fled unto theyr bodie com'anded by Captaine Rodes of Steetly, which was devided into 3 companies to the number of 200. Jametz had advanced but with 18 men, and his forlorne hope beinge some threescore flyinge, the Parlamenters pursued kild five men, & tooke fortie the most of which they wounded after quarter was give, one of them escaped which was Thomas Battersbie whose hand they cutt of which was buried in ye churchyard of Thorpe Salvin.

1646.

Sibella the daughter of William Westran was buried the ninth of Julie.
Martin the child of Martin Swallow was baptized November the first.

[24.]

Henry the sonn of John Taylor was baptized the one and twentieth day of January.
Susan the child of Alice Beamont was bap. the second day of March.
Marie the wife of Tho. Purvie was buried the twentie sixt day of Jan.
Margaret the wife of Samuell Walker was buried the fowarteenth day of ffebruarie.

A° D^{i} 1647.

Margarett the daughter of Edward Binnie was baptized the twentie fift of March
Samuell Walker and Elizabeth Tomson were married the twenty fift of March
Maximillian White & Elizabeth Grimeshaw were married the 29th of September. 1646.
Gervace Seele & Marrie Person were married Jan. 8t, 1646.
Mary the dau. of Thomas Revell was buried on Whitsontuisday, 1646
Margaret the dau. of Wm. Westran was bap. the 9th day of May, 1647
John the sonn of Thomas Rogers was bap. the 16 day of May, 1647
Elizabeth the daughter of Robert Milner was baptized the Wednesday in Whitson weeke
Anne ye daughter of John Wilde was baptized Aug. the 12th.
Mary wife of Robert Milner was buried the ay.
Barlow the Elder & Elizabeth Rogers were ied the 15 of November.
Susana ye daughter of Thomas Rodgers was baptized the 25th of March } 1648

[This page is much worn in one or two places, and has an ink blot at the lower part.]

[25.]

Geo. the sonn of Tho. Chantrie baptized Decem. 9, 1647.
Ann Tayler the wife of John Tayler was buryed Jan. ye 20th, 1647.
Gervace Milner was buryed March ye 20th, 1647.

Robert Walker ye sonne of Samuell Walker was baptized March ye 25th, 1648.
Henery Milner ye sonne of Jervice Milner was buryed Aprill ye 10th, 1648.
Elizabeth Wayneright, widdow, was buryed June ye 4th, 1648.
Margarett ye wife of William Hynd was buryed June ye 9th, 1648.
Alice Whythead, widdow, was buryed November ye 6th, 1648.
Gartrude daughter of Robert and Elizabeth Berry was baptized July ye 2d, 1648.
Robert ye sonne Georg Barlow was baptized Aug. 27, 1648.
Anne the daughter of Thomas Wilson bap. Sep. ye 14th, 1648.
Thomas Parkiner & Ann Langworth were marryed June 29, 1648.
Edward Binnie sonne to Edward Binie baptized May 26, 1649.
Dorathy ye daughter of Thomas Parkin baptized ye 3th of 1649.
Mr. Henery Chantery and Mrs. Elizabeth Snow
both of the parish of Chesterfield in the Countie - 1649
of Derby were marryed August 20th
William ye sonn of Thomas Rodgers baptized ye 13th 1651.
Thomas ye son of Tho. Chantrie bap. ye 10th of June, 1650.

1651.

Elizabeth ye daughter of Edw. Binnie baptized May 26, 1651.
Ralfe the sonn of William Hinde of this parish of Thorp Solvin was baptized Feb. 22, 1651.
Elizabeth the daughter of Francis Parre of this parish was buried the 4th day
John Godli the sonn of Richard Godli baptized
Mary the daughter of Samuell Walker was bap. ye 8th of Aprill, 1650.

1652.

Elizabeth the daughter of Samuell Walker of this parish was baptized Aprill 18° 1652.
John the sonn of Richard Godli Edmun baptized
Marie the daughter of mas Beamond the yonger was baptized Aprill the 20, 1652.
Elizabeth the daughter of Richard Godli baptized May
John the sonne of George Cottrell of this parish was baptized May the 9, 1652.
John Kea was buried May the 27, 1652.
Edward the sonne of William Westorne was buried June the 6th, 1652.
Anne the daughter of Antonie Murfin of this parish was buried June 10, 1652.

[26.]
John Jackson was buryed Septemb. ye 8th 1650
Margery Jackson and John Bingley were marryed Aug. 23, 1651
Roger Barlow was buryed Octobr. ye 23, 1651

[27.]
Thomas Bettanie of this parish was buried August the 19 anno 1652

Catharin the wife of Bryan Binnie of this parish was buried the 28 of August 1652

Francis the sonn of John Wild of this parish was buried November ye 15 anno 1652

Catharine the wife of William Hinde of this parish was buried upon the 28th day of December in the yeare of our Ld 1652

Elizabeth the daughter of Thomas Rogers of this parish was baptized March the 20 1652

1653.

Marie Lister of this parish was buried upon the 29 of March 1653

William the sonne of Antonie Murfin of this parish was bap. Aug. 7 1653. buried Aug. 1653.

Jane the daughter of Edward Bynny of this parish was baptized August 14th 1653

Roger Whitheade of the Moor Milne in this parish was buried September the 1 1653

Joan Antley the wife of John Antley of this parish was buried September the 3, 1653

William Worker and ffrancis White were married Sept. ye 29th 1653

Nicholas Booth of the parish of Auston And Elizebeth Woorth of this parish of Thorp Salvin weare maried by Captayne [Beckwith] Justice November the first before me 1653 Wm. Beckwith.

[28.] Mareges.

John Antley and Sarah Cudbard both of this parish of Thorp Salvin weare maried the 26th day of January 1653, before me W. Beckwith.

John Turner of the parish of Thorp Salvin and Grace Kirke of the parish of St. John's were published maried three lds dayes in the parish church of Thorpe Salvin viz. upon ye 5 ye 12th & ye 19th 1653.

They were married ye 24st before mee Wm. Beckwith.

A marage intended betwene Tho. Parr of the parish of Auston and Mary Kirkbie of this parish of Thorp Salvin and the banes published three Lds dayes in the parish Church upon the 23th of July upon the 30th of July upon the 6th of August & marryed the 18th before me Wm. Beckwith.

A marrage intended betwene Robert Thorp & Aless Beamand both of this parish of Thorp Salvin & the banes published three Lds dayes in the parish church first upon the 13th of Auguste second tyme upon the 20th of Auguste the third tyme upon the 27th of Auguste 1654 and were maried before mee the 19th of Septemb. 1654. Will Spencer

A marage intended betwene Will. Emarsun of this p'ish of Thorp Salvin and Joane Leake of the p'ish of Dinington and the banes published three severall Lds dayes in the p'ish church first upon the 14 day of January secondly upon the 21st of Jany. thirdly upon the 28th of January 1654 And sollemnezed the fifth day of ffebriuary before me Wm. Beckwith

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[29.]

Edward Binnie Register for the parish of Thorp Sallvin sworne before Wentworth William Beckwith & Richard Tellston Esqrs. Justices of the peace for in the west Ridinge of the county of Yorke the 28th day of November 1653 accordinge to an act of Parliament in that case made & provided, ye sd Binny was chosen by ye joynt consent of the Inhabitants ye 26th day of Novemr. 1653.

Wm. Beckwith

Chrisenings

Elezabeth the daughter of Edmund Beamand was boarne the 23th day of ffebriuary 1653

Mary the daughter of George Barlow Junior was borne the 7th of May & baptized the 18th day of May.

1654

William the sunn of William Champin was boarne the 19th day of June Anno 1654 and baptized the 13th day of July 1654.

Edward Price the sunn of Edward Price was borne the 18th day of July & baptized the 3th of Auguste, in the yeare of our lord god 1654

Edward the sunn of Anthony Mirfin was borne the fyfth day of Septembar in the yeare of our Lord 1654

Elizabeth the daughter of Tho. Parr was boarne the 17th day of Septembar in the yeare 1654

John the sun of George Cottarill was boarne the 4th day of Octobar in the yeare 1654.

Eastar the daughtar of Diana Nellor Also the senyar twentye seaventh day of ffebrivary 1654

Issabell the daughter of Edward Bynnye was boarne the twentye second day of March 1654.

[30.]

Burialls 1653.

Lucie Shipston the daughter of Roger Shipston was buried the eleventh day of January Ano Dom 1653.

John Willis of the p'ish of Woorksup were buried the second day of March Ano Dom 1653

Elizabeth the daughter of Edward Bynnye was buried the 21th of June in ye yeare of our Lord God

Mary Rothrie was buried the 22th day of July in the yeare of our Lord God 1654.

Katran the wife of Herse Postle was buried the 17th of July in the yeare of our Lord 1654

Samuell Walker was buried the 22th day of July 1654.

Herse Postle was buried the 26th day of July 1654.

John Langwith sen. was buried the 7th of Octobar in the yeare 1654.

William Whitehead was buried the 24th of Octob. in the yeare of our Lord God 1654

Mary the daughter of Edmund Beamand was buried the 24th day of October in the yeare of our Lord 1654.

Katran the wyfe of William Emarsun was buried the firste day of November 1654

Dorratie Parkin was buried the 18th day of November in the yeare 1654

William the sunn of Thomas Linley was buried the 10th day of Decembar in the yeare 1654.

Elizabeth the daughter of Edmund Beamand was buried the 21th day of Decembar 1654.

Edmund Harreson was buried the 25th of Decembar in the yeare of our Lord God 1654.

Edward the sunn of Anthony Mirfin was buried the 8th day of ffebrivary in the yeare of our Lord God 1654

Mary the daughtar of George Barlow was buried the 11th day of ffebrivary in the yeare of our Lord 1654.

Burialles. [31.]

Edward the sun of Edmun Price was buried the 28th Day of March in the yeare of our Lord God 1655

Elezabeth Key widd. was buried the third day of Aprill in the yeare of our Lord God 1655

Grace the wyfe of William Westran was buried the 26th day of May in the yeare of our Lord God 1655.

George Rogers Esq. was buried July 28, 1656.

George Parre was buryed febr. 3, 1656.

Elizabeth the wife of John Taayler was buryed Apr. 12, 1657.

Isabell the daughter of Thomas Rogers was buryed May 15, 1657.

Thomas was buryed March 5, 1657.

Mary Whitehead widow was buryed Aprill

Margaret Riche was buryed Apr. 26, 1658.

Isabell the daughter of Edward Binney was buryed June 20, 1658.

Rebeckah Crasland was buryed July 15, 1658.

ffrances Champion widow was buryed Oct. 20th, 1658.

Bryan Bynney was buryed Decemb. 3, 1658.

George Baker Milner of the Moore Milne being casually slayne betwixt the cog wheels and grindle of ye said Milne was buryed Decemb. 13, 1658.

Margaret the wife of Thomas Revell was buryed January 1st 1658.

Anne Langwith widowe was buryed feb. 22, 1658.

An Infant of Edward Binneyes was buryed July 6, 1659.

George the sonne of Thomas Rogers was buryed August 30, 1659.

Anne Willy widow was buryed Jan. 29, 1659.

Nicholas Cutbeard was buryed febr. 18, 1659.

[32.] Crisnings.

Thomas the sunn of Sr. Thomas Osborne Brt. (1st Duke of Leeds) of Kiveton was boarne at Thorp Salvin the twentye sixt day of March 1655 and baptized the fifth day of Aprill in the same yeare.

Issabell the daughter of Thomas Rodgers was boarne the fifth day of May in the yeare of our lord god 1655.

An the Daughter of Robert Thorp was boarne the thirtieth day of May in the yeare of our Lord 1655.

Elizabeth the daughter of John Antley was boarne the thirde day of August in the yeare 1655.

Doratie the Daughter of Thomas Wilsun was boarne the fourth day of August in the yeare 1655.

Edward the sunn of William Woorkar was boarne the eleventh day of November and baptized the eighteenth day in the yeare of our Lord God one thousand six hundred fiftie and five.

Mary the daughter of Anthony Mirfin was boarn the fifth Day of Decembar and baptized the ninth Day of Decembar. [1655.]

John the sun of Edmund Beamand was boarne the nineteene Day of Decembar and baptized the twentie third Day of Decembar [1655.]

John the sun of Edmun Price was boarne the firste daij of Januarij and baptized the sixt daij of Januarij [1655.]

Mary the daughter of George Barlow the youngar was boarne the third of March and baptized the fifth of March [1655.]

Mary ye daughter of William Champion was borne May ye fyvth and baptized June the fifth in ye yeare of o^{r} Lord one thousand sixe hundred fifty and sixe.

Marages. [33.]

A marage Intended betweene Martin Spennills of the parish of Harthill and Mary ffownnes of the parish of Thorp Salvin and the banes published in the parish Church of Thorp Salvin three severall Lords dayes accordinge to the Acte the firste tyme uppon the 15th day of Aprill the second time upon the 22th of Aprill the third time uppon the 29th of Aprill 1655. And sollenised before me ye first of May 1655. Wm. Beckwith.

A marage Intended betwene John Smitharkill of the parish of Thorp Salvin and Elizabeth Browne of the same parish and the banes published in the parish church of Thorp Salvin acordinge to the Acte of Parliamt bene three severall times dayes firste uppon the first day of July secondly uppon the eight day of July thirdly uppon the 15th of July And the marrage sollemnised before me
Wm. Beckwith

Samuel Caldacott Clerke Register for the p'ish of Thorpe Salvin sworne before William Beckwith Esq. Justice of the peace for the West Rideing of the County of Yorke, the 19th day of May 1656. according to an Act of Parliamt in yt case made & p'vided, wch said Samuel Caldecot was chosen by the joynt consent of the Inhabitants May 16, 1656. Wm. Beckwith.

A maryage intended between Mr. Hastings Rasby of Kirk Smeaton and Mris Dorothy Rogers of Thorp Salvyn both in ye County of Yorke, was published three market dayes at Bawtree that is to say the first, the eighth, and the fifteenth of Aprill in ye year of o^{r} Lord 1657 and ye maryage solemnized before me Apr. 23, 1657. Wm. Beckwith.

[34.] Births & Christenings Ao. 1657.

Rebeckah the daughter of Edward Binney and Isabell his wife was borne the nine and twentieth of Aprill and baptized the third of May.

Mary the daughter of Robert Thorpe and Alice his wife was borne ye last of August baptized the sixth day of September.

Mary the daughter of George Cottrill and Ann his wife was borne the first day of September and baptized the thirteenth of ye same.

George the son of Thomas Rogers and Isabell his wife was borne the six and twentieth day of September and baptized the thirtieth of the same.

ffrancis the sonne of Thomas Wilson and Elizabeth his wife was borne the nine and twentieth day of September and baptized the eleaventh of October

Martin ye sonne of Thomas Parre and Mary his wife was borne the thirtieth day of December and baptized the last of the same.

1658.

John the sonne of John Turner and Grace his wife was borne June 25 and baptized July 8, 1658.

Elizabeth the daughter of William Worker and ffrances his wife was borne Septemb. 5 and baptized Sept. 12, 1658.

Anthony The sonne of Anthony Mirfin and Anne his wife was borne Sept. 24 & baptized Sept. 26, 1658.

Edward and Margaret son and daughter of Edmund Beaumond and Elizabeth his wife were borne Novemb. 16 and baptized Nov. 18, 1658.

Anne the daughter of John Tayler and Anne his wife was borne Novemb. 22 and baptized Nov. 28, 1658.

[35.]

ffrances ye daughter of William Champion and Susan his wife was borne March 3d and baptized March 24, 1658.

Births and Christenings Ao. 1659.

Elizabeth the daughter of William Kitchin and Elizabeth his wife was borne March 31, and baptized Aprill 14, 1659.

Edmond the sonne of Thomas Neaves and Ann his wife was borne August the 11th and Baptized August ye 25th 1659.

John the sonne of William Allan and Alice his wife was borne Septemb. 25, and baptized Octob. 6, 1659.

Births 1660 & Christenings.

Ellen the daughter of George Barlow and Ellen his wife was borne July 12 & baptized July 15, 1660.

Elizabeth the daughter of John ( ) and Anne his wife was borne Septemb. and baptized Novemb. 11th, 1660.

George the so. of Anthony Murfin & Anne his wife was borne the 30th of May & baptized the second of June 1661.

ffrancis the son of Will^{m} Kitchin gent^{l} was baptized the 11th of July 1661.

ffrances the daughter of Thomas Par was borne October 16.

1661.

Thomas the sun of Thomas Rogers born the 13 and baptized the 25 of January 1661.

Mary the Daughter of William Allin Baptized the 6 feberwary 1661.

[36.]

John the son of Wollgrave Turner bapt. March 13.

Anne the daughtr of Thomas Neeves bapt. May 22, 62.

John the son of John Whitehead bapt. ffebu. 26, 62.

1663.

George the son of Edward Beamond bapt. Mch. 29.

Mary the daughtr of John Taylor bapt. Apr. 14.

John the sonn of Anthony Murfin was baptized upon ye 13 day of March, 1663.

William ye sonn of William Allin was baptized upon ye 24 day of March 1663.

1664.

Thomas the sonn of Thomas Parr was baptized upon ye 31 day of March 1664.

Henry the sonn of James Buller minister of Thorp Salvin was baptized upon the 21 day of Aprill 1664.

Dorcas the daughter of George Cotterill was baptized upon the 15 day of May 1664.

Ann the daughter of John Whitehead was baptized upon ye 2d day of August and was buryed upon ye fourth day 1664.

1665.

John the son of Walgrave Turner was Baptized upon the 20th day of Aprill 1665.

Thomas the sonn of Thomas Neavs was Baptized upon the 18 day of May 1665.

Elizabeth the Daughter of John Milner was Baptized upon the 2 day of August 1665.

Susanna the Daughter of George Barlow was Baptized upon the 19 day of October 1665.

Elizabeth the daughter of Thomas Newbolt was both born and B Baptized upon the 13 day of November 1665.

Jane the Daughter of John Taylor was Baptized upon the 30th day of December In the yeare of our Lord 1665.

Thomas the sonn of Edward Beamond was Baptized upon the 25 day of febr. 1665.

1666.

John the son of Ralph Heaton was baptized upon the eighth day of Aprill 1666.

Elizabeth the Daughter of William Allin Baptized April 26, 1666.

Marjery the Daughter of Matthew Green was baptized June 18, 1666.

William ye sonn of James Buller minister of Thorp Salvin Baptized September 13, 1666.

William ye sonn of John Milner Baptized September 16, 1666.

James Buller minister.

Burialls [37.]

Susan the wife of William Champion was buryed March 19, 1659.

1660.

Martin the son of Thomas Parre was buryed Aprill 12, 1660.
Edward the son of William Worker was buryed Apr. 15, 1660.
Elizabeth the daughter of Thomas Parre was buryed Apr. 19, 1660.
Frances Champion was buryed June 7th, 1660.
George Barlow was buryed July 28, 1660.
Gertrude Berry was buryed Aug. 20, 1660.
John Silvester was buryed Sept. 5, 1660.
Thomas Revell was buryed April 22, 1661.
Thomas Chontrey dyed the 19 January 1661.
Ann the wife of George Cotrill buried 2 feb.
Will'm Champion was buried the 30th of Mch 62.
John Revell was buried the 17th of June.
Ambrose the so. of John Whitehead buried July 30, 1662.
Thomas Bayslay was buried Aug. 31, 1662.
John the son of Wollgr. Turner bur. Sept. 21, 62.
Mary Westerne was buri. Sept. 23, 62.

1663.

Thomas Revell bachelor buried Apr. 17, 63.
Margaret the wife of Jarvice Poddy was buried upon ye 25 day of August 1663.
Mary ye Daughter of William Allin was buryed upon ye 23 day of November 1663.
Margaret Chantry widdow was buryed upon ye 11 day of December 1663.
A still-borne child of John Whitehead's was buryed the 25 day of Jany. 1663.
William the sonn of William Allin was buryed upon the 14th day of March 1663.

James Buller minister.

[38.] Buryals.

William Naylor of Nether Thorp was buryed upon the 20 day of March 1664.

1665.

Margaret the wife of Roger Shipton was buryed upon the 28 day of March 1665.
Dorcas the Daughter of George Cotteril was buryed upon the 28 day of Aprill 1665.
Elizabeth the Daughter of John Milner was buryed upon the 18 day of August 1665.
Elizabeth the wife of Thomas Newbolt was buryed upon the 13 day of November 1665.
Edward Beamand was buryed upon the Twentyieth day of february 1665.
Elizabeth the Daughter of Matthew Greene was buryed upon the 22 day of Febru. 1665.

1666.

Widdow Naylor of Nether Thorp Diana by name was buried May 24th 1666.

Mrs. Isabella Rogers was buryed July 3rd 1666.

Jane the wife of James Buller minister of Thorp Salvin was buryed Septem. 13, 1666.

Sarah the Daughter of George Cotterill was buryed December 12th day 1666.

Dorothy the wife of Edmund Roebuck buryed December ye 15th 1666

Elizabeth ye wife of Robert Berry was buryed ffebruary 19th 1666.

Ann the wife of John Taylor buryed March 9th 1666.

1667.

John Taylor buryed Aprill 16, 67.

William Western buryed Aprill 30, 67.

ffrances the wife of William Worker was buryed August 15th 67.

George ye son of George Chantry was buryed November 2d. 1667.

Thomas ye son of George Chantry was buryed November 6th 1667.

Sarah the Daughter of Matthew Green buryed January 28, 67.

1668.

Ann fairefoot widdow buryed Aprill 28.

Edward Cooke buryed May 25.

Elizabeth ye daughter of John Thornley buryed July 13th 1668.

Lydy ye wife of Matthew Greene buryed July 26, 1668.

Mariages 1657. [39.]

John Taylor and Anne Higgin were maryed Octob. 6. 1657.

Thomas Moore and Sara Cole were maryed Nov. 5, 1657.

Thomas Neaves and Ann Cutbeard were maryed June 1st, 1658.

William Allen and Alice Barlow were maryed Novemb. 18, 1658.

Walgraive Turner and Sara Simes were maried the 14th of May, 1661.

Martin Headeley gentl. & Mary Rogers were maried June 13th, 1661.

Cockin & Bridget Par were maried the 20th of May 1662.

1663.

Mr. Ralph Marshal of Thettlethorp in ye County of Lincolne & Mrs. Mary Hawkins of Nether Thorp in ye County of Yorke were maried at ye parish Church of Thorp Salvin upon the 25 day of August 1663.

1665.

John Milner and Elizabeth Gee were maryed upon the 27 day of Aprill 1665.

ffrancis Barton & Mary Naylor both of Nether Thorp in the parish of Thorp Salvin were maryed upon the first of August vulgarly called Lammas day 1665.

Robert Booth of the parish of Anston and Elizabeth Shipton of the parish of Harthill were maried in the parish Church of Thorp Salvin upon the 23 day of November 1665.

Edmund Roebuck and Dorothy Shipton both of the parish of Thorp Salvin were maryed upon the second of february vulgarly termed Candlemas day 1665.

1666.

ffrancis Rawsby of Whitwell and Ann Barns of Wales were maryed upon ye 29th day of November 1666.

1667.

Richard Jackson and Helen Greavs both of ye parish of Wales maryed Aprill 30th 67.

John Milner Taylor & Abigall Gee were maryed August 1st 67.

Edward Cooke and alice Spencer maryed March 24, 67.

James Buller minister.

[40.] 1666. Christenings.

Sarah the Daughter of George Cotteril Baptized December 6th day 1666.

John ye sonn of ffrancis Barry Baptized ffebruary 9th day 1666.

1667.

Thomas & George the sonns of George Chantry baptized October 31, 1667.

Mary the Daughter of Walgrave Turner baptized January 6th 1667.

Sarah the Daughter of Matt. Green Baptized January 25, 67.

1668.

Elizabeth ye Daughter of ffrancis Rogers Esquire baptized June 11th 68.

Thomas Allen the sonne of William Allen baptized October the first 1668.

Pheadoris ye sonne of Edmund Beamont baptized October 4th

John the sonne of Thomas Neaves baptiz. October 29th

William the soone of George Chantry bapt. October 31th

Jer. Adshead Minster *ibid.*

George Chantry of Netherthorpe & Richard Wright of Thorpe Salvin Churchwardens for the yeare 1668 etc.

Christenings 1669 etc.

Robert the sonne of Tho. Parre was Baptized Aprill 13th 1669, etc.

Luke the sonne of Samuell Snoding and ffrances his wife was Baptized the 23 day of November 1669.

Suesana the Daughter of Edmand Beamountt was baptised the 27 day of february 1669.

Jervies Millner ye sonn of John Milner Taylor was baptised the 12 day of March 1669.

Burialls 1668. [41.]

William Emerson buried August ye 29, 1668.

William Woarker buried September ye 22, 1668.

Elizabeth the wife of Robert Booth buried January ye 4th.

John the sone of John Langwith Junior & Anne his wife was buryed March 8th 1668, etc.

Burialls 1669.

Elizabeth Bates was buryed Aprill 30th, 1669.

Mary the Daughter off Izabell Walker of this towne was buried June 3d. 1669.

Jer. Adshead minster of Thorpe Salvin was buried 29 of July 1669.

Mr. Joseph Taylar dyed att Mr. Rogres and was burid the 26 of Sept. 1669.
Mary Langwith the wif of John Langwith was buried the 13 day of October 1669.
ffrances Kirkebie the wife of George Kirkebie was Buried the 11th of November 1669.
Richard Wright was buried ye 22 day of November 1669.
Elisabeth Barlow Wido was buried the 23 of November 1669.

[42.] A blank page.

A blank page. [43.]

[44.] Mariages.

Jervies Stanesa and Grace his wife was maried the 22 of July 1669.
John Westren and his wife Anne Milner was married the 16 day November 1669.
Marmyduck harysonn and Anne Spitill house were maried the 18th day of November 1669.
John Samsonne and Mary Milner were maried the 30th of November 69.

Mariages since Aprill ye 7th the yeare of our Lord 1670.

Thomas Chaner and Grace his wife was maried the 7th of Aprill 1670
Edmound price and Elisabeth his wife was maried the 23 of ffeb. 1670

May ye 10, 1671.

Mathew Greene and Elisabeth Shirtlue was maried May ye 10. 1671.
John Martin and Ematt Earnshaw his wife was maried June ye 6. 1671.
Will' : Parr and Sarah horsefeild was maried the 13th of June 1671.

Mariages since April ye 29, 1672.

Tho. Neaves and Alice thorpe his wife was maried Sept. ye 12, 1672.
John Ellis & Ann Wilson was maried March ye 29th, 1673.
Tho. Kershaw & Alice Walker married ye 27th of Novembr. 1673.
John Rogers & Mary Roberts married 9ber ye 27th, 1673.
Nicholas Wright & Mary Jessop married the 30th of Novembr. 1673.

Burialls for this yeare 1670. [45.]

Robartt Thorpe buried May ye 27
Matthew Greene the sonn of Matthew Greene was buried the 15th of July 1670
Mis Elisabeth frubisher was buried the 23 of September 1670
Mary the wife of Edmond price was buried the 4 of November 1670
George Kirbee was buried the 25 of December 1670
Anne Millner widdow buried the foureth day of January 1670
Sara the daughter of Tho : Neaves was buried January the 14, 1670
Edward Bynney was buried January the 20th 1670
Margeriy Dingley the wife of John Dingley was buried Jan. the 29, 1670
Margery the daughter of Matthew Green was buried the 14 of february
Thomas Rogerr was buried the 14 of March

Buriall for this yeare Aprill ye 15, 1671.

Abbegall Millner the wife of John Millner Taylor was buried ye 15 of Aprill 1671
John Anttley was buried ye 17 of Aprill 1671
Susana bamountt buried the 30 of June 1671
ffrancis the sune of Mr. ffrancis Rogers Esquire was buried July the 16, 1671
Isbell Rogers the wife of Thomas Rogers was buried Sept. the 3, 1671
Sarah the wife of ffrancis parr was Buried September the 26, 1671
Annavill Whitthead was buried Decem. the 29, 1671

[46.] Buriall ffebruary ye 4, 1671.
Mary Beamountt widdow buried
Buriall Aprill the 29, 1672.
Thomas Chaner buried
Anne Neaves the wife of Thomas Neaves buried June the 14, 1672
Willyem Alline was Buried ye 26th of Septembr. 1672
Edmund Stancer ye sonn of Garvas Stancer was Buried the 17 daye of Octob. 1672
Elizabeth ye Dau. of Thomas Neaves was Buried ffeby. ye 4th 1672
Carolus filius Gulielmi Radcliffe Minister of Thorpe-Salvin sepult. fuit nono die februarij 1672
Elizabeth uxor Johanis Thomeley sepult. fuit decimo sexto die mensis februarij —72
Maria filia Johanis Thomeley sept. fuit decimo sexto die februarij —72
Burialls 1673.
Jonna Emerson sepult fuit vicessimo quarto die Septembris 1673
Edvardus filius Gulielmi Tompson
Andrew filius Roberti booth sepult fuit vicessimo sexto die Dec. 1673
Dorathea Bettany sepult fuit vicessimo nono die februarij 1673
Robertus Berry sepult fuit vicessimo secundo die februarij 1673
Edwardus filius Gulielmi Tompson sepult fuit vicessimo quinto februarij —73
Thomas Wilson sepult fuit 9 beri 10°. 1674
Johanis filius Guilelmi Tompson sepult fuit Decimo quarto ffeb. 1674
Carolus filius Johanis Miller sepult fuit vicessimo die Martij 1674
Wm. Radcliffe Curat *Ibid.*

Christeing 1670. [47.]
Anne the daughter of John Thomeley Baptised the 29th of Aprill 1670
Shipston the sonn of Robert booth Baptised the 15 of May 1670
Edward the sonn of John Westren was Baptised ye 8 of Sept. 1670
William ye son of William Radcliffe Minister of Thorpe-Salvin, Bapt. October ye 20th 1670
Edward the son of William Allen was paptised October the 30, 1670
Elisabeth the Daughter of George Chantrey was paptised November ye 20th 1670
Margaritt the Daughter of George Chantrey was paptised Nov. 20, 1670
ffrancis the sonn of Mr. ffrancis Rogers Esquire was paptised January the 5, 1670

Sara the Daughter of Thomas Neaves was paptised Jan. the 11th 1670
John Millner the sonn of John Millner husbandman was baptised August ye th 1671
Elisabeth Booth the daughter of Robert Booth was bap. Oct. the 7th
Charill the sonn of Mr. ffrancis Rogers Esquire was baptised October the 13, 1671
Elisabeth the daughter of Ralph Heaton was bapt. Nov. ye 16, 1671
Mary the daughter of Edmound Price was baptised Dec. the 26, 1671
hana the daughter of Edward Ryille was baptised Dec. the 28, 1671

Wm. Radcliffe, Minist. *Ibid.*

[48.] Marriages 1668.

William Thompson and Dianah Naylor were marryed October 15th

Christeings this year 1671

John Martin the sonne of John Martin was pabtised ffeb. the 25, 1671

Christeings this year 1672

Jane Martin the Daughter of George Martin was baptised Aprill ye 16
John Westren was baptised June ye 9, 1672
Elisabeth Neaves the Dau. of Thomas Neaves was bap. June the 14, 1672
Mary the Daughter of Robert barlow was paptised August the 15, 1672
Edmond the sonn Garvas Stancer was Baptised October the 7 day Anno Domini 1672
Carolus filius Gulielmi Radcliffe minist. de Thorpe-Salvin Baptizat. fuit vicessimo octo die mensis Novembris 1672
Sarah filia Gulielmi Parr Baptizat. fuit nono die mensis Januarij 1672
Maria filia Johanis Thomley Bapt. fuit Decimo die februarij 1672
Georgius filius ffrancisci Rogers Esqr. Baptizat. fuit Decimo tertio die mensis martij 1672
Elizabeth filia Edvardi price Baptizat. fuit vicessimo septo die Aprilis Anno Dom. 1673
Gulielmus filius Johanis Martin Baptizat. fuit quinto die mensis Octobris 1673
Edvardus filius Gulielmi Tompson Baptizat. fuit Decimo nono die Octobris 1673
Andrew filius Roberti Booth Baptizat. fuit quinto die Decembris 1673
Catharina filia Gulielmi shaw Bapt. fuit vicessimo secundo die Decembris 1673

Wm. Radcliffe Curat, *Ibid.*

Christnings Feb. ye 19th 1673. [49.]

Maria filia Gulielmi Radcliffe minist. de Thorpe Salvin natus vicessimo die Januarij et Baptizat. fuit Decimo nono die mensis februarij Anoq Dom. 1673
Lydia filia Edvardi Royalls Baptizat. fuit vicessimo octo die feb. 1673
Gulielmus filius Johanis Rogers Bapt. fuit Decimo nono die Aprils 1674
Ruth filia francisci Berry Baptiz : fuit tertio die maij 1674
Thomas filius Georgi chauntry Bapt. fuit Decimo quarto die Juni 1674
Isabella filia ffrancisci Rogers Esqr. Baptizat. fuit primo die mensis Augusti Ano Dom. 1674

Johanis filius Edvardi Lee Baptizat. fuit Decimo die mensis Dec. 1674
Johanis filius Gulielmi Tompson Baptizat. fuit tertio die Januarij 1674
Maria filia Roberti Booth Baptizat. fuit Decimo die mensis Jan. 1674
Carolus filius Johanis Miller Baptizat. fuit quarto die Martij Anq. Dom. 1674

Christnings March 22°. 1675.

Mary ye Daughter of Edward Walker Bapt. the 27th of March 1675
Anna ffilia Gulielmi Parr Baptizat. fuit vicessimo die Juni Anoq Dom. 1675
Samuel filius Roberti Barlow Baptizat. fuit vicessimo quinto die Juli Anoq Dom. 1675
Johanis filius Johanis Thomeley Bapt. fuit Decimo quinto die Augusti Anoq Dom. 1675
Georgius filius Thomæ Gest Bapt. fuit vicessi primo die Septembris Anoq Dom. 1675
Anna filia Johanis Westerne Bapt. fuit Septimo die Octobris Anoq Dom. 1675
Elizabeth filia Anthonij Barlow Bapt. fuit vicessimo primo die Octobris Anoq Dom. 167
Mabella filia Georgij Barlow Bapt. fuit quarto die Novembris 1675
Edvardus filius Johanis Martin Bapt. fuit ricessimo die Novem. 1675
Robertus filius Roberti Barker Bapt. fui Decimo quarto die Dec. 1675

Wm. Radcliffe Curat, *Ibid.*

[50.] Christnings 1675.

Abigail filia Edvardi Price Bapt. fuit vicessimo die Januarij 1675
Gulielmus filius Gulielmi Tompson Bapt. fuit vicessimo die Jan. 1675
Anna filia Johannis Walker Bapt. fuit vicessimo nono die Jan. 1675
Jennett filia Edvardi Royalls Bapt. fuit sexto die Martij 1675

Christnings 1676.

Carolus filius Gulielmi Radcliffe minist de Thorpe Salvin natus tertio die Juni, et Bapt. fuit vicessimo die Juni —76
Dorathea filia Gulielmi Tompson Bap. fuit Septimo die mensis Decembris Ano Dom 1676
Samuel filius ffrancisci Rogers Esqr. Bapt. fuit vicessimo quinto Januarij Ano Dom 1676
Susanna filia Georgij Chauntrey Bapt. fuit vicessimo nono die Januarij Ann Dom. 1676
Robertus filius Johanis Thomley Bapt. fuit vicessimo quinto ffebruarij Ano Dom 1676
Phillipus filius Thomæ Guest Bapt. fuit primo die Marci An. Dom. 1676
Edvardus filius Edvardi Lee Bapt. fuit Decimo nono die Martij Ano. Dom. 1676

Christnings 1677.

Robertus filius Roberti Booth Bapt. fuit vicessimo quinto die Martij Ano Dom. 1677
Edmundus filius Edmundi Walker Bapt. fuit vicessimo die Maij Ano. Dom. 1677

Robertus filius Johanis Walker Bapt. fuit vicessimo die Septembris Ano Dom 1677
Georgius filius Georgij Barlow Bapt. fuit vicessimo septimo Septembris Ano Dom 1677
Edvardus filius Johanis Miller Bapt. fuit quarto die Octobris Ano Dom. 1677
Alice filia Anthonij Barlow Bapt. fuit vicessimo septimo Octobris Ano Dom. 1677
Maria filia Johanis Rogers Bap. fuit primo die Novembris Ano Dom 1677
Jacobus ffilius Edvardi Ryalls Bapt. fuit tricessimo primo die Januarij Ano Dom. 1677
Helena filia Edvardi Price Bapt. fuit septimo die ffeb. Ano Dom. 1677
Johanis filius Johanis Wild Bapt. fuit vicessimo die Aprilis Ano Dom 1678
Maria filia Johanis Martin Bapt. fuit Decimo quinto die Julij Ano Dom 1678
Anna filia Edvardi Lee Bapt. fuit nono die Septembris Ano Dom 1678

Mariages 1673. [51.]

Edward Lee and Grace Chawner was maried January the eight 1673
John Rudderforth & Marjery Daniall was married January ye 21th 1673
Robert Barker and Elizabeth Antley was mar. february the 26th 1673

1674

John Thomeley & Alice Wilson was married the eight day of June 1674
Geo. Barlow & Mabella Horsfield was married the 29th of Sept. 1674
Tho. Green & Mary Wright was married ye
ffrancis Cam & Elizabeth Camell was married November the 19th 1674
Anthony Barlow & Jane Scales was married November ye 30th 1674
Edward Roebucke & Dorathy Maure was married the 8th of Dec. 1674

Marriages 1675.

Phillip ffox & Dorothy Iberson was married the first of May 1675
John Walker and Elizabeth Walker was married the 20th day of May 1675
Robert Whitaker & Elizabeth Besford was mar. August the 10th 1675
Nathaniell Styring & Hannah Lyndley was married the 7th day of October 1675

Marriages 1676.

Arthur Wilson & Ann Greaves was married March ye 27th —76

Marriages 1677.

John Wilde & Dorathy Jenkinson was married May the 15th 1677
Edmund Pagdin & Elizabeth Morton was married May 24th 1677
William ffarr and Anne Sheldon were married ffebruary the 11th 1677

1678.

Edward Ingall & Ann Child was married Aprill ye 1678
Richard Calver & Elizabeth Barlow was married Aprill ye 11th —78

[52.] Christnings 1678.

Jane filia Thomæ Guest Bapt. fuit vicessimo sexto die Septembris Ano Dom 1678

March ye 25th Burialls 1675 Wm. Radcliffe Curat *Ibid.* [53]

Rogerus Shipston sepult fuit tertio die mensis Aprilis Annoq Dom 1675.

Sarah Antley sepult fuit vicessimo nono die Januarij 1675.

Gulielmus filius Gulielmi Tompson Sept. fuit tricessimo die Januarij 1675.

Ruth filia ffrancisci Barry sepult fuit vicessimo die martii 1675.

Burialls 1676.

Anna filia Gulielmi Parr sepult fuit Decimo sexto Decembris 1676.

Abigail uxor Johanis Wild sepult fuit decimo sexto Januarij An. Dom. 1676.

Richardus Godley sepult fuit vicessimo nono die Januarij An. Dom. 1676

Jannet filia Edvardi Royalls sepult fuit Decimo octavo die ffebruarij An. Dom. 1676.

Samuel filius ffrancisci Rogers Esqr. sepult fuit vicessimo sexto februarij Ano. Dom. 1676.

Edvardus filius Edvardi Lee sepult fuit vicessimo primo die martij Ano. Dom. 1676.

Mabella filia Georgii Barlow sepult fuit vicessimo die martij Ano. Dom. 1676.

1677.

Maria filia Gulielmi Radcliffe minist de Thorpe sepult fuit decimo nono Julii Ano. Dom. 1677.

Maria filia Roberti Booth sepult fuit vicessimo octo Augusti Ano. Dom. 1677.

1678.

Susanna filia Georgij Barlow sepult fuit vicessimo die Augusti Ano. Dom. 1678. Julij

Susanna filia Georgij Barlow sepult f ultimo die Juli Ano. Dom. 1678.

Octobr. 14. 78. Thomas Harvey sepult fuit decimo quarto Octobris 1678.

[54.] 1803
1726

77 R.D.

N.B. Nothing more on this page except one or two scribbled letters, as J. H.

[55.]

Thorp = Salvin Reg - - ter, 1678.
Thorpe = Salvin

W. H. Downes
Incumbent 1818

Robert Duff.

W. Maysmor
Curate 1822.

1790
1721

69

[56.]

A Register & true entrey of all Burialls within the p'ish of Thorpe Salvin since the first day of August 1678 in pursuance of & according to the direction of a Late Act of parliamt. Intituled an Act for Burying in Woollen.

Burialls 1678.

Thomas Harvey was Buried the 14th day of August 1678. An affidavit & certificate was brought in the 16th day of August following, concerning the said partie being interred according to the direction of the said Act.

Hellen the daughter of Edward Price was Buried, October ye 25th 1678. An affidavit & certificate was brought in the 27th day of October following, concerning the said partie being interred according to the direction of the said Act.

Phillip ye son of Thomas Gest was Buried ffebruary ye 4th 1678. an affidavit & certificate was Brought in the sixt day of february following concerning the said partie being interred according to the direction of the said Act.

1679.

John Shaw was Buried the 27th day of March 1679. an affidavit and certificate was Brought in the Thirtieth day of March following concerning the said partie being interred according to the direction of the said Act.

John Martin was Buried the 13th day of Aprill 1679, an affidavit & certificate was brought in the nineteenth day of Aprill followiug concerning the said partie being interred according to the direction of the said Act.

John Langwith was Buried the 14th day of Aprill 1679 an affidavit & certificate was brought in the nineteenth day of Aprill following concerning the said partie being interred according to the direction of the said Act

Mary ye wife of Thomas Parr was Buried April ye 15th 1679. An affidavit & certificate was Brought in the 21st day of Aprill following concerning the said partie being interred according to the direction of the said Act.

John ye son of Edward Lee was Buried Aprill ye 21 1679, an affidavit & certificate was brought in the 26th day of Aprill following concerning the sd partie being interred according to the direction of the said Act.

John Martin was Buried April ye 22th 1679, an affidavit & certificate was brought in the 26th day of Aprill following concerning the said partie being interred according to the direction of the said Act.

Wm. Radcliffe Curat. *Ibid.*

[57.]

Sarah ye wife of William Parr was Buried May the 12th 1679. An affidavit & certificate was brought in the 14th day of May following concerning the said partie being interred according to the direction of the said Act.

Theodorus Beamont was Buried the 14th day of June 1679 An affidavit & certificate was brought in the 15th day of June following concerning the said partie being interred according to the direction of the said Act.

John Wild was Buried the 7th day of August 1679. An affidavit & certificate was Brought in the 10th day of August following, concerning the said partie being interred according to the direction of the said Act.

Elizabeth ye wife of Matthew Green was Buried October the eight 1679.

An affidavit & certificate was brought in the 13th day of October following, concerning the said partie being Intered according to the direction of ye sd Act.

George Barlow senr. was Buried October 22th 1679 An affidavit & certificate was brought in the 27th of October following, concerning the said partie being Intered According to the direction of the said Act.

Edward Lee was Buried November ye 5th 1679. An affidavit & certificate was Brought in the 10th of November following, concerning ye said partie being intered According to the direction of the said Act.

Hellen Barlow wid. was Buried December ye 18th 1679. An affidavit & certificate was brought in the 21st of December following, concerning the said partie being Intered According to the direction of the said Act.

John Dingley was Buried January ye 5th 1679. An affidavit & certificate was brought in the sixt day of January following concerning the said partie being intered According to the direction of the said Act.

Margret ye daughter of George Chantry was Buried the fift of January 1679. An affidavit & certificate was brought in the sixt day of January following, concerning the said partie being intered According to the direction of the said Act.

Edward Beamont was Buried ye tenth day feby. 1679. An affidavit & certificate was brought in the foureteenth day of ffebruary following &c.

Wm. Radcliffe Curat *Ibid.*

Lists of Non-Parochial Registers and Records

In the Custody of the Registrar-General of Births, Deaths, and Marriages.

Pursuant to the Acts of the 3rd and 4th Victoria, cap. 92., and 21st Victoria, cap. 25. London, 1859, fol.

Yorkshire—(continued.)

Place.	Denomination.	Founded.	Minister.		
Hull, (Kingston-upon)	Providence Ch., Independent	1797	J. Morley	Burials	1799-1837
				Births & Bap.	1789-1817
Hull, (Kingston-upon)	Salem Chapel, Independent	1830	James Sibree	Births & Bap.	1833-1837
				Burials	1833-1835
Hull	Unitarian Bap'st		Roger Walker	Births	1807-1812
Hull, George Yard	Wesleyan	1780		Births & Bap.	1832-1837
Hull, Humber Street	Wesleyan	1832		Births & Bap.	1833-1837
				Burials	1834-1837
Hull, Waltham Street	Wesleyan	1814		Births & Bap.	1815-1837
				Burials	1815-1837
Hull, Sykes Street Tabernacle	Wesleyan	1835		Births & Bap.	in 1837
Hull, Osborn Street	Wesleyan	1826		Baptisms	1831-1837
Hull, Bethel Chapel, Parish of Sculcoates	Meth. New Con.	1799	Abraham Jackson	Births & Bap.	1797-1837
Hull, Mill Street Chapel	Prim. Methodist	1819		Births & Bap.	1823-1837
Hungate, Pickering	Independent	1789	Gabriel Croft	Baptisms	1789-1836
Hunmanby	Baptist	1817	Joseph Caldwell, Wyke	Births	1786-1836
				Deaths & Bur.	1819-1836
Hunslet (Leeds)	Wesleyan	1810		Births & Bap.	1815-1837
			John Harward	Burials	1840-1854
Icornshaw	Wesleyan	1810		Births & Bap.	1753-1837
Idle, Upper Chapel	Independent	1717	Joseph Stringer	Births & Bap.	1790-1837
Idle	Baptist	1810	B. S. Fearon	Births & Bap.	1810-1837
				Burials	1810-1837

Place.	Denomination.	Founded.	Minister.		
Idle, Thorpe Chapel	Wesleyan	1811		Births & Bap.	1809-1837
Idle, Town Lane Chapel	Prim. Methodist	1823		Births & Bap.	1826-1837
Illingworth Moor	Wesleyan	1798		Births & Bap.	1798-1832
				Burials	1800-1819
				Births & Bap.	1831-1837
				Burials	1800-1837
Jackson Bridge, Hepworth Chapel, Parish of Kirkburton	Wesleyan	1795		Births & Bap.	1802-1837
				Burials	1814-1837
Keighley, Bethel Chapel	Baptist	1811		Births	1815-1837
				Burials	1830-1836
Keighley	Independent	1700	Joseph Tattersfield	Births & Bap.	1749-1823
				Births & Bap.	1823-1837
				Births & Bap.	1805-1837
Keighley, Eden	Wesleyan	1779		Baptisms	1835-1840
Keighley, St. Ann's	Catholic	1835	Robert Gibeon	Births & Bap.	1790-1836
Keld-in-Sweldale, near Richmond	Independent	1790	William Sedgwick	Births	
Kilham	Baptist	1820	John Heithera	Births & Bap.	1817-1829
Killinghall, Parish of Ripley	Wesleyan	1793		Births	1785-1837
Kildwick, Sutton Chapel	Baptist	1711	Wm. Fawcett	Births	1785-1794
Kirby Moorside, Turly Garth Chapel	Independent	1795	Wm. M'Dowall	Births & Bap.	1814-1837
Kirby Moorside	Wesleyan	1788		Births & Bap.	1828-1836
Kirkburton, Dagley Lane Chapel	Independent	1816	George Ryan	Births & Bap.	1816-1837
Kirkburton, the Upper Chapel	Independent	1795	No stated Minister	Baptisms	1795-1823
				Burials	1793-1820
				Baptisms	1824-1837
				Burials	1823-1837
Kirkburton, Lydgate Chapel	English Presbyterian		John Naylor, late Minister	Baptisms	1743-1840
				Burials	1700-1840
Kirkstall	Wesleyan	1803		Births & Bap.	1835-1837

Place.	Denomination.	Founded.	Minister.		
Knaresborough, Windsor Lane Chapel	Independent	1779	Joseph Glendenning	Baptisms	1780-1834
Knaresborough	Wesleyan	1815		Births & Bap.	1816-1837
Knaresborough, St. Mary's	Catholic	1797	William Hampson	Baptisms	1765-1825
				Deaths & Marr.	1808-1816
				Baptisms	1824-1840
				Marriages	1825-1840
Knottingley	Independent	1807		Baptisms	1813-1837
Knottingley	Prim. Methodist	1832		Births & Bap.	1832-1836
Lartington	Catholic	1700	M. Ellis	& loose papers	
				Births & Bap.	1769-1837
				Papers	1769-1780
Lawkland, formerly in Lawkland Hall	Catholic	1790	Henry Sutton	Baptisms	1745-1840
				Marriages	1813-1819
Leeds, Bethel Chapel	Independent	1802	Robert Leslie Armstrong	Births & Bap.	1802-1837
Leeds, George Street Chapel	Independent	1807	William Hudswell	Births & Bap.	1807-1837
Leeds, South Parade	Baptist	1779	Eustace Giles	Births	1785-1837
Leeds, Call Lane Chapel	Independent	1660	Samuel Crawford	Baptisms	1670-1778
				Births & Bap.	1778-1837
Leeds, Salem Chapel	Independent	1791	John Ely	Births & Bap.	1828-1837
Leeds, Mill Hill Chapel	Presbyterian	1672	Charles Wicksteed	Births & Bap.	1650-1716
				Deaths	1693-1716
				Baptisms	1720-1729
				Births & Bap.	1730-1797
				Burials	1754-1809
				Births & Bap.	1773-1837
				Burials	1808-1837

Place.	Denomination.	Founded.	Minister.		
Leeds, Queen Street Chapel, formerly Whitehall Chapel; removed to Queen Street in 1825	Independent	1755 or 1756	Thomas Scales	Births & Bap.	1756-1791
				Births & Bap.	1792-1837
Leeds	Wesleyan	1815		Births & Bap.	1816-1837
Leeds, Oxford Place Chapel, formerly called Albion Street Chapel	Wesleyan	1809		Births & Bap.	1797-1816
				Births & Bap.	1817-1837
				Burials	1836-1837
Leeds, the Old Chapel	Wesleyan			Births & Bap.	1826-1837
				Burials	1815-1831
				Burials	1831-1837
Leeds, Brunswick Chapel	Wesleyan			Births & Bap.	1826-1837
				Burials	1828-1837
Leeds, the Old Chapel, St. Peter's Street, (See entry preceding last)	Wesleyan	1740		Births & Bap.	1787-1814
Leeds, Ebenezer Chapel	Baptist; Chapel sold in May, 1797		William Price and H. H. Williams	Births	1785-1797
				Burials	1786-1794
Leeds, Ebenezer Chapel, formerly used by the Baptists	Meth. New Con.	1797	Wm. Robinson Wood	Births & Bap.	1790-1837
				Burials	1789-1831
Leeds, Quarry Hill, or York Street Chapel	Primitive Meth.	1823		Births & Bap.	1823-1837
				Burials	1823-1837
Leeds, St. Peter's Chapel	Wesleyan		Geo. Taylor	Burials	1812-1834
				Burials	1837-1854
Leeds, York Road, St. Patrick's	Catholic	1831	Robert Thompson	Baptisms	1780-1827
				Baptisms	1827-1829
				Baptisms	1831-1834
				Deaths	1831-1834

Place.	Denomination.	Founded.	Minister.		
Leeds, St. Mary's, Lady Lane	Catholic	1790	Henry Walmsley	1a. Mar. & Bap.	1713-1717
				1b. Deaths	1734-1753
				Bap. & Marr.	1731-1763
				1. Baptisms	1763-1797
				3. (Returned) Deaths	1814-1834
				Baptisms	1832-1834
				6 loose leaves on StampsBaptisms	1786-1787
Leeds, Duke Street	Inghamite	1762	Joseph Nicholson	Births & Bap.	1803-1806
Leeds, Cemetery				Burials	1835-1837
Leyburn	Independent	1795	George Brookes	Births & Bap.	1812-1836
Lindley, Zion Chapel, Huddersfield	Meth. New Con.	1797		Births & Bap.	1796-1819
				Burials	1815-1819
				Births & Bap.	1817-1837
Linthwaite, Almondbury	Wesleyan	1819		Births & Bap.	1807-1818
				Births & Bap.	1819-1837
Linton-upon-Ouse	Catholic	1700	James Wrenhall	Births & Bap.	1771-1840
				Bur. & Marr.	
Liversedge, Lower Chapel	Independent	1789	Robert Martin	Births & Bap.	1787-1837
Lofthouse, Ebenezer Chapel	Independent	1828	Benjamin Longley	Births & Bap.	1832-1837
Lothersdale, Parish of Carlton, Willinghall Fould Chapel	Wesleyan	1800		Births & Bap.	1815-1837
Low Moor	Wesleyan			Baptisms	1809-1837
Low Row, Parish of Grinton	Wesleyan	1777		Births & Bap.	1800-1837
				Burials	1828-1837
Malton, Saville Street, Ebenezer Chapel	Independent	1815	Edward Gatley	Baptisms	1814-1836
Malton	Primitive Meth.	1820		Births & Bap.	1830-1837

Place.	Denomination.	Founded.	Minister.		
Manfield, Cliffe Chapel	Catholic		Wm. Hogarth	& loose leaves	
				Baptisms	1792-1840
				Loose leaves	1785-1792
Mankinholes, Halifax	Wesleyan	1825		Births & Bap.	1822-1837
Marsden, Buckley Hill Chapel	Independent	1796	James Bond	Births & Bap.	1796-1837
Marsh, Township of Liversege, Cleckheaton	Wesleyan	1810		Burials	1824-1837
Marske, Clint's Chapel	Catholic	dis-solved	Robert Johnson	Baptisms	1786-1830
Market Weighton, Zion Chapel	Independent	1809	George Flocker	Births & Bap.	1819-1836
Marsbro'	Baptist		James Buck	Births	1789-1835
Masborough, Parish of Rotherham	Independent	1758	William Hendrey Stowell	Births & Bap.	1758-1822
				Births & Bap.	1816-1837
				Births & Bap.	1820-1837
Meltham, Almondsbury	Wesleyan	1807		Births & Bap.	1814-1836
Mickleby	Independent	1814	T. B. Adin	Births & Bap.	1815-1837
Middleham	Wesleyan	1824		Births & Bap.	1803-1837
Midgley	Meth. New Con.	1819	J. Ramsden	Births & Bap.	1819-1836
Mill Bank, Township of Sowerby	Wesleyan	1819		Births	1699-1832
Millwood, Rehoboth Chapel	Baptist	1808	Peter Bucannon Templeton		
Mirfield, near Dewsbury	Baptist	1825	Henry Seabrook Albrecht	Births	1825-1837
				Burials	1833-1837
Mirfield, Hopton Chapel	Independent	1731	William Eccles	Births & Bap.	1733-1837
				Burials	1785-1794
Mirfield, the Knowl Chapel	Wesleyan	1780		Births & Bap.	1801-1837
Mirfield, Wellhouse Chapel	Moravian	1755		Births & Bap.	1805-1837
				Burials	1794-1837
Morley, Morley New Chapel	Independent	1774	John Calvert	Births	1775-1785
				Births & Bap.	1785-1806

Place.	Denomination.	Founded.	Minister.		
Morley, Morley New Chapel	Independent	1774	John Calvert	Burials	1785-1810
				Births & Bap.	1811-1837
Morley, near Leeds, Old Chapel	Independent	1650	Abraham Hudswell	Baptisms	1654-1760
[Morley and Topcliffe Register, 1654-1888, edited by Mr. Smith, was published by Mr. J. Horsfall Turner, at 6s., recently.]				Burials	1676
				Baptisms	1745-1783
				Burials	1755-1783
				Deaths	1741-1773
				Births & Bap.	1783-1837
				Burials	1783-1837
Morley, Parish of Batley	Wesleyan	1787		Births & Bap.	1796-1837
Mount Tabor, Parish of Halifax	Wesleyan	1820		Births & Bap.	1821-1837
Mytholmroyd, Township of Sowerby	Wesleyan	1806		Births & Bap.	1806-1828
				Births & Bap.	1806-1837
				Burials	1806-1837
Netherthong, Almondbury	Wesleyan	1768		Births & Bap.	1807-1823
				Births & Bap.	1823-1837
New Malton, New Malton Chapel	Presbyterian	1715	W. Hincks	Baptisms	1770-1774
				Births & Bap.	1773-1837
				Burials	1778-1836
New Malton, Salem Chapel	Baptist	1824	John Rowse	Births	1829-1836
Newton	Independent	1696	John Dickinson	Births & Bap.	1791-1837
Newport, Parish of Eastrington	Wesleyan	1812		Births & Bap.	1820-1837
				Burials	1821-1837
Northallerton, Zion Chapel	Independent	1818		Births & Bap.	1806-1837
North Frodingham and Fosten, Bethesda and Bethel	Independent	1811	John Protheroe	Births & Bap.	1826-1836
				Burials	1815-1835
Northowram, Parish of Halifax	Independent	1672	John White	Births & Bap.	1744-1760
[The Northowram or Coley Register, 1644-1750, was published by Mr. J. Horsfall Turner, at 6s.]				Births & Bap.	1761-1771
				Births & Bap.	1774-1837
				Births & Bap.	1813-1817

Place.	Denomination.	Founded.	Minister.		
North Kilvington, near Thirsk	Roman Catholic	1690	Edward Craine	Births & Bap.	1775-1793
				Marriages	1835-1840
				Deaths	1819
Ossett, Ossett Green Chapel, Parish of Dewsbury	Independent	1719	William Tiler	Births, Bap. & Burials	1741-1786
				Births & Bap.	1765-1837
				Burials	1817-1834
Ossett, Parish of Dewsbury	Wesleyan	1792		Births & Bap.	1795-1836
				Burials	1825-1837
Otley, Salem Chapel, Bridge Street	Independent	1821	James Swift Hastie	Births & Bap.	1822-1837
Oughtibridge Zion Chapel	Independent	1833	D. Dunkerley	Births & Bap.	1833-1840
				Burials	1838-1840
Ovenden, Parish of Halifax	Independent	1688	John Preston	Births & Bap.	1742-1807
Mixenden Chapel				Burials	1768-1802
				Births & Bap.	1821-1837
				Burials	1829-1837
Ovenden, Providence Chapel	Independent	1837	Edward Leighton	Births & Bap.	1837
Ovenden, Zion Chapel	Meth. New Con.		J. Ramsden	Births & Bap.	1779-1800
				Births & Bap.	1800-1823
				Births & Bap.	1818-1829
				Births & Bap.	1829-1837
				Births & Bap.	1828-1840
Ovenden	Wesleyan	1824		Births & Bap.	1825-1837
Pateley Bridge, Parish of Ripon	Wesleyan	1776		Births	1772-1837
Pateley Bridge	Independent	1815	No stated Minister	Burials	1815-1837
				Baptisms	1805-1838
Patrington	Wesleyan			Births & Bap.	1822-1837
Pickering, Ebenezer Chapel	Wesleyan	1812		Births & Bap.	1833-1837
Pocklington	Wesleyan	1787		Burials	1836-1837

(*To be continued.*)

Rev. John Gibson, St. John's College, Cambridge.—I am editing (probably for publication in our College Magazine, the 'Eagle'), some letters written between 1667-1670 by John Gibson, then an undergraduate of this College. He was born at Habton, near Pickering, and had been for a year at Pocklington School before coming here in 1667, at 17. He took his B.A. in 1671, and M.A., 1674. After this I have no trace of him. Probably he took orders and very likely returned to Yorkshire. It occurs to me that possibly you might have some clue to him. Gibson's father had died before he came to Cambridge. A Mr. Tate (I think of Whitwell or Habton) seems to have been his guardian. His mother died in the summer of 1668. He had sisters married—(1) to Francis Wright of Whitwell; (2) to —— Smithson of Heslington; (3) m. in 1668 to Robert Mickelfield jun. He was connected with Capt. Cuthbert Harrison of Acastēr, whom I have found in Dugdale's Visitation. Some Pocklington names which occur are *Bielby*—Gibson's landlady there—who had a son, Thomas Bielby, at St. John's; *Ellyson*, his schoolmaster, and *Richardson*.

G. C. M. S.

Illingworth.—Further notes from the gravestones, &c. At the east end of the church-yard is the Lock-up, or prison, bearing the inscription "Let him that stole, steal no more." Close by are the stone stocks, arranged for two culprits at once. The gravestones are very numerous. Michael Aykroyd, of Ovenden, died in 1732, aged 54. "Weep not for me my children dear," is the well-used verse on his gravestone, probably not so common at that date as afterwards. Judith, his wife, died in 1753, aged 73.

Jonathan Akroyd, senior, of Lane Head, died Feb. 19, 1779, aged 62, and Mary his wife, in 1796, aged 80.

Jonathan Akroyd, gent., of Lane Head, their son, died Dec. 14, 1826, aged 77, and Betty, his widow, died Oct. 27, 1828, aged 64. The Rev. Jonathan Akroyd, of Lane Head, in Ovenden, was their son. His wife, Susan, was buried here in 1831, aged 36. A full account of the Akroyds was printed by the late Col. Akroyd, M.P., of Halifax, in book form, from materials gathered by Mr. E. J. Walker.

The Rev. Anthony Moss died Jan. 15, 1836, aged 86, incumbent for 56 years; Ann, his widow, died April 7, 1842, aged 80. George, their son, died in 1834, aged 46; Elizabeth, daughter, in 1856, aged 63; Mary, daughter, in 1866, aged 74; Charles in 1789; Samuel Milne in 1822, aged 20; Horatio Nelson in 1822, aged 24, buried in St. Thomas' Isle, Africa; and Henry in 1826, aged 30.

Richard Silcock died in 1876, aged 91; Margaret, his widow, in 1882, aged 86.

Timothy Horsfall, of Northowram, died in 1817, aged 67.

Jonathan Priestley, of Ovenden, died in 1821, aged 84, and Mary, his wife, in 1802, aged 60.

Phillis, wife of Joshua Sharpe, master of the National School at Popples, died in 1823, aged 46.

William, son of William Bins, died in 1717, and his mother, Mary, in 1732, aged 71. The verse "Weep not for me my children dear, &c." occurs at that date.

Old gravestones bear the names of Varley, 1714; John Broadley, of Scausby, 1709; George Ramsden, of Jumples, 1723, aged 78; Susanna, wife of Elias Woodhead, Ovenden, 1719; Gregory Cockroft, 1745, aged 80; John Conway, of Houldsworth, in 1738, aged 64; William Spencer, 1698; Susanna, his wife, in 1733, aged 73; Mary, wife of their son David, in 1751, aged 76; and James their son, in 1759, aged 62.

Timothy Wadsworth, of Bradshaw, died in 1737, aged 70; and Martha, his wife, in 1743, aged 77.

Other old families recorded are Sutcliffe, Sunderland, Clayton, Kershaw, Butterworth, Illingworth, Longbottom, Town, Hiley, Crossley, Holden, Bairstow, Charnock, Slack, Wilson, Lassey (corrupted from Lacy), Sheard and Walton.

Catherine, daughter of Capt. Francis Hawke, 13th Regt., died 1810.

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Notices of New Books.

Leeds Philosophical and Literary Society.—Annual Reports, 1889, 1890, 1891. 44 pages each.

The last Report, the 70th, records the acquisition of a Roman Altar, dredged up in 1890 at Woodnook, near Castleford, and presented by the Aire and Calder Navigation Company. The inscription reads:

DEAE · VIC
TORIAE ·
BRIGANT.
A.D. AURS
FAORIANU.

Mr. Charles Pebody, Dr. H. B. Brady, and the Archbishop (Thomson) of York, have obituary notices.

Leeds Philosophical Society.—Description of the Remains of Megalichthys in the Leeds Museum. By L. C. Miall. 6d. Illustrated. 1885. 16 pages and two plates. The specimen found at Mr. Ellison's pit, Idle, in 1883, is fully described.

Burland's Poems. John Hugh Burland. No title page. 80 pages. We have to thank Mr. Paterson, Barnsley, for a copy of Mr. Burland's published effusions.

New England Historical & Genealogical Register.—Vol. XLV., Oct. 1891.

Boston, N.E. Hist. Gen. Society. Edited by John Ward Dean, A.M. Published quarterly; 3 dollars per annum.

Equally interesting to Genealogists on both sides of the Atlantic, abounding, as it does, with the records of the earliest settlers, and thus forming the connecting links between Old and New England.

In Memoriam.—William Newmarch, J.P., F.R.S. Born 1820, died 1882. 31 pages, 8vo.

These are reprints of press notices from Bankers' and other Journals, eulogistic of Mr. Newmarch, who was born at Thirsk, Jan. 28, 1820; began life as clerk to Messrs. Leatham and Tew, bankers, Wakefield. In early life he removed to London. In 1851, he left the Agra Bank to become Secretary of the Globe Insurance Company. He joined Mr. Tooke in compiling Vols. 5 & 6 of the "History of Prices," issued in 1857, and a German translation soon followed. He edited the Journal of Statistical Society, acting also Secretary and also as President. He founded the now-defunct Adam Smith Club. In 1853 he issued in a volume of 122 pages, a reprint of articles on Gold supplies, which had appeared in the *Morning Chronicle*. In 1855 he published an essay "On the Loans raised by Mr. Pitt, 1793-1801." Prof. Rickards, Oxford, published a reply. "Political Peril in 1859" was an anonymous pamphlet issued by him. He contributed papers regularly to the *Economist* and similar Journals. Whilst very young, he wrote at York a "Guide to the City," and "Tables of Legacy Duties." Mr. Newmarch died at Torquay, March 23, 1882, and was buried at Norwood Cemetery, London.

Dialect of the West Riding of Yorkshire.—A short History of Leeds and other Towns. By Samuel Dyer, C.M., London. Brighouse, John Hartley, Printer, 1891, 144 pages.

Thirty years ago, Mr. Dyer, then a resident of Brighouse, contributed notes on Yorkshire Words to the local papers. These, amplified and compared with similar words in various languages, he has now published, and intermixed with racy anecdotes and comical puns. We don't see much authority for the words "A Short History of Leeds and other Towns," as the Reminiscency can scarcely be dignified as even a modern history of his native town, Leeds. We shall be pleased to forward a copy to any reader, on behalf of the Author, on receipt of 2s. 8d. The subscription list is a curiosity, consisting of "Cavalieres, Dons, Signors," and other foreign titles.

Yorkshire Folk Talk, with Characteristics of those who speak it in the North and East Ridings, by the Rev. M. C. F. Morris, B.C.L., M.A., Vicar of Newton-on-Ouse, Yorkshire. Oxford, H. Hart. York, J. Sampson. 1892. Pp. xii, 408. 7s. 6d.

Yorkshire Folk-Talk is a most valuable addition to our dialect literature, and to the history and characteristics of Yorkshiremen; indeed, it is the only scientific work we have seen bearing on the North and East Riding Dialects. A similar work for the West Riding would be a boon, and we expect Dr. Wright's "Shipley Dialect" will supply the keystone, when published by the Dialect Society.

Pensions for all at Sixty, and an Eight Hours Day, by the Chairman of a Yorkshire School Board. London, Sampson Low & Co., 1892. 6d. Pp. ix. 45.

Our Yorkshire author has gone very carefully and deliberately into his themes, and our sincerest wishes are on his side, especially in acquiring Pensions. As to long hours we know no one who has to

drudge the unconscionable hours of male and female teachers between the ages of fourteen and twenty one.

THE POETICAL WORKS OF THE REV. THOMAS GARRATT, M.A., with a Memoir. Edited by Chas. F. Forshaw, LL.D. Bradford, T. Brown, 1892. Pp. xvi, 350.

The Poetical Works here reprinted were first issued from fifty to seventy years ago, but not in this county. The reprint however is from a Bradford printing press, whilst the well-written and illustrated Memoir, occupying 48 pages, reflects great credit on the poet's relative whose name is so well known, at least in the Yorkshire poetical world.

THE UNDOING OF DE HARCLA.—A Ballad of Cumberland, by H. D. Rawnsley. Imprinted at the Leadenhall Press, and signed by the Author. 1892. 14 pages. Profits will be devoted to Keswick School of Industrial Arts.

King Edward sat in York's fair town,
His face for wrath was grey,
"I gave De Harcla trust and guard
Of all my Northern Marches' ward:
And do ye say
He doth betray
His fealty to my crown?"

GREEN LEAVES:—A Sermon, at Ingleby Greenhow, by the Rev. John Hawell, M.A., Vicar of the Parish, President of the Cleveland Naturalists' Field Club; In Memoriam: The Rt. Hon. Lady de L'Isle and Dudley of Ingleby Manor; Born at Petergate House, York, May 19th, 1826; Died at 8, Lennox Gardens, London, June 14th, 1891. Price 3d. Stokesley, W. Miles, 1891. 12 pages.

Mr. Hawell has not laboured his pages with fulsome adulation, but has boldly announced some of the qualifications often wanting in modern womanhood.

Mr. J. J. Green, Hampstead, London, announces "A Complete Index to The Annual Memoir," eighty volumes of which, printed, edited, &c., in Yorkshire, have supplied a full genealogy of "Friends" for this century.

Dr. Stuart, Heckmondwike, after some unavoidable delay, announces for immediate issue the "Literary Shrines of Yorkshire."

SMITHSON'S NORTHALLERTON ALMANACK. 1892. 29th year of Publication. A pattern local almanack.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE HONORARY FREEDOM of the Town and County of the Town of Kingston-upon-Hull, with Portraits, by T. Tindall Wildridge. Hull, Wm. Andrews & Co. 1891. 8vo., 100 pages. Lithograph portraits of the Marquess of Ripon, Sir Albert Rollit, M.P., H. J. Atkinson, Esq., M.P. and Robert Hymers, Esq., the recipients of the favour, and of Mr. Sheriff Robson, Alderman Woodhouse (the Mayor), Ald. Symons and Mr. James Mills.

We are pleased to chronicle this beautifully printed memorial of the interesting events at Hull last year.

Catalogue of the Brooke Library. A Catalogue of the Manuscripts and Printed Books, collected by Thomas Brooke, F.S.A., and preserved at Armitage Bridge House, near Huddersfield. Vol. I. A-L. London, Ellis and Elvey, 1891. Large 8vo., in vellum binding, hand-made paper, vi, and 318 pages, with Portrait of the happy and generous Proprietor, and numerous artistic plates representing drawings and penmanship from ancient manuscripts. Vol. II. M-Z. 1891. Pp. 319-764, with further facsimile illustrations. Printed at the Chiswick Press. 100 copies, for private circulation, and 6 on large paper.

No further description is needed of this treasure. The Editor was overwhelmed with gratitude on being a recipient of a work unsurpassed in bibliographical excellence, and unequalled in private munificence.

Yorkshire Archæological and Topographical Journal. Part XLV. Issued to Members only. 1892.

We welcome as heartily as ever the half-yearly issue of our County Association. Someone recently advocated the changing of the name and sphere of operations to the West Riding, leaving the North and East Ridings to form a separate Association. It would be a pity for those Ridings if this came to pass. We would rather advocate the multiplication of such Societies as the North Riding Record Society, the Thoresby, Bradford, Hull, &c., and affiliation and representation with the County.

Thoresby Society. Publications.

Miscellanea. Part I., 1889. Part II., 1890. Demy 8vo., pp. xii, 84; viii, 85-148.

Leeds Parish Registers. Part I., 1889. Part II., 1890. (1571 to 1612). Pp. viii, 156; 157-294.

We opposed the changing of the subscription when the Leeds Historical Society was being formed from 5s. to 10s. 6d., and preferred also the title first given to that by which it is known, but the publications before us sweep away all minor differences, and we hope the Society will hasten up to date by issuing other parts as beautiful and valuable as these. They are worthy of a County Association, and must result in a large accession of members, who will be amply repaid.

History of the Goodricke Family. Edited by Charles Alfred Goodricke. London, printed for the editor by Hazell, Watson and Viney, Ld., 1885, viii, and 62 pages, 4to., with folding pedigrees and inserted plates.

Abstracts of Goodricke Wills. Lincolnshire, Cambridge, Yorkshire. London, Mitchell and Hughes. 1891. Pp. iv., 35, and two plates of portraits.

Every Yorkshire Genealogist will be delighted with the records of this ancient and worthy Yorkshire family. Nothing has been spared by the Editor to ensure accuracy and tasteful workmanship.

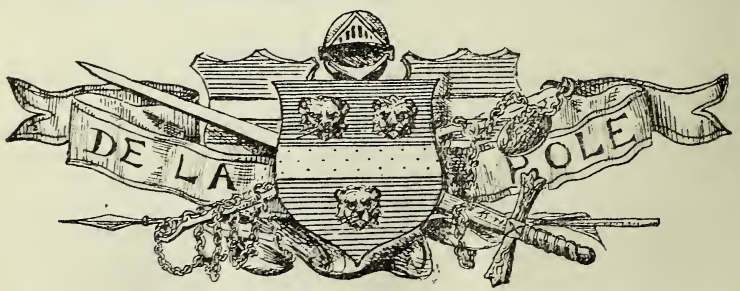
The Craven and North West Yorkshire Highlands, illustrated, by H. Speight, West Bowling, Bradford, is announced to subscribers at 6s., large paper copies, 21s. We anticipate a practical and careful history and guide, as no one knows the localities more intimately.

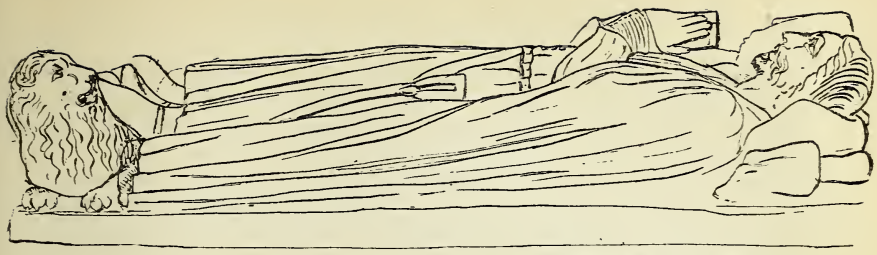
Brighouse and Rastrick Incorporation Memorial. The Illustrated History of Brighouse, Rastrick, and Hipperholme, (including Hove Edge, Coley, Lightcliffe and Bailiffe Bridge). By J. Horsfall Turner, Idel, Bradford; (Fellow of the Royal Historical Society; Member of the Yorkshire Archæological Association, Bradford Historical Society, Thoresby Society, &c.)

For more than thirty years, the Author has diligently collected information respecting every family and homestead in his native district from documents ranging six centuries old, at York, Wakefield, London, Halifax, Elland, &c. Each Society, Institution, Church, Chapel, School, Industry, &c., will receive a careful statistical record; Wills of old Inhabitants, Lists of Town's Officers, the Origin of great Firms, Lives of Ministers and Public Men, and Family Genealogies will be given; Olden Times will be faithfully depicted; Tragedy and Comedy, Local Feuds and Civil War, Suffering Quakers and Persecuted Parsons, Moravian Missionaries and Wesley's Visits, Kirklees Nuns and Hal, and Robin Hood, the rights of Capital as well as Labour, Struggles for Freedom, will form topics for modern comparisons, whilst the book will be adorned by Views of Old Buildings, Coats of Arms, and Portraits of Worthies, from Sir Richard Saltonstall, Lord Mayor of London 300 years ago, to the Makers of Modern Brighouse. Such familiar faces as the Rev. Joseph Birch, Mr. John Holland, Sir Titus Salt, and a score more must be perpetuated. The larger the number of Subscribers, the more illustrations are possible, and representatives of old Families and Firms are invited to co-operate by supplying information and portraits. Price 7s. 6d. to Subscribers, whose names will appear in the volume if promptly forwarded. As the number printed will be limited, the price will be advanced for any copies remaining. In a short time the book will probably sell for double the published price.

*** It is proposed to print one hundred large paper copies at 25s. each, in the highest style.

Hull's Honour Roll, being a list of all the Municipal Dignitaries and Officers of the Borough from its establishment to the present





Sir William de la Pole.



Sir William de la Pole.

time, with notes and illustrations. By T. Tindall Wildridge. Hull, 1891. Part 1. Montgomery & Son, printers.

The first 56 pages, small quarto, profusely illustrated, have reached us of this praiseworthy conception, splendidly executed. Mr. Wildridge's artistic skill in portraits, arms and views, specially qualifies him for this work, and his labours amongst ancient documents render him familiar with all the Offices and Officers' names from Edward's time to the present. We hope to see the happy completion of the work, which should be imitated by antiquaries in other towns. Special praise must be accorded to the printer.

History and Guide to the Ruins of the Carthusian Monastery called Mount Grace. By C. W. Smithson, 4th edition, April, 1891. 2d. 24 small pages. 5th edition, November, 1891. 4d. 32 pp., illustrations and plan. Northallerton, W. R. Smithson.

We are pleased to see this useful guide grow in size and attraction, as it has a public service to render. Great credit is due to the author for the skill in collecting and arranging in a popular style the scattered notes on the interesting Priory, and adding an account of Whorlton Castle.

Maw.—John Maw, of Full Sutton, co. York, was probably born about 1700, but the parish registers only extend to 1713. He was buried there on May 5, 1764, and his wife Ann ——, Sep. 22, 1763. [The following were probably his brothers and sisters:—*James*, buried 11 Jan., 1752-3, whose wife Magdalene was buried 14 July, 1713, and his second wife Katharine Fletcher—married 5 April, 1714—was buried 9 Sep., 1745. *Ralph*, buried 30 April, 1732, whose three wives were (1) Jane ——, buried 25 Novr. 1720, (2) Mary Ringrose of Skirpenbeck, married by licence 29 Jan., 1721, (3) Ann Cade of Bishop Wilton, married by licence 23 June, 1726. *Ann*, married, May 11, 1736, William Carlton of Bishop Wilton, and *Rebecca*, married, 29 April, 1754, Robert Gibson, of Catton.] John and Ann Maw had the following issue,

William, bap. 11 Feb., 1728, buried 9 Dec., 1749.
Ann, bap. 13 April, 1731, married Francis Smith, 1 Dec., 1760.
Elizabeth, bap. 8 Oct., 1734, buried 22 Oct., 1752.
James, bap. 13 Jan., 1736, bur. same month.
John, of Full Sutton, bap. 16 March, 1737, died 17 Dec., 1811. He married Sarah Burton, about 1761, and had issue—
William, bap. 14 March, 1762, who marrying Lydia Gill, migrated to Ferryhill, co. Durham.
Martha, bap. 2 Sep., 1764.
Rachel, bap. 5 Oct., 1766.
Sarah, bap. 19 Mch., 1769.
George, bap. 4 Feb., 1771, ob. 1772.
Francis, as below.
John, bap. 1 Jan., 1778.
George, bap. 31 Aug., 1779, ob. 1784.
Barnabas, bap. 19 Apr., 1784, ob. 1786.
Francis, bap. 11 Feb., 1773, migrated from Full Sutton to Knedlington, co. York, and died 4 Oct., 1849. He married Mary, dau. of Thomas Mitchell, of Kelfield, co. York, 30 Dec., 1797. She died 8 April, 1855, leaving issue.

The writer will esteem it a favour if any reader will kindly assist him in extending the pedigree appended, (payment will be willingly made for authentic information, if desired), either through the medium of this magazine, or by communication to Gerald W. Maw, 7, Gibbon's Road, Bedford.



MRS. HEPHZIBAH RICHARDSON.

Mrs. Hephzibah Richardson.

By favour of Mr. Richardson, of Shortlands, Kent, we have pleasure in adding the portrait of Mrs. Richardson to our gallery of Yorkshire worthies. That of her husband appeared in 1890 in the *Yorkshire Genealogist*. The oil paintings are still in good preservation, and we wish that other gentlemen would thus save the identity of ancient portraits by having them copied.

The late Mr. Swift, stamp distributor of Sheffield, made copies of several documents relating to the Richardson and Prime families. It is to be hoped that Dr. Jackson, Sheffield, will have the MSS. printed, as they probably will prove of wide interest. The following notes will meantime serve to accompany Mrs. Richardson's portrait.

Christopher Richardson, A.M., of Trin. Coll., Camb., of Lascelles Hall, Kirkheaton, and Hephzibah, daughter of the Rev. Edward Pryme, (ejected Minister of Sheffield,) were married at Sheffield, 23rd Jany., 1682-3, the day after the settlements were signed.

She was born 3rd Jany. $165\frac{3}{4}$. A memorandum in her father's MS. is thus, "October 5, 1653, I was ordained. I was married Jan. 31, $165\frac{3}{4}$. On Jan. 3, $165\frac{3}{4}$, Hephzibah my first child was borne about 12 a clock at night, being Wednesday, I baptized her the 21st of that month in Baslon Church," (that is in Derbyshire.) She married a second time 24 or 26 July, 1722,* the Rev. Robt. Ferne, another ejected minister, the same one that preached Mr. Pryme's funeral sermon, which was printed. She survived him also, and seems to have retired to Hemsworth, a little village in the parish of Norton, about 3 miles from Sheffield, here she made her will, dated 15 Jany. $173\frac{3}{4}$.

The Thomas Richardson of Lassell Hall, to whom she left "my pictures, desk, and a cradle covering," was the grandson of her first husband by his first wife Elizabeth.

The pictures were doubtless portraits of herself and her first husband, copies of which by Sir Francis Chantrey are at Ravensfell, Bromley, Kent, in the possession of Mrs. Eliz. Richardson, the widow of John Richardson, who was the fifth in descent from the Rev. Chr. Richardson, Rector of Kirkheaton.

The cradle-covering is in my possession ($\overset{\text{W. R.}}{1822}$ R.)

Extracted from the District Registry of the Probate, Divorce and Admiralty Division of the High Court of Justice at Lichfield.

I Hephzibah Fern In the parish of Norton, In the County of Derby, being of sound mind & perfect memory, do make & constitute this my last Will & Testament. Imprimis I give & bequeath unto Mrs. Smith of Stannington my Locket Item to my two nephews Thomas & Edward Moore each of them Five Shillings Item to Mary & Elizabeth the Daughters of Mr. Nathaniel Prime each of them two shillings & sixpence Item to Rachel Clayton two shillings & sixpence Item to

* Note. Dickenson's Coley Register, p. 217, says July 25, 1722.

Thomas Richardson of Lessell Hall In the County of York my pictures Desk & a Cradle covering Item to Mr. Edmund Offley the son of Joseph Offley Esqr. a silver porringer Item to John Holland all my Books Lastly (my Debts & Funeral Charges being paid) all my other Household Goods I give & bequeath unto Joseph Offley Esquire whom I appoint & constitute the sole Executor of this my last Will & Testament In witness whereof I hereunto subscribe my Hand this Fifteenth Day of January In the year of our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred & Thirty Four Five

HEPHZIBAH FERN.



Sign'd Seal'd & delivered In the presence of us Godfry Bromhead—Joseph Binney—Ann Fullilove.

Proved in the Consistory Court of Lichfield the twenty second day of April 1736 by the oath of Joseph Offley Esquire the sole Executor.

———o———

GIFTS TO INFANTS. In reply to G. B. D's. query in the Magazine for March, at the end of his interesting article, concerning the custom of giving eggs, &c., to children. I remember well that both my mother and my grandmother never let a baby who paid its first visit in the arms of its nurse, go away without an egg, a pinch of salt in a paper, a match and a coin. The eggs were the perquisites of the nurse, and the coin was supposed to go into the babies' "thrift box." This was, I believe, a general custom throughout the district, though now fallen into disuse. If this tribute was not paid either through ignorance or greed, some nurses would pointedly remind their hostesses that they did not wish the baby to be unlucky, and would suggest the production of the usual contribution.

I remain, yours truly, G. W. H., Malton.

[My first-born received the gifts named from a Hull lady, then (1870) residing at Brighouse. Ed.]

SHEPHERD ARMS. To all and singular to whom these presents shall come Stephen Martin Leake Esquire Garter principal King of Arms and William Oldys Esquire Garter Norroy King of Arms send greeting *Whereas* those Ancient Badges or Ensigns of Gentility commonly called and known by the name of Arms have heretofore been and still are continued to be conferred upon deserving persons to distinguish them from the common sort of people who neither can or may pretend to use them without lawful Authority *And whereas Francis Shepherd* of Knaresborough in the county of York Gentleman hath represented unto the Right Honourable Thomas Earl of Effingham Deputy with the Royal Approbation to the most Noble Edward Duke of Norfolk Earl Marshal and Hereditary Marshal of England That his family having been of long continuance in the said place and being uncertain what Arms do of Right belong to his Family and unwilling to use any Ensigns of Honour without lawful Authority and having a Fortune

sufficient to support the Degree of a Gentleman did therefore Pray his Lordships Warrant for our Devising Granting and assigning to him such Arms and Crest as may for ever hereafter be born by him and his lawful Descendants And forasmuch as his Lordship duly considering the premises did by Warrant under his Hand and Seal bearing date the fourteenth day of this Instant September Order and Direct *us* to Grant and Assign unto the said *Francis Shepherd* and his Descendants such Arms and Crest accordingly. Know ye therefore that We the said Garter and Norroy in pursuance of the consent of the said Earl of Effingham and by virtue of the Letters Patent of Our several Offices to each of us respectively granted, under the Great Seal of Great Britain have Devised and Do by these presents give grant and assign unto the said Francis Shepherd the Arms hereunder mentioned that is to say *Or on a Fess Engrailed Vert between three Lyons Rampant Gules an Estoile of the first* between two Lambs passant Argent And for the Crest *On a Wreath of the Colours a Wolf reguardant proper* with this Motto CAVE as the same are in the margin hereof more plainly depicted to be borne and used for ever hereafter by him the said Francis Shepherd and his Descendants with their due and proper differences according to the practice and custom of Arms without the Let or Interruption of any person or persons whatsoever In witness whereof We the said Garter and Norroy Kings of Arms have to these presents subscribed our names and affixed the Seals of our several offices this twenty first day of September in the thirty first year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord George the second by the Grace of God King of Great Britain France and Ireland, Defender of the Faith &c. And in the Year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and fifty seven.

MARTIN LEAKE GARTER
Principal King of Arms

WM. OLDYS
Norroy King of Arms

WOOD OF POPPLETON. The writer is desirous of obtaining information relative to the parentage and place of birth of Richard Wood, (born in 1757.8.9.) of Upper Poppleton, at that time in the parish of St. Mary Bishophill Junior, York; and of Kirby Underdale near Pocklington, E.R.

Richard Wood was married on 22 November 1779, at Nether Poppleton to Ann (bapt. 25 Dec. 1756, died 12 March 1820) daughter of William Prince, Esq., of Nether and Upper Poppleton, (descended from the ancient "Prince" family of Shrewsbury and Abbey Foregate, Co. Salop. Arms granted 1580.)

Richard Wood died 13 March 1814, aged 56, at Kirby Underdale, from the effects of an encounter with highwaymen near York, by whom he was waylaid and attacked; his will was proved at York 8 Sept. 1815.

Particulars are also wished for regarding Richard Wood's elder brother William Wood, who resided at Poppleton, where he formed a collection of relics of the battle of Marston Moor.

Matter has been brought forward stated to have been extracted from the MS. collection of a well-known Yorkshire Genealogist, which if authentic forms a connection with the family under reference, and one of the same name recorded in the Heraldic Visitations. Owing to the lack of dates and other means of corroboration, it is necessary that such should be substantiated by means of Parish Registers and Wills.

Half a guinea would gladly be given for the baptismal certificate and ancestry of the said Richard Wood. D. S. E.

———o———

Parochial History—Middleton Tyas.

By the Rev. J. L. Saywell, F.R.H.S.

(*Continued from page 267.*)

Communion Plate.—The statement in a previous article that 'not very long ago a black bottle served the purpose of a chalice' is not strictly accurate. In 1874 the flagon was of pewter, which was substituted by the present Vicar for a silver one. The chalices (2) and patens (2) now in use though comparatively small and modern are of silver.

Mural Monuments.—Wherever "granite" is mentioned in the description of monumental tablets in the Church, grey marble is to be understood.

The earliest mention or record extant of a name which we can identify with any degree of certainty, is found in the Domesday Survey as follows:—

"Ad ipsu' etia' Maner' [Ghellinghes] p tinet soca h.' In Moltun xvi carucate/ ad geld 7 xii car' poss' e' e'.

Ibi h' b' Vlf 1 man'.

M°. h't com' A. in d' nio iii car' 7 iiii vill 7 iiii bord cu' 1 car' 7 dim'."

From this extract we gather several interesting facts respecting the early history of the parish.

1. The village of Moulton existed in pre-Norman times, and is therefore of Saxon origin.

2. That Kneeton and Middleton Tyas were not known to the Domesday Scribe, and were therefore hamlets of later growth.

3. That a Saxon lord named Ulf, probably the last Saxon owner of the place held the Manor of Gilling, and with it sixteen carucates of land at Moulton.

4. That the parish Church of Middleton Tyas was not in existence when the Domesday Survey was made, or it would doubtless have been mentioned; but that it was erected very soon afterwards, as its Norman arcade sufficiently testifies.*

5. That the inhabitants of Moulton then consisted of four villains or serfs, who held lands or small farms; with their families.

*The small fragments of Saxon work, however, indicate the existence of an earlier church or chapel probably at Moulton or Kneeton, most likely the latter.

6. That Ulf himself held the Manor of Moulton, in conjunction with the Manor of Gilling.

Middleton Tyas.—The origin of this village dates from post Norman times. The church having been erected midway between the hamlets of Moulton and Kneeton so as to be most easily accessible to the inhabitants of the two villages, a third village gradually sprang up around the sacred edifice, the inhabitants of the new colony for the most part being drawn from the adjoining hamlets. In course of time Kneeton and Gatherley were deserted and fell into decay. Moulton survived because it received the overflow of the tide of migration from Gaterley to Middleton. A cloud of conjecture surrounds the origin of the affix 'Tyas.' The word may be derived from the A.S. *es*, = water, with the Celtic *ti* = at; hence Middleton-at-water. This opinion however will not 'hold water' as there is no river or dry bed of a river sufficiently near the village to warrant the adoption of that synonym. The popular opinion is that 'Tyas' was patronymic of a family who formerly occupied Kneeton Hall, although there is no confirmatory evidence.

Moulton. There are two theories as to the derivation of this name, both of them possessing an equal amount of probability.* (1), Mole-town. (A.S. *molde*, mound,) the residence of the Mole-catcher. This functionary formerly enjoyed a recognized position equal almost to that of the modern way-warden. His duty was to destroy the moles, and level their *mounds* of *mould*, or mouldwarps (A. S. *weorpan*, to cast). The fields surrounding the ancient Moleton may have been a mole colony, and therefore the most fitting place for the mole-catcher to reside in. (2) Mould-town or Mill-town (A. S. *molde*, L. *mols*, to grind.) The mill was originally the most important building in the parish after the church and manor-house. Perhaps the miller himself was also the mole-catcher, and bore his double dignity quite as erectly as his mediæval descendant the parish clerk and schoolmaster.

Kneeton. Knight-town (A. S., *cniht.*) the residence of the Knight or his Squire. Whitaker and White are both of opinion that Kneeton now reduced to a single farm-house, was at one time a hamlet of considerable importance. The hall itself still presents several features frequently found in old baronial residences, whilst a farm-house a quarter of a mile distant, in the parish of Melsonby bears the name of Under Kneeton. It is generally supposed that a domestic chapel was attached to Kneeton Hall which possessed parochial privileges, and that the foundations of it may still be traced. Several cottages have been pulled down within the last decade.

Gaterley (High and Low), Geta's Ley or land. It is said that Geta one of the sons of the Emperor Severus founded a town or city here, and that Roman coins, urns, millstones, and other antiquities have been found on the spot. Its position near Watling Street favours this opinion, in addition to the corroborative evidence of "finds." Two farm-houses now mark the site of the ancient 'Getaley.' Near these is Gaterley Castle, the seat of Sir Henry De Burgh Lawson.

* Both doubtful.—Ed.

Geology. The parish is rich in minerals, which however are only partially worked. The excellent limestone with which the district abounds is approached by several small quarries. Ironstone has been traced at the Moulton end of the parish, and at a greater depth it would probably be found to yield considerable quantities of ore. In several places a green liquid may be seen percolating through the limestone strata revealing the existence of copper veins. In 1822 Langdale says 'Middleton was once famous for its copper-mines, but they have not now been worked for nearly half a century,' and in 1840, White, the Topographer, says 'a copper mine was worked here about seventy years ago.' There are several filled-in shafts near the church, and at the foot of the Kirkbank there is a cottage known as the Engine-house, which at one time contained the engine used for pumping the water out of the shafts or workings. Bulmer infers that Middleton Tyas is the only place in the North Riding where copper is likely to be found in sufficient quantity to be worked. One part of the two semi-detached cottages near East Hall, now used as dwelling-houses was formerly one of the sixteen public houses which the village boasted of in 1820, and was then known as the 'Three Golden Balls'; the other part was the pay-house for the workmen engaged at the Kirkbank copper mines. The former contains a cellar the steps of which are nearly worn through, and an ancient oak-canopied chimney corner. Another public-house much frequented by the copper miners, known as the 'Home Tree,' and situated near the foot of the School hill, has been transformed into a dwelling-house.

One of the most interesting features of the parish is the ancient Watling Street of the Romans from Aldborough to Catterick which intersects the Northern end of Middleton Tyas for some distance, in its course passing 'Scotch Corner,' so called because the defeated Scots retreated in this direction from the 'bloody field of Cuton' after the battle of the Standard. There are several tumuli near the road side within the parish, which, if opened would most probably yield valuable historical evidence, in the shape of deposited coins and weapons; indeed trinkets, trappings, and coins have been frequently unearthed by the plough, and spade of the ditcher. In the vicinity is Gatherley Moor the air of which is considered remarkably salubrious, being highly charged with ozone. It is said that George III. always took the Watling Street route via Eboracum and Cataractonium into Scotland, and was heard to say on his deathbed—"Oh for a gasp of Gatherley air!"

The Government Survey shews a Roman bye-way from a point midway between Scotch Corner and Violet Grange, over Gatherley Moor to Bowes and thence to Carlisle. A tumulus on the right marks the site of its commencement.

Charities. To the poor of Middleton Tyas, 2a. 1r. of land and the interest of £30 bequeathed by John Shaw and another.

To the poor of Moulton 16 shillings a year bequeathed by John Allen in 1646, payable out of High Gatherley farm, the property of Sir H. De Burgh Lawson.

[The compiler intends to investigate the present condition of these trusts, which is anything but satisfactory.]

Moulton. In the centre of the village there is a small dilapidated ecclesiastical edifice in which the village carpenter now plies his craft. There is little in its outward appearance to indicate its character, but the experienced eye of the archæologist will immediately detect much of its history. The roof is of high-pitched oaken principals resting upon stone corbels, and on the S. E. wall a piscina with basin, and several stones bearing sunk diamond carving remain. At the west end there was a small circular window, the central springer and other parts of which have been built into the south wall wherewith to repair it. There are also several pieces of window mullions hung outside. The south entrance which is now blocked by an adjoining cottage possessed a low Norman arch, and the walls are two feet three inches thick. It is most likely that it was erected in the middle of the 13th century by the monks of Easby or Richmond, and was originally intended as an oratory or cell. At the Conquest, 'the Manor of Moulton was acquired or transferred to the Earl of Richmond, who had a summer residence here.' This building was given by John de Dreux, the 7th Earl, in the reign of Henry III. to the monks of Richmond, by whom it was held until the Dissolution, and by them converted into a cell. The chapel above described was probably built by them in connection therewith, and is the only remaining fragment of the early Norman Manor. The present Manor House which was most likely built on the site of and out of the materials of the original one, is a structure of the Tudor period, which is conclusively proved by the stone carving found in the interior exhibiting several 'Tudor roses.'

Moulton Hall is supposed to date from the 15th century, and is considered to be one of the most perfect Elizabethan structures in existence. Its curiously carved old oak staircase is in splendid preservation, and is a handsome specimen of the Carver's craft. An interesting incident in the history of Moulton Hall is still related. During the proprietorship of Colonel D——, the only daughter of John G—— then tenant of the hall, fell in love with George C—— one of the farm servants, and consented to an elopement with him, and a hasty midnight flight to Gretna Green thereby ensued. Before her irate father could overtake the fugitives, Dorothy was safely and securely united to the object of her affection by the "priest-blacksmith." Three daughters were the fruit of this union. The Colonel ultimately sold the Hall to three bachelor brothers for £8000, the representatives of whom still occupy it.

After the dissolution of the monasteries, the Monks of Richmond were dispossessed of their cell and chapel at Moulton, the cell reverting to its former use of Manor house, and the chapel falling into ruins. The Manor was afterwards held successively by the Marshall, Wright, Smithson, and Shuttleworth families. It is now occupied and rented as an ordinary farmhouse. At the north end of it opposite

the front entrance is a small metal sundial upon a stone pedestal, but it bears no date.

1840. About this time the education of the village youth was provided for by three cottage schools, all of them promoted by the Vicar of the parish. Two of these schools were situated near the bottom of the Slough, one has disappeared, the other is now used as a joiner's shop. The former was taught by a Mr. John Martin, who acted in the double capacity of schoolmaster and parish clerk, and was intended to accommodate about thirty boys and twenty girls; in the latter the infants of the village were taught the rudiments of the three R's by a Dame Garthwaite. The third school, now used as the reading-room was kept by a Mrs. Cockfield and maintained exclusively for girls. Mrs. Wright, the wife of the Rev. C. H. H. Wright sometime Curate of Middleton Tyas, relates* a strange incident anent the old schoolmaster—"On one occasion" she says "when two boys were unruly he determined to give them a fright. So tying a cord round the neck of one, he fastened him to the beam in the roof of the school-room, and then secured the other boy to the nether end of the rope, supposing the boys would mutually balance each other. But the one boy was so strong and restive that he nearly strangled the other; and when the master looked up from his desk he found to his horror, the little boy nearly black in the face, and was compelled at once to cut the rope in order to save his life." From the same source we learn that old Martin was also choir-master, and frequently dropped sounding cracks on the heads of disorderly urchins with his pitch-pipe, which is still preserved in the vestry of the parish church.

August 1, 1849. Alexander McKechnie, Primitive Methodist Minister, son of Alexander McKechnie, farmer, of Thirsk, married to Elizabeth Dent, domestic servant, daughter of Matthew Dent, of Kneeton, in this parish.

1856. James Stevenson Blackwood, LL.D., D.D., was presented by the Crown towards the close of this year to the Vicarage of Middleton Tyas, "in recognition of his services as Army Chaplain at Scutari," but did not come into residence until the early part of 1857. For some time after Dr. Blackwood's appointment the Rev. W. H. Bagnell was in sole charge of the parish. From a very interesting chapter of Yorkshire parish experiences in a recently published work by the wife of a Middleton Tyas Curate, we glean that Dr. Blackwood was heard to say, "This will indeed be a missionary work, for the people have been neglected for many years." The former vicar (Sir George Burrard) had been a non-resident for over fifty years, and during that period had only twice visited his parish! The badly paid curate, it appears, generally lodged with the village cobbler and was quite unable to help the poor. Dr. Blackwood therefore met with a warm and appreciative welcome, and succeeded in retaining the affection of his people for a period of fifteen years. He died in December, 1873.

* "Sunbeams on my Path." Nisbet & Co., 1890, p. 34.

Wesleyan Chapel. In 1877 the Primitive Methodists erected a chapel at a cost of £530, but three years afterwards sold it to the Wesleyans for £405. In 1887 a Sunday School was added, and the Chapel renovated and reseated at a cost of £160. It is said that John Wesley himself planted Methodism in Middleton Tyas, and Mrs. Wright in her 'Sunbeams on my Path,' relates that an old woman named Betty Blades saw him ride into the village and preach on the green. Wesley was quickly followed by a "local" named Marmaduke Sigston of Hurworth, who used to take up his position in front of West Hall, until he was requested to remove by the occupier. This itinerant preacher formed the first Methodist Society in Middleton, which used to meet in a loft over a blacksmith's shop, but the members invariably adhered to Wesley's rule by always attending the Parish Church once a Sunday, and communicating whenever the opportunity presented itself. Of late years however, this laudable practice has ceased.

Biography. *George Cuitt*, an ingenious artist, was born at Moulton in 1743, and shewing in early life a strong talent for drawing, he was patronised and encouraged by Sir Lawrence Dundas, who sent him to Rome, where he studied for six years. Returning to England, he settled in Richmond, where he painted both portraits and landscapes. Some of his pictures are still to be seen on the walls of some Yorkshire mansions. He died in 1818.*

Ancient Deeds.

Kirkstall Abbey, &c. From the MSS. of the late Fairless Barber, Esq., F.S.A.—*Continued.*†

D. 2. 20 Novr. 20 Hen. VII. 1505. Deed in English 10 × 5½ inches. Seal gone.

This Indre mad at Bradfurth the xxth daye off Novenber in the xxth yer off the ren off Kyeng henry the viith betwex John Yatis off Maninggam off the on parte and Gilbert fferrer off ouenden off the other parte wytnes that the fforsed John has demised and to farm letyn to the foresaid Gilbert or his asseins on tenement & a noxgang off land in Manynggam called the hous at the spot from the fest off Saynt Mertyn the last past and on to the end & terme of vj yeres next folloing gyffyng iij^{s} yer ffarm to the forsaid John and his assenetz within xx dyas next aft the fest of the Nativite of Christ and the other iij yer farm betwix this & this dya twelmoth A
to the deuvyng the terme afforsad and after this don then the forsad Gilbert no thyng will pya to the forsad John dureing the terme affor writtyn Allso it is agred yat the forsad John sall giff up & surrender

* Vide Bulmer's Directory, p. 520.

†An incidental note led me to the discovery that this series of deeds, numbering 165, had been lent to Mr. Barber by Mr. Earwaker, on behalf of Mr. Dixon, Astle Hall, Cheshire, the owner. I wrote to Mr. Earwaker suggesting that the Leeds ones should be secured for Leeds, and I have pleasure in recording that he has induced the owner to deposit them in the keeping of the Corporation of Leeds.

in the forsad tenyment and the land into the handys of Henry Skott unto the be youff of the forsad Gilbert duryng the therme a ffor wretyn & for defaut off sufficent entre at the fest off the Invencion of the holy cross ov the forsad Gilbert sall entre to the hous callid Wilson hous for ever and to the ox gang ther to belonging

Also it is agred if the forsad Gilbert pya not nor mak to be pyad unto the for sad John the Some a ffor writyn then the for sad John sall enter to the tenyment a for writyn Thes conditions wel and truly to be don Auder partie has set to ther Sellis thes beyng wetnes Amer Gellro John Bolland Gyffyn the dya & the yer affor wrettyn.

D. 14. 1557. Philip and Mary. Title given.

Sciant etc. Edwardus Radcliff de Magna Meirsey in com. Lanc. armiger dedi . . . Carolo Radcliff filio et herede apparenti meo totum ille capitale manerium de Todmorden cum pertinenciis in com. Lanc. predicta atque omnia et singula alia mea maneria messuagia terras tenementa prata pascua pastur boscos subboscos aquas piscaria moras mosset Reddetus renenciones fines et heridamenta quecunque cum omnibus et singulis libertatibus commoditatibus aisiamentis et proficiis eisdem maneriis et ceteris premissis pertinencia sive spectantiæ scituata jacentia et existentia in com Lanc. predict. et Ebor seu alibi infra Regnum Anglie Habendum et tenendum . . . . prefato Carolo Radcliff et heredibus masculis de corpore predicti Caroli Radcliff procreatis et procreandis et pro defectu heredum Masculorum de corpore etc. . . . inde rectis heredibus mei predicti Edwardi Radcliff in perpetuum Warranty . . .
appointment of Roger Nowell "de parva meirley generosus" and Christofer Walton to deliver seisin &c. In cujus rei testimonium etc. Data nono die marcii Anno regnorum Phi. et Marie dei gratie Regis et Regine Anglie Hispaniarum Francie Jerusalem et hibernie fidei defen sorum Achducum Austrie Ducum Burgundie mediolaui et Brabancie comitum . . . hasburgii . . , flandrie et Tiroll tertio et quarto.

Signed Edward Radcliff.

medium sized round seal of red wax still attached. Device &c. obliterated.

memorandum of seisin endorsed.

Witnesses being Grymshaw John Grenacres Thomas Walmyster Wyll Asmoll and John Aveson.

1557. [size 15¼ × 9¼.]

D. 15. Deed in bad condition part of it decayed & worn away, apparently with damp.

Sciant . . . quod Ego Xpoferus Hammerton vicarius . . . . de Pagula in holdernesse in comitatu Ebor. dedi . . . Johanni Pynnyng de Hedon Willelmo Heryson Henrico Stokwith et Thomas Helmshaw unum messuagium cum suis pertinentiis in pagula prout jacet . . . quondam Philippi Spencer . . .

Warranty.

His testibus. Johanni Billingham Thoma Crofte Thoma Marsh Rudulpho Bulmer et aliis. Datum apud Pagulam predictam vicesimo die aprilis Anno regni regis Henrici Septimi post conquestum Anglie vicessimo quarto.

1509. the day before Hen. VII's death.

small round seal of red wax apparently  for X. H. on a shield.

In English.

D. 16. Indre made the xxvijth day of June in the xxixth yer of the Reign of our Soveraign lord kyng Henry the eight Between Edward Radcliff of Todmorden in the county of Lancaster Esquire of the one partie and Charles Radcliff sone and heir apparant of the said Edward Radcliff of the other partie Witnesseth that the said parties have covenanted and agreed and each of theym covenants and graunts by this present Indenture to and with th'oder in forme folloyng that is to say that the s^d. Edward Radcliff covenants by this indenture to and with the said Charles that he the said Edward of this side and before the fest of the annunciation of our ladye next after the date of this Indre at the eqall coste and charge in the Lawe of boith the said parties shall make or cause to be made one surrender sufficient lawful and of . . . . Estate to be made to the said Charles and Margareth now his wif and t'heirs of the bodye of the said Charles lawfully begotten and for defaute of such issue to the right heires of the said Edward for ever of and in the Manor Place of Todmorden aforesaid with all Edifices and buyldyngs thereunto belonging and also of and in all those messuages lands tenements meadowes and pastures beying parcele of the demayne of Todmorden aforesaid callyd the Mithomes the Mithome heede the Ermett Holme two crofts lying and being above the said Manor place one close of pasture called the Ollers the one halfe of the longebanke one close called Rye-brite also two parceles of the close callyd the More hey all the which premises with the appurtenances do extende unto the cler yerly Value of four pounds over all charges And furthermore the said Edward covenanteth and graunteth by this indenture to and with the said Charles that he the said Edward at the costs and charges in the Lawe as is aforesaid shall from tyme to tyme do cause and suffer to be done all and every such thynge and thynges as hereafter shal be reasonably devised by the said Charles or Margareth or their Councell lerned in the Law of the land be it by fine settlement retorne in writ of entrie in le post or otherwise for the forther assurance and making sure of all and every the premises to the said Charles and Margareth and theires of the bodye of the said Charles lawfully begotten remander as is aforesaid For which said estate to be well and truly made by the said Edward Radcliff as is aforesaid the said Charles Radcliffe covenanteth and graunteth by this present Indenture to and with the said Edward that he the said Charles or his executors shall content and pay or cause to be contented and paid to the said Edward or his executors or his or their certen attorney xlti pounds of lawful Ynglysh

money in forme foloying that is to say twentie marks of like money at the enffeallying of this Indenture of the which Twentie marks the said Edward knowledgeth himself to be fully and holly content satisfied and paid and the said Charles thereof to be acquietyd and dischargyd and also vi li xiij s. iiijd. of like money to be paid to the said Edward at the fest of Saint Michaell tharchangell next comying after the day of the date of this Indenture and other vi li. xiijs. iiijd. at the fest of the conversacion of Saint Paull then next foloying and oder twentie marks of like money residue of the said xl ti pounds within the space of five yeres next foloying And for the true performance of all the covenants and articles heretofore in this Indenture covenanted and agreed of the partie and behalfe of the said Edward to be performyd fulfillyd and kept in forme beforesaid the said Edward Radcliff covenantith and grauntith by this present Indenture to and with the said Charles that he the said Edward and his executors shall be bounde by their Dede obligatorie to the said Charles and Margareth his Wyf in the some of a C. marks In Witness whereof the parties beforesaid to this present Indenture interchangeably have sett their sealls the day and yere above writyn. Seal gone. [Size $12\frac{1}{2} \times 8$].

In English.

D. 18. 1577. Indenture of 17th Jan. 19th Eliz. Between Thomas Casson of the citie of London gent. Robert Kyllyngebeck of Allerton Graunge gent. William Marshall of Mooreallerton husbandmen William Fladder of Chappell Allerton husbandman and Thomas Twhait of Allerton Gledehow husbandman of the one part and Jennett Dawson late wyfe of Thomas Whallaye late of Woodmylne in the Countie of York mylner deceased of the other partie Witnesseth that the said J. Casson R. Kyllyngebeck Will. Marshall Will Fladder and T. Twhait at the motion and special desyre of Thomas Whallaye sone and heire of the said Thomas Whallaye deceased and his frendes and for sundry good and reasonable causes & considerations them movynge Do by that present Indenture. dymyse graunt and lett unto the said Jennett Dawson All the third part of and in all that tenement or cotage and of one crofte or close of Lande separated in Dyverse parceles Conteynynge together by Estymacion 7 acres of lande be it more or less and halfe of all that water or Corne Mylne commonly called Wood mylne and of all and singular Waters water courses Slays goits dams, bounders liberties waies &c. And also of 4 acres and 3 rodes and halfe a rode two rode and halfe a rode of land in Meanewood lyinge and beng in Chappell Allerton now or late in the occupation of Dyonyse Dawsone or of the said Jennett to hold &c. unto the said Jennett Dawsone and hir assignes in consideration of all hir dowrie of and in all & every the premises ymediately from and after the feast daye of the nativitie of Saynt John Baptist which shall be in the yere of our Lorde god one thousande fyve hundreth and fower score unto the end & for the whole term of three score yeres from thence next after folowynge if she lyve so longe.

In Witnesse.

Seal gone.

Executed in presence of William Kyllingebeck Thomas Robynson Edward Whallaye John Cowburne and Henry Keychyn with others. $13\frac{3}{4} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$.

In English.

D. 19. Indenture Betwixt John Chaloner and William Dynelay of Caldcotes on the one partie and Robert Frank of Gledehowe Allerton on the other partie Witnesseth that Robert Franks had by his deede enfeoffed said John Chaloner and W. Dyneley in and of two closes called Gibrode and Cutrode another little close called Frankacres and seven acres and 3 rodes of land & meddowe with the appurtenances in Gledehow Allerton aforesaid to hold to theyme and thare heires for xiiij li xiij s. iiij d. of money whereof iiij li xiii s. iiij are payde and content to the said Robert and the x li residewe of the saide some to be paide at the fest of the invencion of the holy crosse next insuynge and the foresaid John & William graunteth by these presents that if seide Robert Franke on the fest of St. Michael tharchangell which shall be in the yere of our Lorde pay to said Robt & William xiiij li xiii s. iiij d. of lawful money of England that then they will again enffeof said Robert of said lands &c. In witness etc the second day of April the 12 yere of the reigne of King Henry the sevent.

Seals gone. Size $4 \times 10\frac{3}{4}$.

D. 24. This Indenture made the viijth May 17 Henry VIII. Betwixt Thabbot of the monastery of our blessed lady of Kirkestall and the convent of the same of that one parte and Richerd Rooks of Rodes hall of yt other partie Witnessith that the same Abbot and Convent by theis presenties barganyth alienyth and selleth unto the said Richerd Rooks the custodie and the mariage only of ye bodye of Jennett Watson one of the doghters and heirs of . . . have and to mary her any tyme during her noon Age unto William Rooks his son and heir apparent or to any other of his sonnys whiche at any tyme durynge the noon age of the same Jennett Watson shall be his son and heir apparent begotten with Isabell nowe beinge his wif for the whiche alienacion bargan and saill of the mariage and custody of the body of the said Jennett Watson as is aforesaid the same Richerd Rooks covenanteth and graunteth by these presenties unto ye seyd Abbot and Convent that he shall truly content and pay or cause to be contented and payd unto the same Abbot and Convent of Kirkestal the somme of vi l. xiiis. iijd. in manner and forme foloying that is to wit xl. s. the day of sealyng and delivering these presenties And that day twelve monethes then next foloying xl. s. And liii s iiij d residew of the same vi l xiij s. iiijd. on that day twelve monethes then next foloying in full payment of the same vi. l. xiij. s. iiijd. Also ye same Richard covenantith and grauntith by theise presenties unto ye same Abbot and Convent and their successors that all such messuages landes medowes wods pastures rents revercions and fines with their purtenances in ye countie of Yorke whereof the same Richard Rooks

and eny other person or persons to his use is now or standeth seassed and posessid of in and upon eny estate of inheritance immediately after his deth shall descend fall come to revert and remayne to the forseid William Rooks now the son and heire apparent of the seyd Richerd Rooks or unto such other son of the same Richard and Isabell which in the event of the discesse of the said Richard shall be his son and heir apparent and to the heirs of his body lawfully begotten.

Moreover the said Richard Rooks covenantith and grauntith by these presents that the aforeseid William Rooks his son and heir apparent affore the ffest of Seynt Mary Magdalene which shall be in the yere of our Lord God 1525 take and have to his wif ye foreseid Jenet Watson if she thereunto agre and consent And the seid Abbot and convent covenantith and grauntith by these presenties with the same Richard Rooks that if it happen that the same Jenet Watson refuse the same marriage or dye or discesse before she become to the age of xvj yeres, in which god defend then the same Abbot and Convent and their successors shall recontent unto the same Richard Rooks his heirs or assignes ye foreseid somme of sex pounds xiiij iiijd at such like sommes and in such like nowmbre of yeres as the seid Abbot and Convent shall happen then to have receyved of the same Richard Rooks and over that the somme of iiij^{li} to cover costis and charges that the same Richard Rooks shall have born and susteyned for the custody and kepying of the same Jenet Watson durying ye tyme that she the same Jenet Watson shall be with ye same Richard Rookes Also the said Richard Rooks covenantith and grauntith yt if William Rooks his son dye or discesse before Jenet Watson come to the age of xvj yeres as god defend that then the said Jenet Watson shall reverte and come to the keeping and custody of the said Abbot agayn except the seid Richard Rooks shall then have an other son laufully begotyn with Isabell now his wife ALSO it is covenanted and agreed betwixt the parties rehersed that the seid Richard Rooks may lett or sett to ferm landis to the valor of xxvjs. viijd. yerly to eny person for the space of x yeres nex insuying after his discesse And that fulfilled and expired to reverte and remayne for ever to his heires or heire IN WITNESS whereof to the on partie of this Indenture remaynying with the same Richard Rooks the same Abbot has sett his convent commyn seale and to the other part of this Indenture remainyng with the same Abbot and Convent the seid Richard Rooks haith sette his seale the day and yere above written.

Endorsed

Payd hereof the xvjth day of May in part of payment of vi li xiij iiijd this xvij yere of the reigne of our soverynge lorde Henry the Eight } xls

Pay'd by Richard Roks of Rodeshall the xijth day of Octobir the xviij yere of the Reigne of our soverynge lorde the eighth } xls

Item in full payment of vj li xiij iiij liijs iiijd.

D. 30. Sciant presentes et futuri quod Ego Thomas filius Ricardi del Dene dedi concessi et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi Thome

filio meo primogenito et Cecilie filie Henrici de Wardhull omnes terras et tenementa mea in Todmaredene cum Edificiis in eisdem terris constructis Habendum et Tenendum dictis Thome et Cecilie et heredibus inter Eosdem legitime procreatis de capitalibus domino Aliis feodi per servicia inde debita et consueta libere quieti bene et in pace inteque et honorifice cum communi pastura et omnibus Aysiamentis et libertatibus et commoditatibus predictis terris et tenementis pertinentibus in Todemaredene In Villa de hunresfeled et adeo libere et inteque sicul Ego Thomas predicta tenementa cum suis pertinentiis unquam habui et tenui Et si contingnt predictum Thomam filium meum et Ceciliam sine herede inter easdem legitime procreatis in fata decedere Tunc Volo quod omnes terre et tenementa predicta cum omnibus suis pertinentiis mihi et heredibus meis libere et inteque revertant Ego vero Thomas et heredes mei omnes terras et tenementa predicta cum omnibus suis pertinenciis et dictum est predictis Thome et Cecilie et heredibus suis inter eosdem legitime procreatis contra omnes gentes Warrantizabimus et in perpetuum defendemus In cujus rei testimonium huic presenti carte mee sigillum meum apposui Hiis testibus Henrico de Helefeld Adam de Cleg Adam de Helefeld Adam de Huclseby Alexandro del Dene Johanne de Kirkeshagh Rogero del Ton Henrico de Clavedene Mattheo del Kirkeshagh et aliis Data apud Todmaredene die dominica proxima post translacionem Sancti Thome Martiri Anno regni regis Edwardi filii Regis Edwardi sexto decimo [incomplete.] Seal gone. [$9\frac{1}{8} \times 4\frac{1}{2}$].

D. 34. 3rd Ric. II. 1379. Deed in bad condition but good & curious Seal still attached. Grant very much worn. the grantor being . . . . Broun de Allerton and the grantee Thomas . . .

Among the Witnesses names can be made out . . . de Newtona John Frainke de Allertona Willelmo de Cordelaiy Willelmo fabro de Allerton et aliis.

Datum afsad Allerton . . . anno regni Regis Ricardi Secundi post conquestum tertio.

A small round seal in dark wax still appended

Device. A horse or some other animal with a tree behind it under which it is standing across the field to the left & turning back its head as if feeding. legend in old crude letters, not clear enough to be made out [$11\frac{5}{8} \times 2\frac{3}{4}$]

D. 35. A Deed the lower part of which is eaten away, being a Quitclaim by Robertas ffraunke de Gledhow Allerton to John Chaloner and William Dyneley de Caldecotes of all his right "totum jus meum titulum statum claineum et interesse que habui habeo &c de sive in duabus culturis terre insimal jacentibus in quadam clausura separali in Gledehow Allertona continente in se simul per estimationem decem acras terre quarum una cultura vocatur cutrode Altera Gibrodehole Ac de et in alia clausura separali ibidem vocata Fraunkacre et Scileeet de et in septem acris et tribus rodis terre et prato jacentibus in divisis in campis de Gledhowe Allerton."

No seal & date & witnesses gone.

Size when perfect [$10\frac{5}{6} \times 4\frac{1}{2}$]

D. 39. 1392. Quitclaim by "Ricardus de Goldall Capellanus" to "Ade de Lepton de Wyrkelay, Willelmo de Lepton de Wyrkelay Ade de forest de Kyrkestall Roberto Parco de Kyrkestall Roberto de Browhous de Bramlay et Willelmo Royde de Adyll of lands in More Allerton, Chapell Allerton and Schadwell.

Data apud Arthyngton vicesimo quarto die
anno regni Regis Ricardi Secundi post conquestum quinto decimo Hiis testibus Dominis Roberto de Nevyll et Rogero de . . . . . Passelew de Newtona Nicholao Frank Johanne de Rouden Roberto de Horsford et Aliis.

Round Seal in red wax still attached. Design mediæval, device and legend not to be made out.

Right hand of deed gone. Size when perfect [11½ × 4½]
remaining [8 × 4½.]

D. 40. 1381, 5 Ric. 2. Grant by Thomas de . . . de More Allertona to Robert Sp . . . de Eadem of all his lands and tenements which he had of the gift of Richard Broun son of William Brown of More Allerton in the vill & territory of the same
Witnesses Roberto Paslewe Johanne Scott de Newton Johanne Fraunk de Allerton Willelmo de Cordelay Willelmo Smyth de Allerton et aliis Data apud More Allerton die lune proxime post festum Sancti Luce Evangeli; Anno regni regis Ricardi Secundi post conquestum Anglie quinto [Monday after 13 Oct. 1381.] Round Seal in dark wax attached. Device a Shield bearing a fess between three birds two and one. Legend illegible. Parts of deed too faded to be read. [10 × 3]

D. 41. Small undated but perfect and well written deed. [7½ × 3]

Omnibus xpi fidelibus ad quorum Notitium presens Scriptum pervenerit Willelmus filius Willelmi de Allertona Salutem in domino sempiternum Noverit Universitas vestra me pro salute anime mee dedisse concessisse et presenti scripto quietum-clamasse de me et heredibus meis. Dominis meis Abbati W. et Monachis Sancte Marie de Kyrkestall quinque acras terre et dimidiam et dimidiam perticatam terre cum vestura bosci crescente in eadem in territorio de Allertona illum videlicet Boscum cum fundo qui vocatur gervaysrode et gervays grene Tenendas et habendas predictis Abbati et Monachis et eorum successoribus in puram et perpetuam Elemosinam Ita plane quod Ego predictus Willelmus vel heredes mei in predicto Bosco et fundo clamium vel calumpniam exigere poterimus in perpetuum. In cujus rei testimonium presenti scripto sigillum meum apposui Hiis Testibus Willelmo Pictavense Willelmo de Alwaldele Roberto Scot Stephano Spregonel Alano ad Traynas Ade de Cukeryc Willelmo Gylle et aliis.

Round Seal in red wax, perfect, still appended.

D. 42. [11 × 2¾] Omnes ad quos presentes litere pervenerit Ricardus Marschall de Newtona juxta Ledes Salutem Noveritis me remisisse . . . Abbati et conventui beate Marie de Kirkestall et eorum successoribus suis totum jus etc . . . in omnibus illis terris

et tenementis cum omnibus pertinenciis suis que iidem Abbas et conventus habent in villa et teritorio de Allertona Gledhow ex dono et ffeoffamento meo et que quondam fuerit Willelmi Webster patris mei et Matilde matris mee.

Dated at Allerton 1st May A.D. 1396. 15 Ric. II.; no witnesses named in it.

Round seal of red wax with letter M on it, still appended.

D. 43. Too much worn to be made out.

D. 44. [8½ × 2. seal gone.]

Sciant presentes et futuri quod Ego Alicia Loucok dedi concessi et hac mea carta confirmavi . . . omnia terras et tenementa cum suis pertinenciis que habeo in vill de Gledhowe Allertona Habendum etc.

Data apud Gledhowe Allertona die dominico proxima post festum Sancti Martini in yeme Anno R. R. E. tercii post conquestum tricesimo sexto. Hiis testibus Willelmo de Kylynbek Radulpho atte Woode Willelmo de Cordelay John Wyl . . . el aliis.

D. 45. 17 Feb. 1344. 18 Edw. III. [10¼ × 4½.]

Omnibus Xpi fidelibus hanc cartam visuris vel audituris Thomas filius Alexandri de Allertona salutem in domino Noverit Universitas vestra me remisisse relaxasse et de me et heredibus meis in perpetuum quietum clamasse Religiosis Viris Abbati et conventui beate Marie de Kirkestall et eorum successoribus omnia servicia que habeo habui vel potero in una bovata terre cum pertinenciis Suis in Allerton Gledehow quam predicti Abbas et conventus . . . acquisierunt de licencia et bona voluntate mea de Alma filia Willelmi de Morwyk in eadem et tam in uno tofto et crofto et in una bovata et dimidia terre et in una placea bosci qui vocatur Sampson Grene que quidem toftum croftum bovatam cum . . . predicti Abbas et Conventus acquisiverunt et habent ex licencia et consensu de Mariota de Littoryntona in eadem. Ita quod nec ego nec heredes mei nec aliquis nomine nostro in predictis terris aut tenementis aliquod servicium jus vel clameum exigere vel vendicare polerimus in perpetuum Et Volo pro me et heredibus et assignatis meis quod predicti Abbas et conventus habeant et teneant predictas terras et tenementa cum pertinenciis suis bene et in pace quiete ab omnibus Wardis releviis escaetis sectis curie et aliis serviciis omnibus cunque de predictis terris et tenementis exeuntibus aut . . . sive consuetis Excepto tamen quod predicti Abbas et conventus et eorum successores reddent mihi et heredibus meis annuatim duos denarios et unum obolum ad festum sancti Michælis pro omnibus serviciis supradictis In cujus rei testimonium presenti scripto sigillum meum apposui Hiis testibus Thoma le Wayt de ledes Johanne de Neutona Willelmo Scot de eadem Willelmo filio suo Willelmo Mauleverer Willelmo atte Wod Willelmo de Kelyngbek Ricardo Broun et aliis. Data apud Kyrkestall xvj die februarii anno regni regis Edwardi tercii post conquestum Decimo octavo.

Perfect round seal in green wax still appended, device cock treading a hen, legend . . .

D. 45A. 18 May, 1366.—9 Edw. III. Annexed to 45 is another Deed of Thomas son of Alexander de Allerton to the Abbat and Convent of Kirkestal by which he quitclaims his right etc.

"In quibuscunque terris et tenementis quas et que Willelmus de Morwyk quondam de me tenuit in Allerton Gledhowe et que Willelmus de Chouthorp et Margareta uxor ejus quondam de me tenuerunt in eadem que quidem terras et tenementa predicta Abbas et conventus acquisierunt in eadem tam in homagiis fidelitatibus Wardis releviis escaetis sectis curiarum quam in aliis serviciis quibuscunque Salvo mihi et heredibus meis anno redditu novem denariorum quem predictus Willelmus de Morwyk mihi reddere solebat et unius dimidie libre Cimini quem predicti Willelmus de chouthorp et margareta uxor ejus reddere solebant."

Which 9d. and one half pound of cinamon the Abbat & convent are to pay at the accustomed terms and the said Thomas son of Alexander will make no other claim except for his said rents.

"Testibus. Thoma Wayt de Ledes Ricardo fratre suo Thoma de Neutona Johanne filio suo Willelmo Scot de Allertona Willelmo filio suo Willelmus atte Wode Willelmus Mauleverer Roberto de giptona Willelmo de Kelyngbek et allis Data apud Kyrkestall xviij die maij anno regni Regis Edwardi tercii post conquestum nono [1336.] same seal as 45 to which it is attached both seals being equally perfect.

D. 47. Pateat universis per presentes quod Ego Edmundus Fraunk filius et heres Johanne filie Thomæ de Allerton concessi et licenciam dedi Abbati et Conventui de Kirkestall quod ipsi possint acquireri omnia terras tenementa prata bosciculos et pasturas cum omnibus suis pertinenciis que fuerunt Johannis Attewodd in Gledhow Allertona Statuto de terris et tenementis ad manum mortuam non ponendis edito non obstante. In cujus rei testimonium huic presenti scripto sigillum meum apposui. Datum die Anunciationis Domine Anno regni Regis Ricardi secundi post conquestum Anglie quinto decimo. [1392. Mar. 25.]

Let it be clear to all by the presents that I Edmund Fraunk son and heir of Joan daughter of Thomas of Allerton have granted and given licence to the Abbat and Convent of Kirkstall that they may acquire all lands tenements meadows under woods and pastures with all their appurtenances which John Attewodd had in Gledhow Allerton The Statute for not putting lands and tenements into mortmain notwithstanding. In Witness whereof to this present writing I have set my seal. Dated the day of the Annunciation of our Lady. Anno regni regis Ricardi secundi post conquestum Anglie quinto decimo. (1392-3 Mar. 25).

D. 48. Sans date. Will. son of W. de Allerton quitclaims to Richard son of Elyas ad boscum what Ric de Stokesle formerly Forester in la Runde haye held & granted to Rich. viz. 2 bovates wh. Alan brother to William formerly held and a toft & assart Richard de Stokeslay had held. 2d. reserved. [8¼ × 3.]

Noverint universi presentes et futuri quod Ego Willelmus filius Willelmi de Allertona pro me et pro heredibus meis concessi et confirmavi Ricardo filio Elye ad boscum totam terram et tenementum que Ricardus de Stakesl quondam forestarius in la Runde haye quondam de me tenuit et dicto Ricardo dedit per suam cartam Scilicet duas bovatas terre que quondam fuerunt Alani fratris mei et unum thoftum et unum assartum et unam bovatam terre quam dictus Ricardus de Stokeslaye quondam tenuit per meam cartam in Gledehow Allirton Habenda et Tenenda prenominato Ricardo filio Elye et heredibus suis vel suis assignatis de me et de heredibus suis in perpetuum libere et quiete secundum tenorem carte sui ffeofamenti Reddendo inde annuatim mihi et heredibus meis duos denarios infra natate domini pro omnibus Salvo forinseco servicio quantum pertinet ad tres bovatas terre in Villa de Allertona et ut ista mea concessio et confirmacio perpetuum robur optineant presenti scripto sigillum meum est appositum Hiis testibus Domino Alexandro de Ledes Willelmo Pictavo Johanne Sampson Willelmo de Grimstona Thoma de Morewik Thoma de Kaldecotes Thoma Underwode de Secroft Adam de Secroft Jurdano de Morallertona Waltero Harpin et aliis.

Small oval Seal, white wax still attached. Device, fleur de lys; legend, S. WILEL . . S right side of legend broken off.

D. 49 & 50. only valuable for seals which are in each case perfect.

D. 49. [$7\frac{3}{4} \times 2\frac{3}{4}$]. Too much worn to give names of parties but Allerton is mentioned and among the witnesses is Adam de Knousthorpe. It is dated at Kirkèstall on some day in the reign of K. Edward son of K. Edward, presumably therefore Edw. II.

It has a perfect round seal $3/4$ ths of inch diam. in green wax.

Device a stag with fine antlers passant gardant.

Legend OWLES.

D. 50. [$7\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{4}$.]

Small Deed quite obliterated by damp but on close examination shewing that it has been written very beautifully in a very small hand.

has perfect oval seal in brown wax 2 in. × 1 in. device a star of 8 points the first & fifth elongated and widened to cover more of the spare field of the seal at top and bottom

legend + S' MARGARÈTE F' IOHS

D. 51. Small Deed sans date. Will. son of W. de Allerton to W. son of Alexander de A.

[$8\frac{3}{4} \times 3\frac{3}{8}$]

Sciant etc. quod Ego Willelmus filius Willelmi de Allerton concessi et confirmavi hac presenti carta Willelmo filio Alexandri de Allerton et heredibus suis vel assignatis unam bovatam terre cum pertinenciis in campis de Allirtona jacentem cum tofto et crofto que jacent inter Crosflat et Croftum dicti Alexandri quondam excepta inde dimidiam acram terre quam Thomas filius predictis Alexandri quondam vendidit Abbati de Kirkestall tenendum et habendum de me et heredibus meis vel assignatis sibi et heredibus suis vel assignatis libere

quiete integre et pacifice in campis in planis in boschis in marescis in virgultis in viis et semitis in pasturis in pratis in communis et aisiamentis que ad tentam terram infra villam de Allerton et extra pertinerit Reddendo inde annuatim mihi et heredibus meis vel assignatis sex denarios ad duos terminos anni scilicet tres denarios ad festum Sci Martini in hyeme et tres denarios ad Pentecostem pro omni servicio exacione et demanda et consuetudine excepto forinseo Regis quantum pertinet ad unam bovatum terre ejusdem feodi Et Ego W. et heredes mei vel assignati dictam bovatam terre dicto W. et heredibus suis vel assignatis contra omnes homines et feminas bovatam pro bovata si Willelmus vel sui heredes vel assignati jacturam vel calumpniam de illa dicta bovata terre restaurabimus preterea ego predictus W. et heredes mei vel assignati dictam bovatam terre cum omnibus pertinenciis suis predictis dicto W. et heredibus suis vel assignatis. Warentizabimus adquietabimus et defend' in perpetuum In hujus rei testimonium hoc presens scriptum sigilli mei munimine roboravi Hiis testibus Domino Alexandro de Ledes Willelmo paitefin de heddinglay Rogero de Ledes Willelmo de Grimeston Ada de Secroft, Ricardo ad boschum et aliis Seal gone

D. 53. [$10\frac{5}{8} \times 4\frac{1}{8}$]. Sciant etc. . . . quod ego Ricardus filius Ricardi Broun de Allertona dedi etc religiosis viris Abbati et Conventui Sancte Marie de Kirkestall Septem acras terre arabilis prout jacent divisim in Villa et territorio de Moreallertona per loca varia infra scripta videlicet duas acras semul jacente in Tonwalderodes et unam acram jacentem in Mikelden et tres acras simul jacentes in le Morefeld de Moreallertona et dimidiam acram jacentem in Swynbrekkes et dimidiam acram in Akerodebuttes Habendum etc. predictis Abbati et conventui et eorum successoribus imperpetuum de Capitali domino feodi illius per servicia inde debita et consueta Et Ego etc . . Warrantizabimus etc. Data apud Kyrkestall in festo Sancti Andræ apostoli A.D. 1346, 20th Edw. III. Hiis testibus Thoma de Allertona Willelmo Attewod Willelmo Mauleverere Roberto filio suo et aliis multis.

Seal gone. Translation.

Know present and to come that I Richard son of Richard Broun de Allerton have given granted and by this my present charter, confirmed to the religious men the Abbat and Convent of Saint Mary of Kyrkestall seven acres of arable land as they lie dividedly in the vill and territory of Moreallerton through the various places underwritten viz. two acres lying together in Tonwalderodes and one acre lying in Mikelden and three acres lying together in the Morefeld of More Allerton and half an acre lying in Swynbrekkes, half an acre in Alderode buttes, to hold to said Abbat and Convent and their successors for ever of the chief Lord of that fee by the services thence due &c. with warranty &c.

Dated at Kyrkestall on the feast of St. Andrew the Apostle A.D. MCCCXLVI and A.R. Edw. III. the 20th.

Witnesses. Thomas de Allerton, William Attewod, William Mauleverer, Robert his son, and many others.

A Catalogue

Of a Collection of Tracts, Almanacs, &c., written in different Phases of the *Dialect of Yorkshire*, and consisting of some of the rarest of the local publications specified in the English Dialect Society's Bibliographical List of the Works which have been published illustrative of the Dialect of the County; by C. C. Robinson, Esq., 1, Marlborough Mansions, Victoria St., Westminster, S.W.

1.—West Riding.

(A) *Leeds and District.* Representing a Dialect area corresponding with the ancient division of the Riding known as the Kingdom of Elmete (Saxon).

The Dialect of Leeds, and its Neighbourhood, illustrated by Conversations and Tales of Common Life, &c. (pp. 146); to which are added a copious Glossary (pp. 231), notices of the various Antiquities, Manners, and Customs, and General Folk-lore of the District. Together with some Introductory remarks on the varying character of the Yorkshire Dialects (pp. xxxiii.). By C. C. Robinson. 12mo., pp. 488. *London:* John Russell Smith, 1861.

Tommy Toddles's Comic Almenac, Fur all t' Fowks i' t' Warld an' rahnd abaght; happen witty, happen hitty; concarnin' ivverything an' ivverybody; crammed wi' stuff to mak yuh laugh an' du yuh goid, an' le-ave yuh wi' more sense 'an it fun yuh. All t' lot be Tommy Toddles, Ees-quear, Braan-munger, Skyosopher, Weatherologer, Fearful Larn'd, an', Yorkshire. 8vo and Crown 8vo. *Leeds.*

Of this publication six numbers were, by arrangement, written in the true Dialect of Leeds. The latest four of these were carefully written by one hand. The Nos. referred to are those for the years 1865, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 1871. They are the only examples of circulating Yorkshire Dialect in which ill spellings have been avoided. Illustrated. Title-page designed by Richard Doyle. The six Nos. above referred to, each 32 pp.

T' Frogland Olmenac, an' Leeds Loiner's Annual. 16mo and 12mo, pp. 20. *Leeds.* Five annual issues. The earliest numbers were very fair in character; the latest have been great trash. The publication ceased with the 1871 number.

Tommy's Annual. 8vo, pp. 24. *Leeds:* 1872. Untrue to spoken speech. There was no further issue. Compare with 1 & 2.

T' Leeds-Loiners' Comic Almanac. 8vo, pp. 26. *Leeds:* 1873. Untrue to spoken speech. Compare with 1 & 2.

(B) *Sheffield* District.

The Sheffield Dialect. By Abel Bywater. 16mo, pp. 295. 2nd ed. *Sheffield:* 1854.

A reprint of selected pieces, partially in the Dialect, with many changes and refinements of previous spellings. These are, however, not out of character, the phase of dialect being, from various causes,

a weak one. There is a Glossary of 3 pages. The first edition (same size) was published at Sheffield in 1839.

(C) *Bradford* District.

The Dialect Poems of Benjamin Preston. With a Notice of the Author. 16mo, pp. 64. With a glossary of phrases, and some account of the various poems. *Saltaire:* 1872. The Glossary of Words and Phrases comprises 11 full pages, the letterpress being *run on.*

The second collected ed. of Mr. Preston's Dialect poems. The additional ones are the following:—

1. Poll Blossom, or t' Folly o' Pride. The first Dialect poem of the author, written in 1854, and published at Bradford the same year, 16mo, pp. 8, under the title of 'A Poetical Sarmon, preycht to t' White Heathens o' Wibsa, i' ther Native Tongue. Be a Latter-Day Saint.' Two more editions followed.

2. Owd Moxy. First published in the 'Bradford Observer,' some years ago.

3. T' Lancashire Famine. This appeared as a broadside at the time, under the title 'An Appeal to the English and Irish in Yorkshire, on behalf of the starving in Lancashire.'

4. T' Sacred Drawer.

5. Uncle Ben. First published in the Leeds Dialect Almanac 'Tommy Toddles,' in 1865.

6. T' Short Timer. Published in the 'Bradford Observer,' 1870.

7. T' Maistur o' t' Haase: A Pictur. Published at Bradford, in 1859. 16mo, pp. 8.

8. Stand up Lads, an' let's hev a Feyt. Published in the Yorkshire Christmas Annual, 1871.

9. Come to thi Gronny, Doy! Published in the 'Peterborough Times,' and afterwards (1871) in a Yorkshire journal.

All Mr. Preston's poems are very faithful to their phase of Dialect, and several are noticeable for their literary merit.

A Poetical Sarmon, on t' Folly o' Pride, preycht to t' White Heathens o' Wibsa, i' ther native tongue. Be a Latter-Day Saint. 16mo. pp. 8. N. D. See preceding.

(A) Aw niver can call hur my Wife. Broadside. 1860. By B. Preston. This afterwards appeared under the title of 'T' Poor Weyver,' in the collected edition of the writer's Dialect Poems Pp. 32. 1864.

(B) An Injured Woman's Complaint. By R. Chippindale. Broadside. N. D.

(D) *Huddersfield.*

Jim o' th' Pan's Journey to London, with the New Poor Law to mend. By a Collector. 12mo, pp. 45. *Huddersfield:* 1842. Sold also by the Relieving Officers and Assistants of the Huddersfield Union.

Partly in the Dialect of Huddersfield. It is the only existing publication illustrating this interesting phase of dialect, and is very faithful.

I have never seen or heard of another copy. Remarkable for showing the vigorous use of an old participial form—"Knawn"=know;

"thinken" = think; "surpris'n" = surprise, &c. Twenty years ago, no Huddersfield bookseller knew of this publication, nor did any other bookseller in the county, as I bought up all their dialect publications at that time. My copy was picked up in a farm house in the North-Riding.

(E) *Barnsley.*

The Bairnsla Foak's Annual an' Pogmoor Olmenack. Be Tom Treddlehoyle. 8vo. *Leeds.*

Has appeared for upwards of thirty years, in the Barnsley Dialect. It has been increased from 40 to 60 pages, and enlarged in size recently to Crown 8vo. To the No. for 1847 was appended a Glossary of one and a half pages, double columns. The writer was the late Mr. C. Rogers, of Barnsley.

Annual issues for 1844, 6, 7, 9, 50, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 60, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5. These early Nos. contain the most characteristic specimens of the Dialect. In late years the idiom is sacrificed to a great extent as a means of obtaining a more general circulation.

Sum Thowts abaght Nan Bunt's Chresmas Tea-Party; Bairnsla Feastin; A Owd Maid's Pocket, an' Tom Treddlehoyle's Lament. . . Be Tom Treddlehoyle. 8vo, pp. 24. *Barnsley:* 1839. Barnsley Dialect.

Tom Treddlehoyle's Thowts, Joakes, an' Smiles, for Midsummer Day; settin' foarth his jont ta Lunnan, ta see t' League Bazaar. 8vo, pp. 48. *Leeds:* 1845. Barnsley Dialect.

Tom Treddlehoyle's Trip ta Lunnan, ta see Paxton's Great Glass Lantern. 8vo, pp. 56. *Leeds*: 1851. Barnsley Dialect.

A Visit ta t' Great French Exhibition. Be Tom Treddlehoyle. 8vo, pp. 56. *Leeds:* 1855. Barnsley Dialect.

A Peep at t' Manchester Art Treasures Exhibition. Be Tom Treddlehoyle. 8vo, pp. 36. *Leeds:* 1857. Barnsley Dialect.

(F) *Dewsbury.*

The Bome Miln Olmenac, an' T' West Riding Annual. Be Timothy Shoddygull. *Cleckheaton:* 16mo, pp. 16. First No.

Of this publication, but four numbers were issued, in 1855, 6, 7, and 8, and one of these was printed at Sheffield. The Dialect is that of Dewsbury, fairly rendered. They were written by Mr. John Firth, of Cleckheaton. Few printed and excessively scarce 25 years ago. Mine was the author's file copy.

A Dictionary of the Dialect of Batley. (And twenty other neighbouring villages are specified on the title-page.) Anonymous, 16mo, pp. 16. *Batley:* 1860.

Pretentious. The words of every kind number 115, and the explanations attached are mostly inaccurate.

The Dewsbre Back at Mooin Olmenac. Crown 8vo, pp. 16. *Dewsbury.* Annual issues for 1864, 5, 6, 7, 8. The number for 1867 has 24 pp.

T' Bag o' Shoddy Olmenac. 12mo, pp. 16. *Batley:* 1866, 7, 8. In the Dialect of the place.

T'owd Original Coddy Miln Olmenack. 12mo, pp. 16. *Heckmondwike:* 1870. In the Dewsbury Dialect. Very poor.

T' Laffable Adventurs i' t' Militari Kareer a Tom Wallop. Rittan bi T' Authar. Full a Picturs. Price Three Hawpens. 18mo, pp. 16. *Batley:* 1870. In the Dialect of the place (Dewsbury district).

(G) *Halifax.*

Polly's Gaon, and other pieces in verse. By Ezra Doyle. 32mo, pp. 50. *Halifax:* [n. d.]

Professedly in the Halifax Dialect. Worthless, every way. This publication has been recently reprinted at Wakefield.

Nancy o' Johnny's Visit to th' Thump. To which is added, Nancy's Wedding. By William Heaton. 32mo, pp. 16. *Halifax:* 1866.

The Halifax Original Illuminated Clock Almanack. In the Yorkshire Dialect. By John Hartley. 12mo, pp. 48. *Halifax:* 1868, 71. In the Dialect of Halifax. Later numbers have been enlarged.

Yorkshire Ditties. By John Hartley. 16mo. *Halifax:* 1868. In the Dialect of Halifax. Has been recently reprinted at Wakefield.

Th' Beacon Almanack. 12mo, pp. 56. *Halifax:* 1873. In the Dialect of Halifax. Remarkable for the use of refined terms which have no existence in the people's speech. By A. W. Bickerdike.

(H) *Wakefield.*

A List of Provincial Words in use at Wakefield. Collected by Wm. Stott Banks. 16mo, pp. 82. *London:* 1865.

The Wakefield 'Free Press' Almanac. 12mo, Dialect pp. 24. *Wakefield:* 1872. In the Dialect of Wakefield. The Dialect matter is curiously mixed up with the advertisements.

(I) *Keighley* District.

Bill oth' Hoylus End's Vizit t' th' Glory Band, wi' a full and pertic'ler accaant of an owd man's story. By Bill hissel. (Wm. Wright, of Keighley). 12mo, pp. 16. Enlarged ed. *Keighley:* 1867.

Prose and verse. In the Dialect of the place.

Bill oth' Hoylus End's second visit to t' Glory Band. 12mo, pp. 12. *Keighley:* 1867. Prose and verse.

Bill oth' Hoylus End's vizit to t' City o' Howarth, an' his recepshun among t' natives. By Bill Hiz Sel. 12mo, pp. 15. *Keighley:* 1867.

Prose and verse. A 'Part Two' appeared immediately afterwards, with the same title.

Th' History o' Haworth Railway, fro' t' beginin' t' th' end. [By W. Wright]. 12mo, pp. 16. 3rd ed. *Keighley:* 1867. Prose and verse.

John o' Sham Wutherin's akeaant o' th' oppenin' o' Haworth Railway; in a letter to his brother Jamie, i' Wibsey. 12mo. pp. 15. *Keighley:* 1867. Verse. In the Dialect of Keighley. Written by a native of Haworth.

T' Stoary o' th' pudding macking un eiting; a Defence fer Howarth. Be Sammy Slyman, o' Wuthering Heights. 12mo, pp. 16. *Cullingworth:* 1867. Prose and verse. In the Dialect of Keighley.

Lund's Excursion to Windermere. By W. Wright. 24mo, pp. 16. *Keighley:* 1867. Prose and verse. In the Dialect of Keighley.

The Dialect exampled in *Jane Eyre*, *Shirley*, *Wuthering Heights*, and other works of the sisters Brontë is unadulterated in the above.

(J) *Otley to Tadcaster* District.

(B) T' Country Chap, or T' Yorkshar Plewboy. A Poem, in his own Dialect. (By Mr. Wm. Todd.) 18mo. pp. 22. *Heckmondwike:* 1856. In the Dialect of the rural west.

(K) *Rural South-west.* (From between Wakefield and Barnsley to near Huddersfield.)

(c) The Rev. Jabez Bunting, or, Begging. With other Poems. By a Lady. 12mo, pp. 14. *Leeds:* 1833. The first-named poem, one of 6 pages, is in the Dialect of the rural south-west—a phase I have never known appreciated, save by this accidental writer.

The mixed forms are striking, and very faithful to the locality. A very rare publication.

2.—Upper Craven.

Poems in the Craven Dialect. By Tom Twisleton. 18mo, pp. 119. 2nd ed. *Settle:* 1869. A third edition was published in 1871.

Slaadburn Faar, bein' t' adventurs o' Jacky and Nelly Smith, o' Girston, when they gang'd ta Slaadburn an' back agaan. Put inta' t' Craaven plaan mak o' tawk bi Oliver Cauvert, Greenaw-Hill, Leead miner an Poet. 12mo, pp. 16. In verse. *Skipton:* 1871.

Mr. Blackah, the faithful renderer of the Nidderdale Dialect, is the 'lead-miner and poet' of Greenhow Hill, but this composition is not his. The prose stories (in the Craven Dialect), of 'Stephen Jackson,' are understood to be by the same writer.

3.—Lower Nidderdale.

A Memoir of the Life of Peter Barker, the blind Joiner of Hampsthwaite. By William Grainge. 12mo, pp. 13. *Pateley-Bridge:* 1873. Partly in the Dialect of Nidderdale.

The Nidderdill Olminac, an' Ivvery Body's Kalinder. 12mo. pp. 20. *Pateley-Bridge:* 1864, 65, 66, (dialect matter only), 67, 68, 75. At its first publication, with but one or two Dialect compositions, but has greatly increased this feature since 1868.

The Tailor and the Ghost. Anonymous. Prose. The supplementary Broadside to a local journal, 1865. Partly in the Dialect of Nidderdale.

The Scottish Pedlar; a tale of the Yorkshire Moorlands. By Wm. Grainge. 16mo, pp. 28. *Pateley-Bridge:* 1866. Partly in the Dialect of Nidderdale.

Oliver Banks, or St. Thomas's Bounty at Hebden. By Thomas Blackah. 12mo, pp. 16. 2nd ed. *Pateley-Bridge:* 1867.

Songs and Poems in the Nidderdale Dialect. By Thomas Blackah. a working-miner, of Greenhow Hill. 12mo, pp. 60. *Pateley-Bridge:* 1867. Very faithful.

4.—North Riding.

(A) *The Near North.*

York Minster Screen. Being a specimen of the Yorkshire Dialect as spoken in the North Riding. By the Rev. Thomas Alexander Brown, late Vicar of Bilton. 8vo. *Malton:* 1833. 3rd ed. 8vo, pp. 11. With explanatory notes. *Malton:* 1860. Exceptionally good. The Poem contains 214 lines. [Reprinted in *Yorks. Notes & Queries*].

T' Yorkshur Alminac, written accoarding tea nater, e plain English, without Grammar, or onny mak o' beak larning. By Nathaniel Nettlenase. 12mo, pp. 72. *Leeds:* 1861. The publication ended with the issue of a following year's number. In the Dialect of the North Riding, and written by the publisher, Mr. David Green, then of Leeds.

The Landscape, and other Poems. By David Lewis. Post 8vo, pp. 100. *York:* 1815. Only two of these poems are in the Dialect, and they are but reprinted here. They are an 'Elegy on the Death of a Frog,' and 'The Sweeper and Thieves,'—both well-known as stock examples. The Author was resident at Belmont Farm, near Knaresborough, and died in 1858.

Specimens of the Yorkshire Dialect; to which is added a Glossary of such of the Yorkshire Words as are not likely to be understood. The Seventh edition, with considerable additions and amendments. 12mo, pp. 36. *York:* 1811. The usual reprint of rural specimens. There is a whole page engraving, illustrating the poem of 'Awd Daisy.' An eighth edition is noted in Mr. Smith's bibliographical list.

Specimens of the Yorkshire Dialect, in various Dialogues, Tales, and Songs, to which is added Aud Isaac. With a Glossary (2 pp.) 18mo, pp. 60. *Otley* [n. d.] A recent, and the latest publication of this character. In the main, it is a reprint of the usual rural stock specimens. Of the three modern pieces included, two, 'The White Ghost,' and 'Canny Yatton Feast,' are grossly inaccurate. The third, 'The Parson and Pot,' is a more satisfactory composition.

Specimens of the Yorkshire Dialect, selected from the 'Register Office,' 'Richard and Betty at Hickleton Fair,' &c. With Glossary. 12mo, pp. 24. *Knaresbro:* 1843. Reprint of rural stock specimens.

(B) *South Cleveland.*

The Bard of the Dales, or Poems and Miscellaneous pieces, partly in the Yorkshire Dialect. By John Castillo. 12mo, pp. 184. *Kirby-Moorside*: 1850. In the Dialect of the North Riding, the writer, though Irish by birth, having been reared from childhood in Cleveland. The longest of the compositions (chiefly religious), 'Awd Isaac,' is popular among the peasantry, north and east. A later edition of these poems, together with additional pieces in the Dialect, and an autobiography, was published at Stokesley, in 1858.

North of England Tractates. No. 13. Awd Gab, o' Steers. By Florence Cleveland. 12mo, pp. 9. Prose. *Stokesley*: 1873. In the Dialect of this place. A Glossary of 3 pages is added.

Rhymes and Sketches. To illustrate the Cleveland Dialect. By Mrs. G. M. Tweddell. 12mo, pp. 68. With an appended Glossary of 16 pp. Prose and verse. *Stokesley:* 1875. Consisting chiefly of reprinted pieces, and embodying many refined pronunciations, of which several frequent ones are unindicated orthographically, but, as a work, meritorious and faithful.

5.—Mixed Dialect.

(A) *Mixed Dialect*, (Towns.)

The Lancashire and Yorkshire Temperance Recitations and Dialogues, in the Yorkshire Dialect. By J. G. Cartledge, of Lincoln. 16mo, pp. 16. *Leeds*: 1872-73. A hash-up of West-Riding phases; words and forms being used merely because of their being heard in dialect speech of some kind. A second series was published in 1873, but only partly in 'Yorkshire Dialect;" and a third, of the same character, was announced to follow.

(B) *Mixed Dialect*, (Rural.)

Oops an' Doons an' Sayin's an' Doin's o' Timothy Goorkrodger, His Aud Deeame, an' Darter Meary, at Whoame an' Abroad. 1st Series. Crown 8vo, pp. 183. Printed for the Author, F. W. Fetherston, of Knaresbro, Yorks., and pub. at *York:* 1870. Curious, and worthless. The author explains that he 'believes that he has authority for most expressions,' but he has 'visited north, south, east, and west, and compounded the whole.' There is a Glossary of 9 pp., double columns. 'Yorkshire Lyrics, by the same author, is in preparation.

(C) *Mixed Dialect*, (Town and Rural.)

The Factory System, or Frank Hawthorn's Visit to his Cousin, Jemmy Cropper, of Leeds. 12mo, pp. 12. *Leeds:* 1831. A dialogue, introducing the Dialect of the rural west, and that of Leeds, but in a loose, faulty manner.

6.—General.

Manuscript Glossary. "*Old World Lumber*, being a Glossary of Common Words, with Peculiar Meanings, gathered from Dialect-speech in various parts of the County of York. By C. Clough Robinson, Author of "A Grammar and Glossary of the Dialect of Mid-Yorkshire," &c.

An unpublished MS. Glossary of 117 sm. quarto pages, and containing nearly 500 entries, with examples of the use of each term. Together with a Preface by Archbishop Trench.

"This collection of words, divested of orthographic peculiarities, in order that their meanings, so different from those in common acceptation, may be more strictly appreciated, is the result of accident rather than of purpose. Most of the words were jotted down singly, at long intervals, during the period of 25 years in which the writer was engaged in investigating the dialects of the county."

Extract from Introduction.

Yorkshire Riddles.

Collected at Horbury, West Riding, in 1864, by S. Baring Gould.

1. Goes up white, comes down yellow. — An Egg.
2. As I were going over London Bridge,
   I saw a man ste-aling pots, — Pot Steals
   And the pots were all his own. — (handles).
3. As I were going over London Bridge,
   I met a load of hay,
   I shot with my pistol
   And it all flew away. — A Bird.
4. All raand t'haase, all raand t'haase,
   And i't cupboard. — A Mouse.
5. Four and twenty white beasts,
   And t' red one licks them all. — Teeth and Tongue.
6. A haase full, a hoil full,
   And a can'na catch a bowl full. — Reek (smoke).
7. Over t' water and under t' water, — Woman carrying a water can
   And never touches water. — on her head crossing a bridge.
8. As I were going over London Bridge,
   I peeped into a winder,
   I saw four and twenty ladies bright
   A-dancing on a cinder. — Sparks.
9. Black and breet, runs wi'out feet. — An Iron.
10. What goes up stairs on t'head? — Nail in a shoe.
11. Black within, red without,
    Four corners round about. — A Chimney.
12. As I went over London Bridge,
    I met a load of soldiers,
    Some in nickets and some in nackets,
    And all in yellow jackets. — Swarm of Wasps.
13. As round as an apple,
    As plump as a cup,
    Not all the King's horses
    Can draw it up. — A Well.
14. As I was going over London Bridge,
    I met a S. Anthony scholar,
    And drew off his cap,
    And drew off his glove,
    I've told you the name of the scholar. — Andrew.
15. As I was going over London Bridge,
    I met a boy. I asked him where he were barn',
    He said, to his father. And his father died (dyed)
    Seven years before he was born.
16. As I was going over London Bridge, I saw a house,
    'Twouldn't hold a mouse,
    Of windows it had more
    Than all King George's palace. — A Thimble.

17. It whistles i' t' wood, it rattles i' t' town,
It addles it' master many a crown. A Fiddle.

18. There was a man, he had no eyes,
And he went out to view the skies;
He saw a tree with an apple on, Man with one eye
He took none off and he left none on. took one apple.

19. Two legs sat a' top of three legs, one leg laid by,
In comes four legs, sams up one leg,
Up gets two legs, throws three legs at four legs,
And gets one leg back.
Man. Leg of Mutton. Three-legged Stool. Dog.

20. As I went through a corn field, I seed sum'at white,
It was neither flesh, bone, nor fowl. I took it home
And kept it till it ran about. An Egg.

21. As I was going over London Bridge, I saw a man standing.
I pulled off his head and drank up his blood,
And left his body standing. A bottle of Wine.

22. All round t'cloise, all round t'cloise,
And never touches t'cloise. A Calf in its mother's womb.

23. Swimmin' out at' water,
And never touches t' water. An Egg in a Duck.

24. As round as a cup,
And all t' water it' world
Would na' fill it up. A Riddle (sieve).

25. Eleven men riding by,
Eleven *pairs* hanging high;
Each man took a pear
And left eleven hanging there.

26. What goes round t' house and ligs i' every corner? Dust.

27. I went to t' wood and I got it. When I had got it, I looked for it.
The more I looked for it, the less I liked it. I brought it home
because I could not find it. A Thorn.

28. As high as the wall,
As bitter as gall,
As white as milk,
As soft as silk,
And yet a king could eat it. A Walnut.

29. Hippi-pippi sets at' top o' t' wall,
Hippi pippi can not fall;
Not a lady i' the land
Can take hippi-pippi by th' hand. The Sun.

30. Stiff-stude in a bed,
First white, then red. A Carrot.

31. The King o' Northumberland
Sent the Queen o' Cumberland
A bottomless vessel
To put flesh, blood and bone in. A Ring.

32. The King of Agripp'
He built a great ship
An' at the one end
His daughter did sit.
If I had to tell her name
I should be much to blame,
For I've told you the same;
Now, prithee what is't? Ann.

33. As I went over Ummi Jumli (field)
Umli jumli jarni,
I saied an old rag-a-ma-jag (shepherd)
Taking away my comparni (sheep).
If I had my itti-kitti (gun)
Itti-kitti-karni,
I would have slain the rag-a-ma-jag
For taking away my comparni. (Irishman stealing a sheep).

34. There was a man rode thro' the sun,
Grey grizzle was his name,
His saddle bow was gilt with gold,
Three times I've told his name. Was.

35. Long legs, short thighs,
Little head, no eyes. Tongs.

36. As white as snow and isn't snow,
As green as grass and isn't grass,
As red as fire and isn't fire,
As black as coal and isn't coal. A blag (blackberry).

37. As I went over London Bridge,
I saw a piece of paper,
I nipped it up, and flung it down,
It danced like a quaker. A Toad in a piece of paper.

38. Black and white and *read* all over. Newspaper.

39. Three feet upwards, dead as a stone,
Two feet downwards, flesh, blood and bone,
The eyes of the living are under the dead, A man with a
Tell me the riddle if you've wits i' your head. posnet on his head.

40. Under the earth I go,
Upon oak-leaves I stand;
I ride on a filly that never was foaled,
I carry a bridle cost dearer nor gold,
And I carry the mare's skin in my hand.
A man going to be hung, put earth in his cap, leaves in his shoes. The filly is the gallows, the bridle that costs so dear is the rope that costs his life, in his hand is a leather whip.

41. A little house with a long entrance. A Pipe.

42. Wick at both ends: deead i' t' middle. A Plough.

43. A little house, all in it good. Nut.

44. Life in death, six in one,
Tell me my riddle and I am done. A Nest.

45. Hicklety picklety at one side a' t' wall,
Hicklety picklety at t' othi;
If you go near Hicklety picklety
Hicklety picklety will bite you all. Nettle.

46. Who am I that shine so bright,
Wi' my pretty yellow light,
Peeping thro' your curtains grey,
Tell me, little lass, I pray. Moon.

———o———

Mr. Richard Edleston, of Heywood, died August 1887. His name appears in the minutes of the Conference for 1844 as leader of the Bolton New Church Society, which Society applied for his ordination in 1846. Mr. Edleston became the minister of the Society at Leeds in the year 1847, when the Society entered upon the occupation of Albion Chapel. At Leeds, Mr. Edleston gathered round him a band of zealous young men, and for several years the cause of the New Church prospered in the town as it has never done either before or since. The later years of Mr. Edleston's ministry in Leeds were not so successful, and he removed from thence in 1857 to become the minister of the Society in Heywood, an office which he held for about three years. At the close of his engagement at Heywood, Mr. Edleston retired from the active work of the ministry, and in the year 1864 requested the Conference to remove his name from the list of ministers. Mr. Edleston had a pleasing and fertile pen. For some time he was editor of the *Juvenile Magazine*. Among his publications, the best known is the little work on *The Immortal Fountain; or, The Travel of Two Sisters to the Fountain of Beauty*, which has passed through several editions in English, and has been translated into French. His *Infants in Heaven* deserves to be better known, and would well bear republication, as would his other little volume on the subject of *Marriage*.

———o———

The Rev. Elkanah Hoyle, 1792, Master of Stockport Grammar School, died March 5, 1829, aged 63, and was buried at Stockport. He was of Pembroke College, Cambridge, and had held the Incumbency of Poynton and Norbury. He had held the Grammar School for 37 years, which station he filled with devoted attention and unquestioned ability. He was a native of Halifax parish.

———o———

Death of a Centenarian.—Mrs. Dinah Leake, of Great Driffield, died March 1892, at the residence of Mrs. Hostick, her daughter, in the 103rd year of her age. Deceased until six weeks since walked downstairs every day, and she retained consciousness to the last. According to the register at Thwing Parish Church, she was born on February 14th, 1790.

Strange Appearances.—The true relation of a strange and very wonderful thing that was heard in the air October 12th, 1659, by many hundreds of people:—As the Lord sees what a deep sleep is seized upon us as no low voice will awaken us, so He is pleased to roar aloud from heaven, intending thereby (in all likelihood) either to rouse us up out of our present security, or to leave us the more without excuse in the day of His fierce wrath. Now I come to relate the matter, the which was thus:—Upon the 12th day of October, in the afternoon, there was heard by some hundreds of people in Holderness Hedon, and about Hull, and several other places in Yorkshire—first, three great pieces of ordnance or cannons discharged in the air one after another, very terrible to hear, and afterwards immediately followed a peal of muskets. This shooting off of muskets continued about an half quarter of an hour, drums beating all the while in the manner just as if two armies had been engaged. Such as heard the aforesaid cannons, muskets, and drums, do report that the sound was from the north-east quarter, and to their thinking, not far from the place where they stood. Two men being together about six miles from Hull in Holderness, near Humber-side, supposed it was directly over Hull; whereupon one said to the other, "It being the sheriff's riding-day at Hull, this peal of muskets must be there; and see (quoth he) how the smoke riseth!" Now the reason why he mentioned the smoke was, because no sooner was this noise finished over Hull, but (as it happeneth after the discharge of guns) there arose a very great smoke or thick mist round about the town, although immediately before (the day being a very clear day, and the sun shining all the while very bright) he saw the town very perfectly. One thing more was observed by him who saw the smoke over Hull; that all the while this prodigious noise continued (which was as he supposed, about the eighth part of an hour), the face of the sky (as in the eclipses of the sun) waxed very dim; yea, such a strange nature accompanied it, that the very earth seemed to tremble and quake under him. A certain gentleman, who had been some time a major in the war as he was riding with a friend between the towns of Patterington and Ottringham, was so persuaded that some encounter by soldiers was on the other side of a small hill where they were riding, as that they could not but mount the hill to try the truth, so plainly did the drums beat and the muskets go off, and, to their thinking, so near them, as either it must be a sign from Heaven or real battle hard by. The country people were struck with such strange wonder and deep terror, that they gave over their labour, and ran home with fear; yes, some poor people gathering coals by the sea side were so frightened that they ran away, leaving their sacks behind them. In conclusion: for the space of forty miles this fearful noise of cannons, muskets, and drums was heard all the country over.

———o———

[58.] Burialls 1679. *(Continued from page 80.)*

William ye son of John Martin was Buried ffebruary ye seventeenth Ano. Dom. 1679

An affidavit & Certificate was brought in the 22th day of february following &c.

William Tompson was Buried february the 23°. Ano. Dom. 1679.

An Affidavit & Certificate was Brought in the 29th of ffebruary following &c.

Edward Roebucke was Bur. the 27th day of ffebruary Ano. Dom. 1679.

An affidavit & Certificate was brought in the 29th day of ffebruary following &c.

William the son of John Miller was Buried the eleventh day of March Ano. Dom. 1679.

An affidavit & Certificate was brought in the 14th day of March following &c.

1680.

Elizabeth Pinder was Buried June ye sixteenth 1680.

An affidavit & Certificate was brought in the 20th day of June following, concerning the said party 1680

Alice ye daughter of Anthony Barlow was buried ye 13th of September 1680. An affidavit was Brought in the 16th day of September following, concerning the s^d. partye.

Robert ye son of Thomas Parr was Buried ye 21°. day of Novembr. 1680. An Affidavit was Brought in the 26th of November following, concerning ye s^d. partie.

Elizabeth ye daughter of Robert Barker was Buried ye 22th of November 1680. an Affidavit was Brought in the 26th of November following concerning the s^d. partie.

Mary Godley wid. was Buried ye 29th day of November 1680. An Affidavit was Brought in the 4th of December following.

John ye son of Robert Winter was Buried the 18th day of March 1680. An affidavit was brought in the 21°. of March following.

Wm. Radcliffe Curat. *Ibid.*

Ano. Dom. 1681. [59.]

Ann ye daughter of Edward Lee was Buried March ye 31°. An Affidavit was brought in the 2^d. day of Aprill, &c. 1681.

Ann ye daughter of Edward Ryalls was Buried May ye 13th. An affidavit was brought in the 16th of May &c. 1681.

Jane Tayler was Buried October ye first 1681. An affidavit was brought in the 5th of Octobr. following &c.

Mary Norman ye wife of John Norman was Buried the eleventh day of December 1681. An affidavit was Brought in the 18th day of December following &c.

1682.

A still Born child of Henry Wright's was Buried July the 7th 1682. An affidavit was brought in the 10th day of July following &c.

Mary ye wife of Henry Wright was Buried July ye 11th 1682. An affidavit & Certificate was brought in the 13th day of July following &c.

Mary ye daughter of George Cottrell was Buried January ye 29th 1682. An affidavit & Certificate was brought in the 30th day of January following &c.

1683.

Dorothy ye wife of William Rogers was Buried May the 23d. 1683.
William ye son of Henry ffoster was Buried October ye 7th 1683. an affidavit brought in the 9th &c.
Dorothy ye daughter of John Wild was Buried October ye 20th 1683. an affidavit was brought in the 21°. &c.
William ye son of William Rogers was Buried December ye 29th 1683. an Affidavit was brought in January the 3d. following &c.
Thomas Bird was buried January ye 19th 1683. an affidavit was brought in the 21°. of January following &c.

Wm. Radcliffe Curat. *Ibid.*

[60.]

Jane ye wife of Anthony Barlow was Buried the Last day of January 1683. An Affidavit was brought in the 3d. day of ffebruary following &c.
Mary ye daughter of John Rogers was Buried the 16th day of ffebruary 1683. an Affidavit was brought in the 18th day of february following &c.

1684.

Richard Calver was Buried June ye 9th Anno Dom. 1684. an affidavit was brought in the 12th of June following
Alice ye wife of William Rogers was Buried September ye 29th 1684, an affidavit was Brought in Octobr. ye 6th following
ffrancis Rogers Esqr. was Buried October ye 26th 1684. Contrary to the Act, & pd. the penelty.
Dorothy Kirke was Buried November ye 21°. 1684. An affidavit brought in the 24th of November ffollowing.
Jane ye daughter of Edward Ryalls was Buried December ye 2d. 1684. An affidavit was Brought in same day.
George Cottrell was Buried March the 17th 1684. an Affidavit was Brought in ye 20th day ffollowing.
Isabell ye daughter of ffrancis Rogers Esqr. Buried November 26th. An affidavit brought in the 27th 1684.

1685.

Grace ye wife of Robert Winter was Buried Aprill ye 19th 1685. an affidavit was Brought in the 20th following &c.
Edward Price was Buried the 5th day of May 1685. an affidavit was brought in the 9th day following
Elizabeth Price widdow was Buried the first day of December 1685. an Affidavit was brought in the 4th of December following &c.

Wm. Radcliffe, Curat. *Ibid.*

Burialls. [61.]

John ye son of John Wild was Buried December ye 8th 1685. an Affidavit was brought in the 10th of 10ber following

Richard ye son of Robert Winter was Buried December the 8th 1685. an Affidavit was brought in the day following &c.

Alice ye wife of Ralph Heaton was Buried January ye 16th $168\frac{5}{6}$. an Affidavit was brought in the 17th of January ffollowing &c.

John Wild was Buried the 5th of february $168\frac{5}{6}$. An affidavit was brought in the 7th following &c.

William Rawwood was Buried the 24th of ffebr. 1685. An affidavit was brought in the 1st of March following &c

1687.

Sarah Cottrell Buried Aprill ye 3d. 1687. an affidavit brought in the 5th &c.

Mary ye daughter of John Shipham was Buried May ye 6th. an affidavit brought in ye 9th 1687.

Joseph ye son of Thomas Guest was Buried Decembr. 31o. an affidavit was brought in Jan. 3. ffollowing 1687.

1688.

Elizabeth Wilson wid. was Buried the 19th of July 1688. An affidavit was brought in ye 23d. of July following &c

Elizabeth Beamont was Buried the 20th of July 1688. An affidavit was brought in the 23d. of July ffollowing &c

Jane ye daughter of Henry ffoster was Buried September ye first. An affidavit was brought in the day following &c. 1688

Wm. Radcliffe Curat. *Ibid.*

[62.] Burialls 1689.

Elizabeth ye daughter of Edward Ryalls was Buried August 24th 1689. An affidavit was brought in the 29th of the same month &c.

Mary ye daughter of Edward Ryalls was Buried September ye 1st 1689. An affidavit was brought in the 6th of September ffollowing &c.

Jane ye daughter of Thomas Guest was Buried November ye 11th 1689. an affidavit was brought in the 16th day &c.

Grace ye daughter of Edward Price was Buried the 28th of November 1689. an affidavit was brought in the 3d. of December ffollowing &c.

Dorothy ye daughter of William Rogers was Buried December ye 17th 1689. an Affidavit was brought in the 23d. following.

John ye son of John Wild was Buried ye 19th of December 1689. an Affidavit was brought in the 23d. day ffollowing &c.

1690.

Elizabeth ye daughter of Thomas Wildsmith buried May the 10th. An affidavit was brought in the 13th day ffollowing &c. 1680

Thomas ye son of John Walker was buried September ye 6th 90. An Affidavit was brought in the 9th following &c.

Hannah the wife of William Parr was buried September ye 7th 90. an Affidavit was brought in the 12th day ffollowing &c.

Elizabeth ye wife of John Miller was buried January 2d. 1690. an affidavit was brought in the 5th ffollowing &c.

Wm. Radcliffe Curat *Ibid.*

[63.]

Elizabeth Walker was buried the 3d. day of January 1690. an Affidavit was brought in the day ffollowing &c

Dorothy ye wife of William Rogers was buried March ye 5th 1690. an Affidavit was brought in the 10th of March ffollowing.

1691.

Robert Turner was buried the 25th day of June 1691. An affidavit was brought in the 27th of the same month &c.

John ye son of Thomas Wildsmith was buried ffebruary ye 25th 1691. an affidavit was brought in the 28th of the same month &c.

1692.

William & Thomas the sons of William Rogers were buried June the 22th 1692. an Affidavit was brought in the 26th off the same month.

Thomas & Richard the sons of Roger Sterkey were buried June 29th 92. an Affidavit was brought in the 6th of July following.

Elizabeth ye wife of Thomas Wildsmith was buried August ye 5th 1692. an Affidavit was brought in 10th day following &c

1693.

A female child of William Rogers still borne was buried June 2d. 1693. An affidavit brought in the 6th day ffollowing &c.

[64.]

1693.

Charles the son of ffrancis Rogers Esquire was buried ffeb. ye 1st 1693.

Gervase Stansall was buried March the 19th 1693.

1694.

Grace Stansall wid. buried Aprill the 12th 1694.

Jon. ye son of Edward Neeves was buried August ye 27th 1694

Jane ye wife of Edward Neeves was buried December ye 9th 1694

Liddia ye daughter of Edward Ryllas was buryed January ye 29th 1694

1695.

John Westerne was buried Aprill ye 1st. an Affidavit was brought in the 7th following &c 1695

John Thomeley was buried in woollen May the 21st Anno Dom 1695

Elizabeth the daughter of James Travis was buried in woollen, June ye 29th 1695.

Mary the dau. of James Travis was bur. in woollen, July ye 2d. 1695.

John the son of ffrances Parr base begotten was buried in woollen December ye 8th 1695.

William the son of William Rogers was buried in woollen January ye 3d. Anno Dom 1695.

Robert Barlow was buried in woollen August the 23rd Anno Dom 1696.

1697.

Matthew Green was buried in woollen Aprill the 9th Anno Dom 1697

Timothy the son of Robert Turner was buried in woollen September ye 20th Anno Dom 1697

Elizabeth the wife of George Chantrey was buried in woollen November ye 6th Anno Dom 1697

Edward Ryalls was buried in woollen the 18th Anno Dom 1697.
Dorothy Wilson was buried in woollen ffeby the 17th Anno Dom 1697

1698.

A male child of John Walker's still borne was buried in woollen July ye 11th Anno Dom 1698

[7th line of 1697, month indecipherable: large ink-blot all over here, and on the opposite page; looks like January.]

Burialls —98. [65.]

Emott Price servant was buried in woollen October the 23d. Anno Dom 1698

1699.

Anne the daughter of wid. Ryalls was buried in woollen June 30th Anno Dom 1699
Thomas the son of Thomas Allen, mason, was buried in woollen March the 4th Anno Dom. 1699.

1700.

Amy the wife of Wm. Rogers, Labourer, was buried in woollen October the 27th Anno Dom. 1700.

1701.

Elizabeth the daughter of Shipston Booth Taylor M: C. was buried in woollen March the 31st 1701.

examined ye 16th of 8br. 1701. M: C.

Herbert the son of George Rogers, gent. was buried in woollen October the 14th Anno Dom 1701.
Alice the wife of Thomas Neeves of Anston p'ish husbandman, was buried in woollen, february the 7th Anno Dom 1701.
John the son of Robert Turner, weaver was buried in woollen March the 2d. Anno Dom 1701.

1702.

A still borne female child, of Sarah Whitehead's, base begotten, was buried in woollen, May ye 11th 1702
Robert Booth Taylor was buried in woollen the 11th of September Anno Dom 1702.
Elizabeth Booth Relict of Robert Booth was buried in Woollen September the 26th Anno Dom 1702.
Anne Western, a poor widdow, was buried in woollen, November the 29th 1702.
John Shipam farmer was buried in woollen January ye 9th Anno Dom. 1702.
John Billam of Sheffield p'ish servant was buried here in woollen March the 6th Anno Dom. 1702

1703.

Isabell the daugh. of Gervas Stancell, Labourer was buried in woollen June the 2d. Anno Dom. 1703.
Elizabeth the wife of Thomas Allen mason was buried the 29th day of Octor. in woollen, Anno Dom 1703
Elizabeth the daughter of James Ryall wheelwright was buried in woollen the eight of January Anno Dom 1703

[66.] Burialls 1740.

Thomas the son of Thomas Wildsmith freemason was buried in woollen the 17th of July Anno Dom. 1704

Surveyed P. D.

1705.

Robert the son of Gervas Stansall Labourer was buried in woollen January the 6th Anno Dom. 1705.

A female child of Thomas Allen's miller still borne was buried in woollen ffebr the 17th Anno Dom. 1705.

1706.

William Parr Labourer was buried in woollen Aprill ye 9th 1706.

Mary the daughter of Shipston Booth Taylor was buried in woollen Aprill the 12th Anno Dom 1706

Dorothy the wife of Samuell Barlow, Labourer, was buried in woollen July the 17th Anno Dom. 1706

Margarett Wright, a poor wid. was buried in woollen the 3$^{d.}$ day of September 1706.

1707.

Alice the daughter of Joseph Hawksworth was buried in woollen April the 3$^{d.}$ Anno Dom. 1707.

philip the son of George Barlow was buried in woollen April the 25th Anno Dom. 1707.

Elizabeth the daughter of Anthony Barlow was buried in woollen July the 27th 1707

John Hay farmer was buried in woollen the 26th day of December Anno Dom 1707

1708.

Leonard the son of Mr. George Rogers was buried in woollen June the 23$^{d.}$ Anno Dom. 1708.

George Rogers gent. was buried in woollen the 15th of August Anno Dom. 1708.

George Inkersall was buried in woollen ffebruary the 26th Anno Dom. 1708.

A poor vagrant woman was buried in woollen March the 13th Anno Dom. 1708.

1709.

Robert Barker was buried in woollen May ye 22$^{d.}$ Anno Dom 1709.

Martha the daughter of Edmund Neeves was buried in woollen Juni ye 12th 1709.

James Watkinson a poor traveller was buried in woollen Sept. the 9th Anno Dom 1709.

Benjamin the son of Thomas Wildsmith was buried in woollen October ye 13th 1709

Burialls 1709. [67.]

A poor vagrant man was buried in woollen October the 22$^{cond.}$ day Anno Dom. 1709

A poor vagrant man was buried in woollen November the 20th Anno Dom. 1709

Jane the daughter of John Miller was buried in woollen the 17th day of January Anno Dom. 1709

John the son of Edmund Neeves was buried in woollen March the 19th Anno Dom. 1709.

A poor vagrant man was buried in woollen March the 19th Anno Dom. 1709

1710.

A poor vagrant woman was buried in woollen March the 27th Anno Dom 1710.

Thomas Parr was buried in woollen the 10th of April. Anno Dom. 1710.

A poor vagrant man was buried in woollen ffebruary the 23d. 1710.

1712.

A poor vagrant man was buried in woollen July the 24th Anno Dom 1712.

A poor vagrant man was buried in woolen August the 7th Anno Dom 1712.

A poor vagrant man was buried in woolin August the 31irst. Anno Dom. 1712

A poor vagrant woman was buried in woolin Septemb the 10th Anno Dom. 1712

A poor vagrant man & two vagrant women were buried in woollen September ye 12th 1712

A poor vagrant man was buried in woollen September the 19th 1712.

A vagrant woman & a child was buried in woollen Sept. ye ult. 1712.

A poore vagrant woman was buried in woolen October the 20th 1712.

Thomas Neeves was buried in woollen November the 23d. Anno Dom. 1712

A vagrant man was buried in woollen Sept. ye 20th 1713.

[The last 2 lines are smudged out: see next page. same date.]

[68.] Burialls 1713.

A poor vagrant man was buried in woollen June the 30th Anno Dom. 1713

A poor vagrant man was buried in woollin July the 19th Anno Dom. 1713.

Simon the son of Thomas Wildsmith was buried in woollen August the 7th 1713

A vagrant man was buried in woollen September the 20th 1713.

A vagrant Boy was buried in woollen same day 1713.

A vagrant man was buried in woollen the 23 day of Sept. 1713.

A vagrant Boy was buried in woollen September the 26th 1713

A vagrant man was buried in woollen September the 27th 1713.

1714.

Isabell the wife of Gervas Stancell farmer was buried in woollen June ye 6th 1714

Mary the daughter of Edmund Neaves farmer was buried in woollen June ye 12th 1714

Mary the wife of John Neeves Taylor was buried in woollen Novembr ye 8, 1714.

Richard Millam vagrant was buried in woollen December the 15th Anno Dom. 1714.

Elizabeth the daughter of John Neevs Taylor was buried in woollen December the 30th Anno Dom. 1714.

Daniel Chapman miller was buried in woollen January the 19th Anno Dom. 1714.

1715.

Thomas Gest Blacksmith was buried in woollen March the 27th Anno Dom. 1715.

Gervas Stancell labourer was buried in woollen April the 7th Anno Dom. 1715.

Lydia ye wife of Joseph Hawksworth labourer was buried in woollen October ye 18th Anno Dom. 1715.

Martha the wife of Richard Beecham gent. was buried in woollen ffebruary ye 29th 1715.

A vagrant man was buried in woollen March the 20th Anno Dom. 1715.

Burialls 1716. [69]

Anne the wife of ffrancis Wilson farmer was buried in woollen July 25th Anno Dom. 1716.

Edward Ingall a poor man of this parish was buried in woollen November the 5th Anno Dom. 1716.

A vagrant man was buried in woollen Novembr ye 10th 1716.

Sarah the fift wife of William Rogers husbandman was buried in woollen December the 5th Anno Dom. 1716.

William Rogers husbandman was buried in woollen December the 9th Anno Dom. 1716.

Alice Allan wid. was buried in woollen December the 18th Anno Dom. 1716.

Ralph Eaton day labourer was buried in woollen ffebruary the 27th Anno Dom. 1716.

1717.

Anthony Barlow husbandman was buried in woollen August the 10th Anno Dom. 1717.

1718.

James the son of John Wildsmith mason was buried in woollen June ye 7th Anno Dom. 1718.

Sarah Whithead a poor woman was buried in woollen July the first Anno Dom. 1718.

Ed. Barber farmer was buried in woollin October the 26, 1718.

John Turner yeoman was buried November the 17th in woollen 1718.

Sarah the daughter of Robert Barker late Shepherd at Thorp-hall was buried in woollen ffebruary the 8th Anno Dom. 1718.

A vagrant man was buried in woollen ffebr. the 14th Anno Dom. 1718.

ffrancis Berry houswright was buried in woollen ffebruary the 22d Anno Dom. 1718.

1719.

A vagrant man was buried in woollen April 30th 1719.
A vagrant child was buried in woolen August ye 23 1719.
A vagrant woman was buried in woollen Sep$^{br.}$ the 13 1719.
A vagrant woman was buryed in woollin Sep$^{br.}$ the 20 1719.
A vagrant man was buryed in woollin October the first, 1719.

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[70] Buryalls 1719.

A vagrant man was buryed in woollen October the 13 1719.
James the son of George Bradshaw Esq. was buried in woollen December the 5th 1719.
A vagrant man was buryed in woollin Decembr the 7th 1719.
A vagrant woman was buryed in woollin Decem. the 10th, 1719.
A vagrant woman was buryed in woollin December the 14th 1719.
A vagrant man was buryed in woollin Jan^{ry} ye 13, 1720-19.
Anne Ingall a poor wid. was buried in woollen ffebruary the 21st 1719
A vagrant woman was buryed in woollin Feb$^{ry.}$ the last, 1719.

1720.

Anne Berry wid. was buried in woollen the 24th day of April Anno Dom. 1720.
Peter Fouler a vagrant man was buryed in woolen Nov$^{br.}$ ye 5th 1720.
Marget the daughter of Thomas Guest blacksmith was buryed in woollin March the 8th 1721-20.
Henry Foster farmer was buryed in woollen March the 31st 1721.

1721.

Alice the daughter of Samuel Bothe cooper was buryed in woollen October the 13th 1721.
Jeremyah Jagger a vagrant of Bystoll was buryed in woollen Decembr ye 9.
Arthur Hardy a vagrant of Hamsteed in the forest of Knasbrough was buryed in woollen Jany. the 12, 1722-21.

1722.

Joshuah the son of Widdow Barber was buryed in woolen on May the 18th, 1722.
Mary ye daughter of John Bromhead (a vagrant) was buried in woollen November ye 17 1722.
John Miller husbandman was buried in woollen January the 7th 1722.

Buryalls 1723. [71]

Susannah the wife of Thomas Wildsmith mason was buryed in woolin June ye 24 1723
John the sone of William French Laborar was buryed in woollin June ye 27, 1723
John Walkar a poor man was buryed in woollin June the 28 1723
Adam the sone of Stephen Fox farmer was buryed in woolin August the 29 1723
Alice Barlow a poor widdow was buried in woollin September the 17 1723
George Barlow mason was buryed in woolin March the 7th 1723

Elizabeth the wife of George Greavs was buried in woolin March the 10th 1723

1724.

Anne the daughter of John Stansal Laboror was buryed in woolin August ye 4 1724

Thomas the sone of the late George Rogers of Netherthorp gent. was buried in woolin October ye 18 1724

Joseph a vagrant was buried ye 20th Feb. 1724 an affidavit —— in wollen —— given accordingly

Elizabeth Walker poor widdow was bur$^{d.}$ March 18 1721, an affidavit in wollen given accordingly

1725.

Elizabeth ye Daughter of Jno. Stancer was buried wth an affidavit given in wollen accdg to law *Ibid.* Oct. 3

Edward Allan Lab$^{r.}$ was buried wth an Affidavit given accdg to Law Novr. 14th 1725.

[72] Burials for ye year 1726.

Samuel Fell Farmer was buried & an Affidavit given ye same Day in woollen only May 15 1726.

The rest of this page is blank.

Christnings 167$\frac{8}{9}$ [73]

Sarah ye daughter of Mr. William Radcliffe ministr of Thorp-Salvin, borne January ye first, & was baptised Jan. the 16th, 1678.

Elizabeth ye daughter of Robert Barker was baptized february the 14th 1678

1679.

ffrancis ye son of William Parr was bapt. May ye 6th 1679.

Joshua ye son of

Mary ye daughter of William Tompson was bapt. August ye 5th 1679.

Katherine ye daughter of ffrancis Rogers Esq., was baptized ye 21th day of August 1679.

Dorathy ye daughter of John Wild was bapt December the ninth 1679.

William ye son of John & Elizabeth Miller was bapt. January ye 20th 1679.

John ye son of John & Elizabeth Walker was bapt. March ye 18th Ano. Dom. 1679.

1680.

George ye son of John & Mary Norman was bapt. August ye 6th 1680

Ann ye daughter of Edward & Ann Ryalls was bapt Sept ye 19th 1680

Mary ye daughter of John & Alice Thornely was bapt. Novembr ye 13th 1680

Richard ye son of Thomas & Mary Gest was bapt. Decembr ye 2d, 1680.

John ye son of Robert & Grace Winter was bapt. ffebruary ye 14th, 1680-1.

Emmott ye daughter of Edward & Elizabeth Price was bapt. ffebruary ye 15th 1680-1.

Mary the daughter of George & Mabella Barlow, was bapt. March the 5th 1680.

2nd line of 1679, rest of line blank.
1st line of 1678, minister of Thorp-Salvin inserted in another ink.

[74] Christnings, 1681.

George ye son of Mr. William & Mris. Mary Radcliffe was borne Aprill ye 27th, was bapt. May the 17th, Ano Dom. 1681.

ffrances ye daughter of Barnard & Susanna Wastneys was bapt. June ye 17th Ano Dom. 1681.

Isabell ye daughter of John & Dorothy Wild was bapt. December ye 4th 1681.

Joseph ye son of Robert & Grace Winter was bapt. ye 20 day of ffebruary 1681.

Thomas ye son of John & Elizabeth Walker was bapt. March ye 2d, Anno Dom. 1681.

Christnings, 1682.

Thomas ye son of Anthony & Jane Barlow was baptized Aprill ye 9th 1682.

Sarah ye daughter of Robert & Elizabeth Barker was bapt. Aprill ye 13th 1682.

Jane ye daughter of Edward & Anne Ryalls was baptized July ye 6th, 1682.

Thomas ye son of Thomas Gest was baptized November ye 8th 1682.

Elizabeth ye daughter of John & Elizabeth Millar was bapt. January 30th 1682.

Elizabeth ye daughter of John & Mary Rogers was bapt. ffebruary 18th 1682.

1683.

William ye son of William & Dorothy Rogers was bapt. May ye 12th, 1683.

Grace ye daughter of Mary Tompson base begotten was bapt. Aug. 30th, 1683.

Hellen ye daughter of Richard Calver was bapt. Septembr ye 15th, 1683.

William ye son of Henry & Emott ffoster bapt. October ye 5th 1683.

ffrancis the son of John & Dorothy Wild was bapt. October ye 20th, 1683.

[75]

Andrew ye son of Mr. William & Mary Radcliffe was borne ffebruary ye 20th & was bapt. March ye 13th 1683.

Grace ye daughter of Edward & Elizabeth Price was bapt. March ye 18th 1683.

Hannah ye daughter of John & Alice Thornely was bapt. March ye 22th 1683.

Christnings, 1684.

Robert ye son of George & Mabell Barlow was bapt. May ye 18th, 1684.

Mary ye daughter of Thomas & Mary Gest was bapt August 21 1684.

Elizabeth ye daughter of Edward & Anne Ryalls was bapt. September ye 11th 1684.
Alice ye daughter of Henry & Emmott ffoster was bapt. September ye 12th 1684.
Alice ye daughter of William & Alice Rogers was bapt. September ye 29th 1684.
John ye son of John & Barbara Shipam was bapt. Novembr 2, 1684.
Richard, ye son of Robert Winter was bapt. March ye 22th 1684.

1685.

John ye son of Robert & Elizabeth Barker was bapt. Aprill 24th 1685
Elizabeth ye daughter of Edmund Neaves was bapt. July ye 24th, 1685.
John the son of John Wild was bapt. february ye 7th, 1685.

1686.

John ye son of Robert Turner was bapt. June ye 24th 1686.
Joseph ye son of Thomas & Mary Guest was bapt. August ye 8th, 1686.

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[76] Christnings, 1686.

Mary ye daughter of John & Barbara Shipam was bapt. August ye 8th 1686.
Mary ye daughter of John & Elizabeth Walker was bapt. September ye 5th, 1686.
George ye son of George Burkett of Wood-Seates bapt. Novembr 28th, 1686.
Sarah ye daughter of John & Mary Jenkinson bapt. Decembr 26th, 1686.
Thomas ye son of Mr. Wm. Radcliffe was borne the 19th day of ffebruary & was bapt. the 10th of March ffollowing, 1686.
Elizabeth ye daughter of John Cottrell was bapt. March ye 20th 1686

1687.

Alice the daughter of Joseph Hawksworth was bapt. June ye 5th, 1687.
Robert the son of Robert Turner was bapt. Novembr ye 11th 1687.
John ye son of John Turner bapt. January the 8th 168$\frac{7}{8}$.
Anne ye daughter of Thomas Guest was bapt. february ye 14th 1687.
Thomas ye son of Edmund Neaves bapt. March ye 22th 1687.

1688.

Jane ye daughter of Henry ffoster was bapt. July ye 26th, 1688.
Mary ye daughter of Edward Ryalls was bapt. July ye 29th, 1688.
Thomas ye son of ffrancis Wilson was bapt. October ye 21st 1688.
Anthony ye son of George Barlow was bapt. November ye 18th 88.

Christnings (1689) [77]

William the son of Joseph Hawksworth was bapt. March the 25th 1689.
John ye son of Robert Turner was bapt. June ye 26th, 1689.
Thomas ye son of John Shipam was bapt. August ye 8th, 1689.

James ye son of Henry ffoster was borne ye 26 of June, bapt. August ye 13th 1689

Roger ye son of Roger Sterkey was bapt. August ye 17th, 1689.

Dorothy ye daughter of William Rogers was bapt. September ye 5th, 1689.

Elizabeth ye daughter of Thomas Guest was bapt. October ye 2d, 1689.

George ye son of Gervas Stancell was bapt. October ye 20th, 1689.

Mary ye daughter of John Turner was bap. March ye 5th, 1689.

Edward ye son of Robert Winter was bapt. March the 24th, 1689.

1690.

Edmund ye son of Edmund Neaves bapt. Aprill ye 25th, Anno Dom. 1690.

Elizabeth ye daughter of Thomas Wildsmith was bapt. May ye 2d, 90.

ffrancis ye son of ffrancis Wilson was bapt. May ye 30th Anno Dom. 1690.

Anne ye daughter of Godfrey Watson was bapt. March 23d, 1690.

1691.

Timothy ye son of Robert Turner was bapt. Aprill ye 12th, 1691.

Elizabeth ye daughter of Joseph Hawksworth bapt. Sept. 17th, 1691.

Susanah the daughter of John Shippam was Bapt. May the 26th, 1691.

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[78]

John ye son of Thomas Wildsmith, was bapt. Octobr the 2d, 1691.

Anne the daughter of Edward Ryalls was Bapt. ffebr. ye 27th, 1691.

Isabel ye daughter of Thomas Guest, was bapt. ffebruary 28th, 1691.

1692.

John ye son of Edward Neaves was bapt. Aprill ye 24th, 1692.

John ye son of ffrancis Wilson was bapt. June the 5th, 1692.

William & Thomas the sons of William Rogers was bapt. June the 20th, 1692.

Thomas & Richard the sons of Roger Starkey was bapt. June 21st, 1692.

Mary ye daughter of Gervas Stancell Junr., bapt. July 5th, 1692.

John ye son of George Barlow was bapt. Novembr. 19th, 92.

William ye son of James Trevis was bapt. Novembr. 24th, 92.

1693.

Amy the daughter of William Rogers was bapt. July the 2d, 1693.

Elizabeth ye daughter of Mary Sykes & John Miller the supposed father, basely begotten, was bapt. Aug. the 27th, 1693.

Richard the son of John Shipam was baptized December the 17th, 1693.

Edmund the son of ffrancis Wilson was baptized December the 17th, 1693.

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[79]

Elizabeth the daughter of John Walker was baptized Decemb. ye 24th, 1693.

Joseph the son of Edward Neeves was baptized March ye 8th, 1693.
John the son of Thomas Wildsmith baptized ffeb. ye 25th, 1693.
Jo$^{n.}$ ye son of Gervase Stansall was baptized December ye 2d, 1694.
John ye son of Jo. hookesworth was baptized ye 28 of february, 1694.

1695.

Elizabeth the daughter of Thomas Allen was bapt. Aprill the 21st, Anno. Dom. 1695.
Phillip ye son of George Barrlow was borne May the first & was bapt. May the 12th Anno Dom. 1695.
Mary & Elizabeth ye daughters of James Travis were borne & bapt. June ye 15th 1695.
Susannah the daughter of Thomas Wildsmith was borne the 27th of October & bapt. the 4th of November Anno Dom. 1695.
Mary the daughter of ffrancis Wilson was borne the 9th & bapt. the 24th of November 1695.
John the son of ffrances Parr base begotten was borne & bapt. the 7th of December 1695.
Elizabeth ye daughter of John Neaves was borne November the 15th & bapt. December ye 15th 1695.
William the son of William Rogers was borne the 15th & bapt. the 25th of December 1695.
Edward the son of Edmund Ryalls was borne ffebruary ye 12th & bapt. the 16th of the same, 1695.

1696.

Gervas ye son of Gervas Stancell was borne March ye 18th & bapt. the 26th, 1696.
Mary ye daughter of Edward Neeves was borne May ye first & bapt. June ye 6th, 1696.
John ye son of Thomas Allen was borne the 20th of September & bapt. October ye 18th, 1696.

4th line of 1695 interlined in a different coloured ink.

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[80] Christnings, 1696.

Mary ye daughter of James Dawson was borne October ye 20th & babt. ye 26th 1696.

1697.

Thomas the son of William Rogers was born Aprill the 5th and babt. Aprill 18, 1697.
Elizabeth the daughter of Mr. George Rogers was borne May the 6th & bapt. same day 1697.
Mary the daughter of John Taylor was borne the 23rd of May & bapt. June ye 20th, 1697.
Elizabeth the daughter of ffrancis Wilson was borne the 7th & bapt. the 8th of August 1697.
Mary the daughter of Shipston Booth was borne & bapt. September the 20th Anno Dom. 1697.
Michael ye son of ffrances Par base begotten, was borne September ye 29th & bapt. October ye 10th, 1697.

Sarah ye daughter of James Travis was borne the 14th of October & bapt. ye 18th of ye same, 1697.

Thomas the son of Thomas Wildsmith was borne November ye 14th & bapt. the 16th, 1697.

Alice the daughter of Thomas Allen was borne March the 11th & bapt. the 24th of the same, 1697.

1698.

Peter the son of Gervas Stancell was borne the 14th & bapt. the 17th of Aprill Anno Dom. 1698.

ffrancis the son of Mr. George Rogers was borne the 10th & bapt. the 14th of July Anno Dom. 1698.

William the son of Edward Neeves was borne July the 14th & bapt. August the 15th, Anno Dom. 1698.

Elizabeth the daughter of George Barlow mason was borne the 4th & bapt. the 5th of ffebruary 1698.

1699.

Elizabeth the daughter of Shipston Booth Taylor was borne Aprill the 2d & bapt. same day 1699.

Mary the daughter of Joseph Hawksworth wheelwright was borne Aprill the first & bapt. the 5th of the same 1699.

Charles the son of Thomas Wildsmith freemason was borne the 18th & bapt. the 20th of August Anno Dom 1699.

Henry the son of ffrancis Wilson farmer was borne January the first & bapt. the 11th of same 1699.

1712
1697

0015

Christnings, 1699. [81]

Thomas the son of Thomas Allen mason was borne January the 17th & bapt. the 21st of the same 99.

1700.

Herbert the son of Mr. George Rogers was borne the 17th of August & bapt the 21st of the same 1700.

Thomas the son of Gervas Stancell labourer was borne the 25 & bapt. the 29th of October 1700

James the son of Edward Neeves farmer was borne the 3d of November & bapt the 3d of December Anno Dom. 1700. M. C.

George the son of George Rogers gent. was borne the 7th & bapt. the 8th of November Anno Dom. 1701.

Isabel the daughter of ffrancis Wilson farmer was borne November ye 9th & bapt. December ye 11th 1701.

Abraham the son of Thomas Wildsmith freemason was borne the 29th of December & bapt. the 6th of January Anno Dom. 1701.

1703.

Dorothy the daughter of Edward Neeves labourer was bapt. Aprill the 11th Anno Dom. 1703.

Isabel the daughter of Gervas Stancell labourer was borne May the 28th & bapt. June the 1st 1703.

Samuel the son of George Rogers gent. was borne the last day of May & bapt. June the 7th Anno Dom. 1703.
Sarah the daughter of ffrancis Wilson farmer was borne July the 29th & bapt. August the 13th Anno Dom. 1703.
Mary the daughter of John Hay farmer was borne October the 8th & bapt. the 15th of the same Anno Dom. 1703.
Elizabeth the daughter of James Ryall wheelwright was borne the 7th & bapt. the 22d of December Anno Dom. 1703.
Elizabeth the daughter of Thomas Wildsmith freemason was borne the 3d & bapt. the 8th of January 1703.

1704.

Sarah the daughter of William Richardson Trencher maker was borne the 7th & bapt. the 14th of May Anno Dom. 1704. P. D. surveyd.
Charles the son of George Rogers gent. was borne the 12th & bapt. the 14th of January Anno Dom. 1704.
Anne the daughter of James Ryall wheelwright was bapt. the 20th of January Anno Dom. 1704.

Baptisms 1704. [82]

William the son of Sarah Rhum base begotten was borne february the 19th & bapt. March the 4th 1704. Surveyed P. D.

1705.

Robert the son of Gervas Stansall labourer was borne the 18th & bapt. the 20th of May Anno Dom. 1705.
Sarah the daughter of John Heys farmer was borne the 6th & bapt. the 19th of July Anno Dom. 1705.
Jane the daughter of John Miller farmer was borne the 19th & bapt. the 22d of July Anno Dom. 1705.
Sarah the daughter of Edmund Neeves labourer was borne Jan. 22th & bapt. the 27th Anno Dom. 1705.

1706.

William the son of Edward Barber farmer was borne the 5th & bapt. the 21st of Aprill Anno Dom. 1706.
Joseph the son of Thomas Wildsmith freemason was borne the 8th & bapt. the 14th of July 1706.
Mary the daughter of Samuell Barlow labourer was borne the 12th & bapt. the 15th of July Anno Dom. 1706.
Thomas the son of George Rogers gent. was borne December the 20th & bapt. the 21st of the same 1706.

1707.

George the son of Thomas Allen mason was bapt. May the 4th Anno Dom. 1707.
Mary the daughter of James Ryalls wheelwright was bapt. May the 9th Anno Dom. 1707.
Elizabeth the daughter of John Hay farmer was bapt. the 19th of June Anno Dom. 1707.

1708.

Isabell the daughter of Gervas Stancell was bapt. August the 15th Anno Dom. 1708.

Thomas the son of John Shirtliffe was bapt. the 17th of October Anno Dom. 1708.

William the son of William Glover was bapt. January the 16th Anno Dom. 1708.

Anne the daughter of Edward Barber was bapt. ffebruary the 24th Anno Dom. 1708.

Baptisms 1709. [83]

John the son of John Rogers was bapt. March 28th Anno Dom. 1709.

Benjamin the son of Thomas Wildsmith was bapt. August the 14, Anno Dom. 1709.

John the son of James Ryall was bapt. ffebruary the 3d. Anno Dom. 1709.

John ye son of Edmund Neeves was bapt. ffebruary the 27th Anno ye Dom. 1709.

1710.

Hannah the daughter of John Shirtliffe was bapt. April the 23d. Anno Dom. 1710.

Simon the son of Thomas Wildsmith was bapt. November the 9th Anno Dom. 1710.

Sarah the daughter of William Glover bapt. ffebruary the 18th Anno Dom. 1710.

Jane the daughter of Edmund Neeves was bapt. March the 6th Anno Dom. 1710.

1711.

Edward the son of Edward Barber was bapt. October the 1rst Anno Dom. 1711.

1712.

John the son of John Radley was baptized November the 21st Anno Dom. 1712.

Elizabeth the daughter of James Ryall was bapt. ffebr. the 17th Anno Dom. 1712.

1713.

Job the son of Thomas Wildsmith was bapt. *August the July the 26th Anno Dom. 1713.

Mary the daughter of John Lambert was bapt. August the 7th Anno Dom. 1713.

Joshua the son of Edward Barber farmer was bapt. November ye 15th Anno Dom. 1713.

Elizabeth the daughter of John Turner junr. freemason was bapt. January 23d Anno Dom. 1714.

Isabell the daughter of Edmund Neeves was bapt. January the 30, Anno Dom. 1714.

*"August the" smudged out.

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[84] Baptisms.

Mary the daughter of Sam[ll]. ffells farmer was bapt. June the 16 Anno Dom. 1715.

John the sonn of John Lambert farmer was bapt. Septem$^{r.}$ the 4th Anno Dom. 1715.
Gervas the son of John Radley joyner was bapt. September the 25th Anno Dom. 1715.
Richard the son of Richard Beecham gent. was bapt. the 27th of November Anno Dom. 1715.
William the son of William ffrench labourer was bapt. ffebruary the 9th Anno Dom. 1715.
John the son of John Stansal labourer was bapt. May the 13, Anno Dom. 1716.
John the son of John Turner jun$^{r.}$ ffreemason was bapt. the 25th of December 1716.
John the son of Thomas Paintar was baptised April the 14. Anno Dom. 1717.
Hannah the daughter of Samuel Booth cooper was bapt. the 26th of May Anno Dom. 1717.
Mary the daughter of Thomas Guest, blacksmith was bapt. July the 14, Anno Dom. 1717.
Hannah the daughter of John Stansal labourer was bapt. March ye 16, Anno Dom. 1718-17.
George the son of Sam$^{ll.}$ Fells farmer was bapti^{d} October the 11th, 1718.
Mary the daughter of William Bye Huntsman was bap$^{td.}$ October the 15, 1718.
Thomas the son of Thomas Penter Husbandman was bap$^{td.}$ Novembr. the 9 1718.
Anne the daughter of Thomas Guest Blacksmith was bapt. ffebr. the 16th Anno Dom. 1718.

1719.

Elizabeth the daughter of Anthony Barlow Stockin weaver was bapt. May ye 24th 1719.
Philadelphia the daughter of John Turner freemason was bapt. June the 4th 1719.
James the son of George Bradshaw Esqr. was bapt. December the 3d, Anno Dom. 1719.
Joseph & Mary son & daughter of Sarah Tingle base begotten by James Stot servant were bapt. December the 5th 1719.

Marriages 1680. [85]

William Rogers & Dorathy Roebucke was married ye 21° of September 1680.
Robert Michel & Mary Barlow was married the 21° of October Anno Dom. 1680.
Mr. George Westby & Mrs. Anne Turnell was married ffebruary ye 23d 1681. Authoritate Curiæ.

1682.

ffrancis Sissons & Anne Turner was married the first day of Decembr. Anno Dom. 1682.
John Parr & Brigett*

John Arnefield & Anne Thorpe was married ffebruary ye 1st 1682.
Richard Hudson & Mary Sellars was married ffebruary ye 1st 1682.
Henry ffoster & Emott Martin was married ffeb. ye 20th 1682.
William Rogers & Alice Shipam was married January ye 16th 1683.
Thomas Roebuck & Alice Kershaw was married January ye 22th 1683
John Cooke & Sarah Kendall was married Novembr. ye 6th 1684.
Robert Turner & Hester Chambers was married Aug. ye 6th 1685.

1686.

Joseph Hawksworth & Lidia Green were married May ye 6th 1686.
Edward ffrith & Anne Daniell were married Novembr. ye 15th 1686.
Mr. Henry Rhodes & Mis Elizabeth Rogers were married January ye 30th 1686.

1687.

Henry Harrison & Catharine Revell was married July ye 7th 1687.

* No further particulars given.

[86] Marriages.

Joseph Marrison & Mary Booth was married January ye 15th 1687.

1688.

William Rogers & Dorothy Wild was married June ye 26th 1688.
Robert Walker & Elizabeth Calver was married June ye 28th 1688.
Roger Sterkey & Mary Tompson was married Sept. the 8th 1688.

1689.

Thomas Wildsmith & Elizabeth Allin was married July ye 7th 1689.
William Smith & Bennett Wright was married November ye 28th 1689.

1691.

George Greaves & Elizabeth Rogers was married November 26th 1691.
William Rogers & Amy Eyre was married November ye 28th 1691.

1695.

John Neeves & Mary Sterkey was married April the 23d 1695.
Edward Neaves & Sarah Whittaker was married September ye 1st 1695.

1698.

Edward Kirke & Elizabeth Chantrey were married June the 13th Anno Dom. 1698.

1700.

John Miller farmer & Hannah Wright were married the first of December Anno Dom. 1700. M. Cayley.

1701.

William Rogers labourer & Sarah Chappell were married June the 8th Anno Dom. 1701.
Examined ye 16th of Octobr. 1701. Matth. Cayley.
Robert Nixon of Harthill p'ish. labourer & Anne Walker was married December ye 21st 1701.

Marriages 1702. [87]

William Savage of Worsoppe p'ish. shOmaker & Elizabeth Booth of this p'ish. was married January the 14th 1702.

1703.

James Ryalls wheelwright & Susana Chantrey was married March the 30th 1703.

William Richardson Trencher maker & Hester Turner was married June the 6th Anno Dom. 1703.

1704.

Edward Barber husbandman & Hannah Ryall was married January the 30th Anno Dom. 1704. Surveyed P.D.

1705.

Isaac Story of Eckington p'ish. husbandman & Anne Westerne of this p'ish. was married the 17th of Aprill Anno Dom. 1705.

1706.

Samuell Barlow labourer & Dorothy Tompson was married May the 2d Anno Dom. 1706.

1707.

William Glover of Harthill parish & Sarah Parr of this parish was married May ye 11th 1707.

1710.

William Billiat & Alice Thorneley was married July the 31st Anno Dom. 1710.

1711.

John Lambert & Mary Nubould was married November the 23 Anno Dom. 1711.

John Radley and Sarah Hay was married January the 15th Anno Dom. 1711.

1713.

Samuell Booth of the p'ish. of Eckington Cooper & Alice ffoster spinster was married September the 21st 1713.

1716.

Joseph Hawksworth of Sheffield parish cutler & Elizabeth Hawksworth of ye parish of Thorp-Salvin spinster was married the 11th day of September Anno Dom. 1716.

1719.

William Dickenson of Stainton parish yeoman & Mary Turner of this parish wid. were married ffebruary the 16th 1719, by Banes Asking cer'ified by the minister of Stainton.

1720.

Robert Dunstan servant & Susanah Wildsmith spinster both of this parish were married April the 17th 1720, by Banes Asking.

In line 1, a worm hole piercing through Shoemaker.

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[88] Baptisms 1719.

Elizabeth the daughter of Simon Gochear husbandman was bapt. ffebruary the 11th 1719.

1720.

Edward the son of Edward May Groom too George Bradshaw Esq. was bapt. July the 22nd 1720.

Mary the daughter of Antony Barlow Frame work Knitter was bapt. the 27th of Novembr.

1721-20.

Anne the daughter of John Stancer Laborer was bapt. Janry the 15th, 1721-20.

Mary the daughter of Robert Dunston sarnt was baptd Janry the 29th, 1721-20.

Elizth. the daughter of Willm. Ward Postillion to the Marqes of Calmarthen was bapted Febry the 2nd 1721-20.

Margaret the daughter of Thomas Guest Blacksmith was bapted March the 4th 1721-20.

1721.

Marshall the son of Samuell Fells ffarmer was bapt. May the 23, 1721.

John the son of John Barker labourer was bapt. June the 4th, 1721.

Alice the daughter of Samuel Booth Cooper was bapt. October the 5th 1721.

Thomas the son of Thomas Guest Blacksth was bapt. Jennery the 25, 1722-21.

John the son of William French laborer was bapt. March the 23, 1722-21.

Thomas ye son of Anthony Barlow was baptized October the 7th, 1722.

Mary ye daughter of John Bromhead (a vagrant) was bapt. November the 9th 1722.

William the son of Robert Dunston was born Jany. ye 31 and bapt. february the 14th 1722.

1723.

John the son of Richard Dunston laborer was bapt. May the 5th, 1723.

Ruth the daughter of Robert Hawksley millar was bapt. May the 16th 1723.

Anne the daughter of George Rogers Gent. was bapt. August the 10th 1723.

Baptisms 1723. [89]

Elizabeth the daughter of John Stansal laborar was bapt. November the 10, 1723.

Thomas the son of Thomas and Elizabeth Shipam was born January the 28 and bapt. february the 2cond 1723.

Margret the daughtar of Thomas Guest was bapt. february the 16, 1723.

Martha the daughtar of William Franch laborar bapt. March the 22, 1723.

1724.

Mary the daughtar of John Barkar was bapt. November the 6th, 1724.

Anne the daughtar of Samuell Booth was bapt. february the 28 1724.

1725.

Robert the son of Robert Dunston was bapt. March the 28 1725.

Mark the son of William Ward was bapt. May the 2d. 1725.

Ann the daughtar of Robert Hawkesley was bapt. July the 23, 1725.
George the son of Anthony Barlow frame work knitter was bapt. September ye 30th 1725.
Richard the son of Richard Dunston laboror was bapt. December ye 5th 1725.
George the son of George Rogers Gent. was bapt. January the 13, 1725.
Thomas the son of John Alin mason was bapt. January ye 16, 1725.
Mary the daughter of Will^{m} Leeson Gent. was bapt. January ye 16, 1725.

1726.

John ye son of Thomas Shipam labourer born April ye 21 & bapt. ye 22, 1726.
Gervis the son of Thomas Guest born April ye 16 and bapt. the 22, 1726.
Thomas the son of John Stancal was born July the 3d & bapt. the 10th 1726.
Hannah the daughter of Stiven ffox was bapt. July the 21, 1726.
Mary the daughter of William ffrench was bapt. August th 1726.

In the last line a small triangular piece has been torn out.

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[90]

1720.

Richard Dunston Laborer and Elizabeth Barlow Spinster both of this parish was maryed July the third by Banes askeing 1720

1722.

Richard Brice of the p'ish. of Wath, nealer, and Hannah Millner of this parish widdow were married the 21st of february 1722 with A Licence granted By Mr. Barnerd Vicar of Langton 1722.

1724.

John Allin mason and Elizabeth Wildsmith spinstar Both of this parish was maried february the 4th by Banns asking 1724

1726.

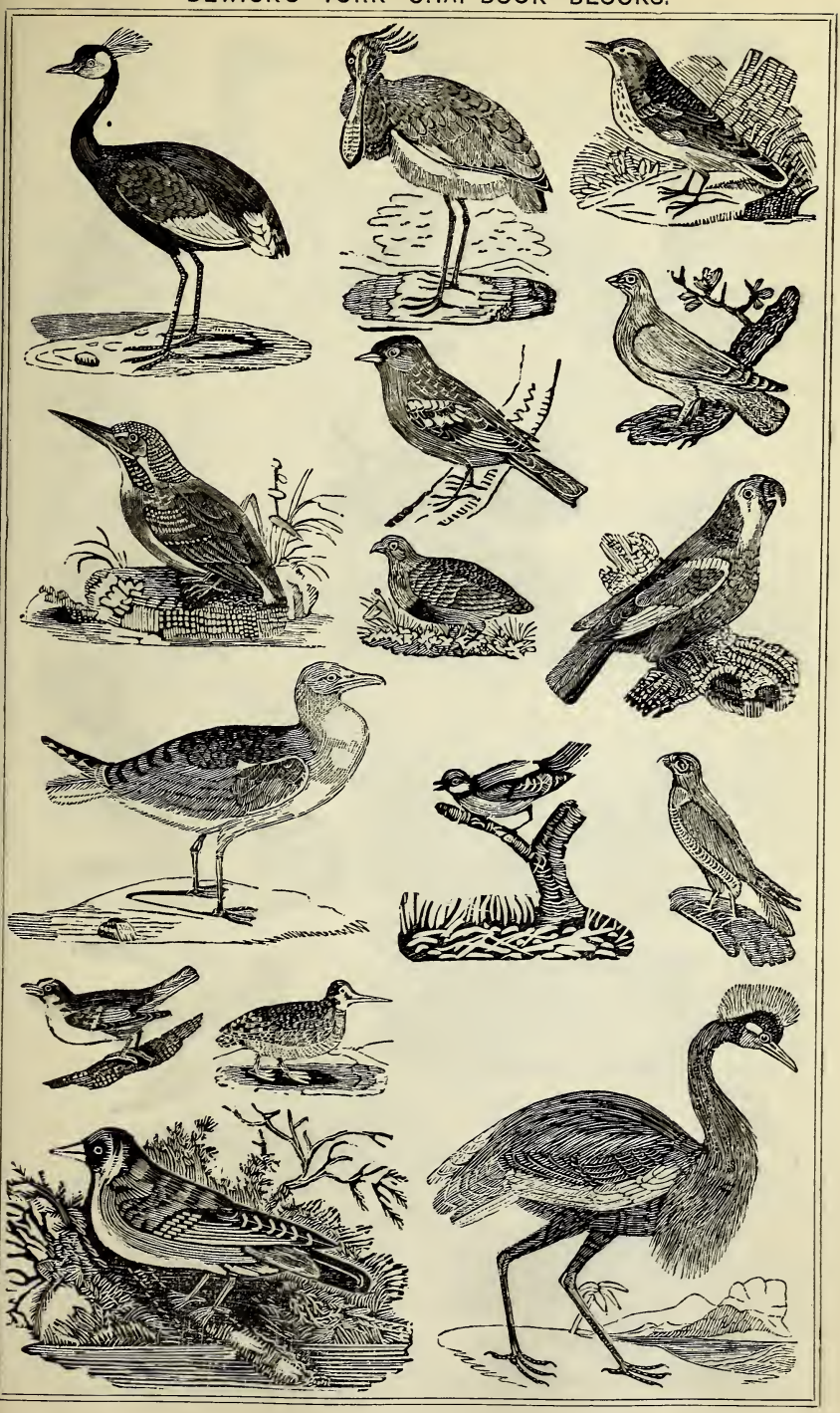
William Ingall of Todwick parish and Mary Alin of this parish was maried May the 14, by Banns Asking 1726.
Richard Shipam Labororer and Sarah Parr Both of this p'ish. was maried November the 10th by Banns asking 1726.

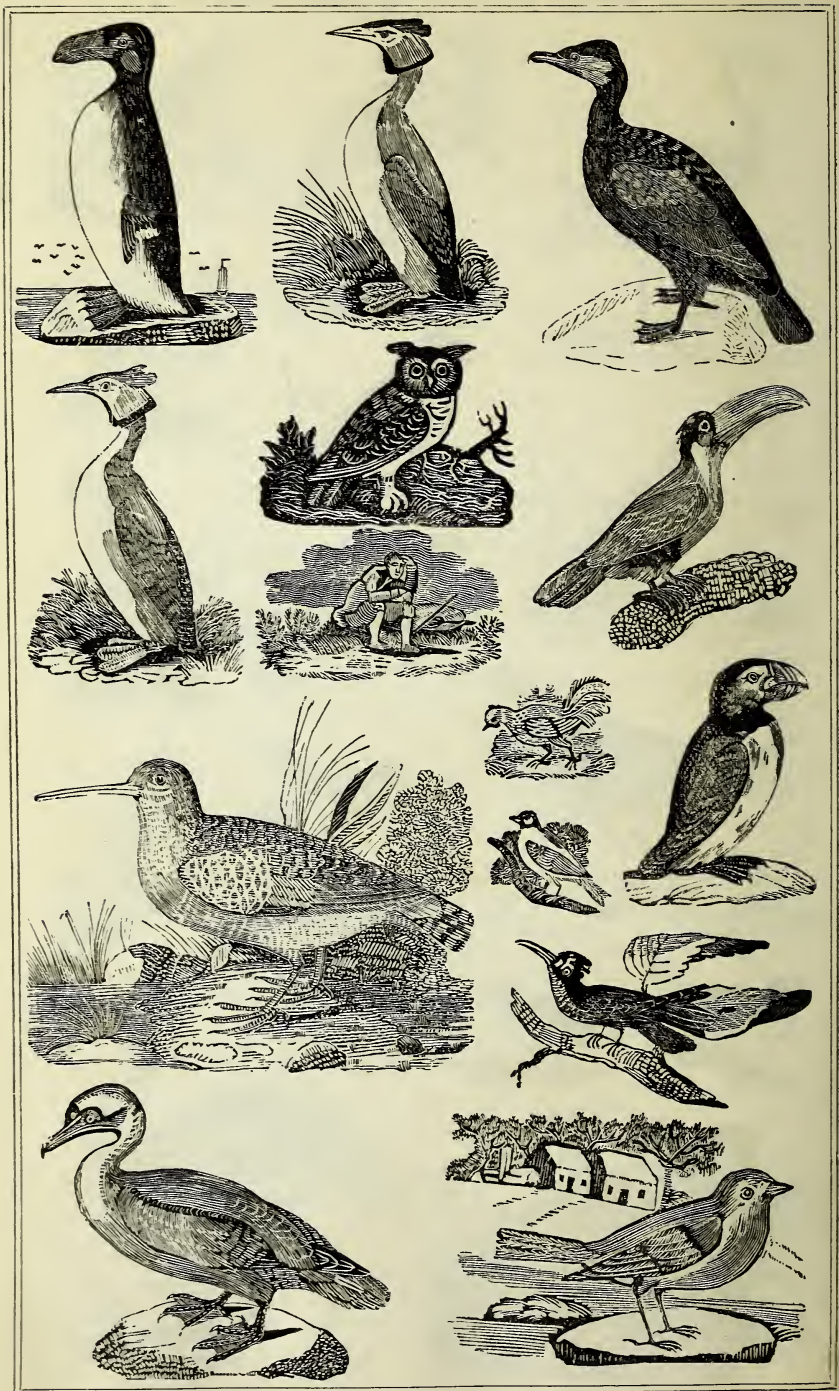
This is the outer page; the lower half has indications of lines of writing, but has lost by wear all traces of letters.

—o—

Thorpe Salvin is a perpetual curacy thirteen miles S.W. of Bawtry. The church is dedicated to St. Peter, and contains a very curious font, and an ancient door-way, engravings of which may be found in Hunter's South Yorkshire. The living is known as a peculiar. It, with that of Wales, is annexed to the vicarage of Laughton-en-le-Morthen. The Rev. G. Osborne Browne, Shireoaks, died soon after sending us the MS. copy.

BEWICK'S YORK CHAP-BOOK BLOCKS.









Lists of Non-Parochial Registers and Records

In the Custody of the Registrar-General of Births, Deaths, and Marriages.
Pursuant to the Acts of the 3rd and 4th Victoria, cap. 92., and 21st Victoria, cap. 25. London, 1859, fol.

Yorkshire—(continued.)

Place.	Denomination.	Founded.	Minister.		
Pontefract, Ebenezer Chapel, Finkle Street, previous to 1796 at Tanshelf	Independent	1780	Henry Douglas	Births & Bap.	1819-1837
				Burials	1812-1837
Pontefract	Wesleyan			Births & Bap.	1803-1837
Pontefract	Primitive Meth.	1823		Births & Bap.	1832-1834
Pudsey, New Chapel	Independent		William Colefax	Births & Bap.	1831-1837
Pudsey, Parish of Calverley	Wesleyan	1776		Births & Bap.	1787-1823
				Births & Bap.	1823-1837
				Burials	1816-1837
Pudsey, Zion Chapel	Meth. New Con.	1797		Births & Bap.	1832-1837
Quarmby-cum-Lindley, Parish of Huddersfield, Salendine Nook Meeting House	Baptist	1743	James M'Pherson	Births & Dedications	1783-1823
				Births	1820-1837
Rawden, Buckstone (or Buxton) Chapel	Baptist	1715	Samuel Hughes	Births	1756-1808
				Births	1783-1792
				Burials	1783-1791
				Births	1793-1817
				Burials	1793-1818
				Births	1816-1837
Reeth	Independent	1783	William Hackett	Births & Bap.	1787-1837
Richmond	Catholic		Robert Johnson	Baptisms	1748-1774
				Baptisms	1790-1798
				Baptisms	1799-1827
				Marriages	1815-1821
				Deaths	1814-1823
				Baptisms	1814-1840

Place.	Denomination.	Founded.	Minister.		
Rillington	Independent	1818	William Ayre	Births & Bap.	1819-1837
Rimington, Salem Chapel, Parish of Gisburn	Independent	1816	R. Abram	Births & Bap.	1816-1833
Ripon, The Temple, All-Hallowgate	Independent	1818	Joseph Croft	Births & Bap.	1818-1837
Ripon, Providence Chapel, Dacre	Independent	1827	Ralph Holgate	Births	1821-1836
				Deaths	1828:1836
Ripon, Cottsgate Hill Chapel	Wesleyan	1795		Births & Bap.	1817-1837
Ripon, Priest Lane	Primitive Meth.	1821		Births & Bap.	1834-1837
Ripon, Bishop Thornton	Catholic	1809	James Platt	Births & Bap.	1806-1840
Rishworth, Parish of Halifax, Roadside Chapel	Baptist	1802	Thomas Mellor	Births	1802-1824
				Births	1824-1837
Rotherham	Presbyterian	1706	Jacob Brattel	Births & Bap.	1748-1785
				Births & Bap.	1786-1816
				Births & Bap.	1816-1836
Rotherham	Wesleyan	1807		Births & Bap.	1811-1837
				Births & Bap.	1832-1835
Runswick, Zoar Chapel, Parish of Hinderwell	Independent	1829	William Mitchell	Births & Bap.	1830
Saddleworth, Providence Chapel	Independent	1835		Baptisms	1836
Saddleworth, Upper Mill, Ebenezer Chapel	Independent	1831	Reuben Calvert	Baptisms	1832-1837
Saddleworth, Providence Chapel	Independent	1835	John Morris	Births & Bap.	1807-1837
Saddleworth, Upper Mill	Wesleyan	1813		Births & Bap.	1813-1837
				Burials	1815-1837
Salterforth	Inghamite	1753	Henry Holgate	Births & Bap.	1753-1836
				Burials	1756-1828
Sancton, Houghton Chapel	Catholic	1780	George Keasley	Births & Bap.	1787-1840
				Marriages	1815-1836
Scarborough, Ebenezer Meeting House	Baptist	1771	Benjamin Evans	Births	1767-1834
				Burials	1776-1835

Place.	Denomination.	Founded.	Minister.		
Scarborough, the Old Meeting House	Presbyterian or Independent	1703	G. Balderston Kidd	Baptisms	1703-1725
				Marriages	1705-1720
				Births & Bap.	1725-1837
Scarborough	Wesleyan	1772		Births & Bap.	1808-1833
				Births & Bap.	1801-1837
Sculcoates, Hull, the Tabernacle	Independent	1827	Samuel Lane	Burials	1827-1836
				Baptisms	1826-1834
Sculcoates, the Hull Catholic Chapel, formerly in North Street, and now in Jarrett Street	Catholic	1799	Joseph Render	Births & Bap.	1798-1840
				Marriages	1820-1836
Sedbergh, Zion Chapel (see s.v. Dent)					
Sedbergh, Jose Lane, Salem Chapel	Independent	1825	No settled Minister	Births & Bap.	1825-1837
Selby, New Lane, Bethesda Chapel	Independent	1810	John Robertson	Births & Bap.	1811-1837
Selby	Presbyterian prior to 1807			Births & Bap.	1797-1836
Selby	Catholic 31 Geo. III.		George Best	Births & Bap.	1822-1840
Selby	Wesleyan	1817		Births & Bap.	1818-1837
Settle, Parish of Giggleswick	Independent	1812	John Williams	Births & Bap.	1816-1837
				Burials	1821-1836
Settle	Wesleyan	1781		Births & Bap.	1830-1837
Sheffield, Lee Croft Chapel	Independent	1780	Francis Dixon, late Minister	Births & Bap.	1785-1799
				Burials	1789
				Births & Bap.	1793-1801
				Births & Bap.	1798-1837
				Burials	1828-1836
Sheffield, Fultwood Chapel	Independent	1729	Hugh Garside Rhodes	Births & Bap.	1820-1837
Sheffield, Howard Street	Independent	1789	R. S. Bailey, F.S.A.	Births & Bap.	1780-1839
				Burials	1797-1838

Place.	Denomination.	Founded.	Minister.		
Sheffield, Mount Zion Chapel	Independent	1834	W. B. Landells	Births & Bap.	1835-1837
Sheffield, the Nether Chapel, Norfolk Street	Independent	1720	Thomas Smith	Baptisms	1748-1772
				Births & Bap.	1799-1825
				Burials	1799-1816
				Baptisms	1748-1789
				Baptisms	1830-1837
Sheffield, Queen Street Chapel	Independent	1783	Joseph Augustus Miller	Births & Bap.	1783-1837
Sheffield, Garden Street Chapel	Independent	1803	Joseph Speakman	Births & Bap.	1805-1836
Sheffield, Norfolk Street	Presbyterian	1681		Baptisms	1681-1744
				Bap. & Bur.	1745-1837
				Burials	1812-1829
				Burials	1829-1836
				Baptisms	1759-1787
Sheffield, Carver Street Chapel	Wesleyan	1804	Jos. Evans	Births & Bap.	1832-1837
				Burials	1830-1837
Sheffield, Norfolk Street, Brunswick and Park Chapels	Wesleyan			Births & Bap.	1804-1835
				Births & Bap.	1834-1837
				Births & Bap.	1833-1837
Sheffield, Scotland Street and South Street, (Independent Methodists) Bow Street Chapel	Meth. New Con.	1797	Simeon Woodhouse	Births & Bap. (at both ends)	1797-1837
				Births & Bap.	1828-1830
Sheffield, Norfolk Row	Catholic	1783	James Sharples	Births & Bap.	1783-1827
				Baptisms	1827-1840
Sheffield, General Cemetery				Burials	1836-1838
Shelf, Whichfield Chapel, Parish of Halifax	Wesleyan	1791	J. B. Holroyd	Births & Bap.	1807-1837
				Baptisms	1844-1857
Shepton and Easingwold	Independent	1816 or 1815	James Leslie Armstrong	Baptisms	1820-1836

Place.	Denomination.	Founded.	Minister.		
Shipley, Providence Chapel, (Bradford	Wesleyan	1800		Births & Bap.	1831-1837
Silsden	Prim. Methodist			Births & Bap.	1823-1837
Skelmanthorpe	Wesleyan	1815		Births & Bap.	1815-1837
				Burials	1820-1826
Skidby	Baptist	1826	James Stephenson	Births	1824-1836
Skipsea	Independent	1807	James Sykes	Births & Bap.	1807-1836
Skipton, Zion Chapel, New Market Street	Independent	1777	Richard Gibbs	Baptisms	1783-1837
				Burials	1829-1837
				Births & Bap.	1837
				Baptisms	1837-1857
				Burials	1837-1856
Skipton	Wesleyan	1807 or 1808		Births & Bap.	1807-1837
Snaith	Wesleyan			Births & Bap.	1826-1837
Southcove	Independent	1690	William Stott	Births & Bap.	1791-1831
South Owram	Wesleyan	1806		Bap. & Bur.	1807-1840
				Burials	1807-1840
Sowerby, Sowerby Green Old Chapel	Independent	1720	James Hatton	Births & Bap.	1740-1837
Sowerby	Wesleyan	1788		Births & Bap.	1798-1837
				Burials	1803-1837
Sowerby, Boulderclough Chapel	Meth. New Con.	1834	J. Ramsden	Births & Bap.	1824-1837
				Burials	1824-1834
Spofforth, Stockeld Park Chapel; Peter Middleton, Esq., Proprietor	Catholic; immemorial		James Knight	Births & Bap.	1785-1840
				Marriages	1832-1840
				Deaths	1833-1839
Stansfield New Chapel, Parish of Halifax	Inghamite	1798		Births & Bap.	1811-1835

Place.	Denomination.	Founded.	Minister.		
Stainforth	Unitarian Christian	1816	Alfred Hardy	Births	1818-1835
				Burials	1818-1837
Stainland	Independent	1755	Daniel Barraclough	Births & Bap.	1779-1824
				Burials	1786-1824
				Births & Bap.	1824-1836
				Burials	1824-1836
Staiths, Bethel Chapel, Parish of Hinderwell	Independent	1823	William Mitchell	Births & Bap.	1828-1837
Stanningley, Leeds and Calverley	Wesleyan	1800		Births & Bap.	1836-1837
				Burials	1835-1837
Stannington	Presbyterian	1742	Peter Wright	Births & Bap.	1718-1837
				Baptisms	1718-1777
Stockbridge, Ebenezer Chapel	Independent	1827		Baptisms	1829-1837
Stokesley and Guisbro' *see* Guisbro'	Independent	1798 or 1800	George Swann	Births & Bap.	1799-1834
				Births & Bap.	1835-1837
Stokesley	Wesleyan	1770		Births & Bap.	1831-1837
Stones, Township of Soyland	Wesleyan	1803		Births & Bap.	1804-1813
				Burials	1804-1837
				Births & Bap.	1813-1837
Sutton, near Thirsk, Ebenezer Chapel	Independent	1811	G. Walton	Births & Bap.	1808-1831
Swaledale, formerly Smarber Hall Chapel, now Low Row Chapel	Independent	1662	Daniel Davies	Baptisms	1766-1837
Swanland, Swanland Chapel	Independent	1700	John T. Evison	Births & Bap.	1739-1836
Swinefleet	Prim. Methodist	1824		Births & Bap.	1832-1837
Tadcaster	Wesleyan			Births & Bap.	1826-1837
Tadcaster	Primitive Meth.			Baptisms	1836-1837
Tadcaster	Inghamite	1763	Joseph Brown	Births & Bap.	1763-1835
				Deaths	1812-1836

Place.	Denomination.	Founded.	Minister.		
Tanshelf, Pontefract Chapel	Catholic	1800	Josh. Holden	Bap. Marriages and Deaths	1787-1840
Thirsk	Independent	1804	Abraham Pickles	Births & Bap.	1805-1837
Thirsk	Wesleyan	1816		Births & Bap.	1820-1837
Thorne	Unitarian Christian	1816	Alfred Hardy	Births & Bap.	1817-1837
				Burials	1817-1837
Thorne, Ebenezer Chapel	Independent	1800	J. E. Millson	Births & Bap.	1805-1837
Thorner	Wesleyan			Births & Bap.	1796-1806
Thorncliff, Mount Pleasant, Eccles-field	Wesleyan	1823		Births & Bap.	1823-1836
Thornton, Parish of Bradford, Kipping Chapel	Independent	1660	James Gregory	Bap. & Bur.	1756-1786
				Baptisms	1786-1834
				Burials	1786-1803
				Baptisms	1808-1837
				Burials	1819-1833
				Baptisms	1834-1837
Thornton, (Bradford) Bethesda Chapel	Wesleyan		William Foster	Births & Bap.	1818-1837
Thurlston, Netherfield Chapel	Independent	1788		Baptisms	1849-1957
				Baptisms	1788-1825
				Baptisms	1824-1836
Thurlstone	Baptist	1828		Burials	1830-1836
Thurlstone	Wesleyan	1795		Births	1820-1837
Todmorden, Township of Lang-field	Wesleyan	1780		Births & Bap.	1796-1836
				Births & Bap.	1807-1837
Wadsworth, Birchcliff, Parish of Halifax	Baptist	1764	Henry Hollinrake	Births	1785-1812
				Births	1812-1837
				Burials	1816-1837
Wakefield, New or Zion Chapel	Independent	1782	John Douglass Lorraine	Births & Bap.	1782-1837
				Burials	1783-1837

Place.	Denomination.	Founded.	Minister.		
Wakefield, West Gate Chapel	Presbyterian	1751	Patrick Cannon	Births & Bap.	1761-1837
				Burials	1785-1835
Wakefield, Quebec Chapel; Congregation dissolved 3rd April, 1836	Independent	1823		Baptisms	1830-1834
Wakefield, Salem Chapel, George Street	Independent	1800	John Kelly	Births & Bap.	1799-1800
				Burials	1803-1829
				Births & Bap.	1818-1836
Wakefield, West Parade	Wesleyan	1802		Births & Bap.	1797-1837
				Burials	1829-1837
Wakefield, St. Austin's Chapel	Catholic	1828	J. G. Morris	Baptisms	1828-1840
Warley, near Halifax	Independent	1705	Thomas Hawkins	Births & Bap.	1748-1836
				Burials	1751-1837
Westgate Hill	Wesleyan	1817		Burials	1818-1837
West Melton, near Rotherham	Independent	1797	Wm. Moorhouse	Births & Bap.	1795-1837
Wetherby (Spofforth)	Wesleyan	1805		Births & Bap.	1805-1816
Whitby, Cliff Lane Chapel	Presbyterian	1790	George Young, M.A.	Births & Bap.	1790-1837
Whitby, Flowergate	Presbyterian; no Minister at present	1695		Births & Bap. Mar. & Burials	1695-1832
Whitby, Silver Street Chapel	Independent	1770	William Blackburn	Births & Bap.	1770-1837
Whitby, Brunswick Chapel	Wesleyan	1788		Births & Bap.	1815
Whitby, St. Hilda's Chapel	Catholic	1805	John Conaty	Baptisms	1803-1840
				Marriages	1819
Wilsden, near Bradford, the Low Chapel	Independent	1796	Samuel Blair	Births & Bap.	1793-1805
				Births & Bap.	1806-1837
				Burials	1816-1837
Wilsden	Wesleyan	1763		Births & Bap.	1816-1837
Winterburn	Independent	1704		Births & Bap.	1811-1836
Woodhouse, (Leeds)	Wesleyan			Births & Bap.	1817-1837

Place.	Denomination.	Founded.	Minister.		
Wortley (Leeds)	Wesleyan	1800		Births & Bap.	1819-1837
Wyke, Parish of Birstall	Moravian	1755	Rich. Grimes	Births, Bap. & Burials	1800-1837
Wycliffe	Catholic	un-known	John Bradshaw	Baptisms	1743-1791
				Baptisms	1791-1827
				Baptisms	1796 1796
				Baptisms	1791-1825
				Baptisms	1791-1793
				Burials	1791-1792
				Births & Bap.	1826-1838
Yeadon, Parish of Guiseley	Wesleyan	1747		Births & Bap.	1808-1831
				Burials	1827-1837
York, Lendal Chapel, formerly Jubbergate Chapel	Independent		James Parsons	Baptisms	1799-1837
				Burials	1828-1836
York, St. Saviour's Gate	Presbyterian	1692	Charles Wellbeloved	Births & Bap.	1721-1836
				Burials	1794-1837
York, New Jubbergate, formerly College Street, then Peasholme Green	Baptist	1799 dissolved in 1829		Births	1779-1835
York, New Street, Albion Street, and St. George's Chapel, Parish of St. Dennis	Wesleyan	1805 1816 1826		Births & Bap.	1821-1837
York, Little Blake Street	Catholic	1760	Thomas Billington	Births & Bap.	1771-1838
York, Micklegate Bar	Catholic	1680	A. Macartney	Births & Bap.	1771-1826

DANIEL HIPWELL,

17, Hilldrop Crescent, Camden Road, London.

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(Additions, page 117.)

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[Edited by Isaac Binns, Batley.] 18 Monthly Parts, Jan. 1870,—June, 1871. Printed at various places in the West Riding. The article on Charles Rogers ("Tom Treddlehoyle,") and his *Bairnsla Foaks' Annual* is specially interesting.

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Samuel Dyer: see page 91.

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Tom Treddlehoyle (Charles Rogers.) Bairnsla Foaks' Annual an Pogmoor Olmenack. Leeds, Alice Mann. About 56 pages each, 6d. Commenced with 1837. The following years are wanting in my set, 1837-8-9, 1840-1-2-3, 1848. 1875-6-7, 1882+

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,, 48. Four Dialect Words—Clem, Lake, Oss, and Nesh. By Thomas Hallam. 1885.

Dr. J. Wright, M.A., has ready for the press. A Grammar of the Shipley and Idel Dialect.

York Minster Screen. Anonymous Dialect Poem. North Riding, privately printed pamphlet, reprinted in the *Yorkshire Notes & Queries and Folk-Lore Journal*, 1887.

Calderdale Words, a series of articles in the *Yorkshire Notes and Folk-Lore Journal*, 1885-90.

East Riding Dialect Glossary in the *Yorkshire County Magazine* for May, 1891, by the Rev. G. F. Crowther, M.A. J. H. T.

———o———

Notices of New Books.

Travels and Adventures of Daniel Wilson, Sailor. Batley, J. S. Newsome, printer, 1883. 16 pages; with 3 pages inserted on "The Perambulation of the Boundaries of Batley" by the Overseers (our antiquarian friend, the late W. C. Dyson being one,) and Dan Wilson as Captain.

Dan was born at Batley in 1838, and has returned to his old home; he may be off again ere now. To turn an honest penny, he printed this all too brief adventure, and Dr. Stuart rightly judged it was a tit-bit we should be pleased to receive. We have to acknowledge in a similar manner a parcel of odds and ends from Mr. Rupert Simms, Newcastle, Staff: who is printing the *Staffordshire Bibliography*. These will be fully recorded in a book we hope to issue shortly, entitled "Ten Thousand Yorkshire Books."

The Parish Registers of St. Chad, Saddleworth, in the County of York, containing the Marriages, Baptisms and Burials, from 1751 to 1800, with Baptisms and Burials from the Chapels of Heights, Dobcross and Lygate, also supplement and appendix containing information respecting the Church and Parish of Saddleworth-cum-Quick. Edited by John Radcliffe. Uppermill, printed for the Editor by John Moor, 1891. Frontispiece, pp. viii, 675. of which 80 are index.

We have the extremest pleasure in directing attention to this most valuable book. Those who have the former volume will be delighted to add this, and those who have not will find this a desirable acquisition and complete in itself.

John Wesley's Footsteps in the Hexham District. A paper, reprinted from the Hexham Herald, June, 1891, by J. B. Lobley. 15 pages.

Mr. Lobley left Idel, his native district, many years ago, so we claim his pamphlet, would there were more of the same class, amongst our Yorkshire bibliography.

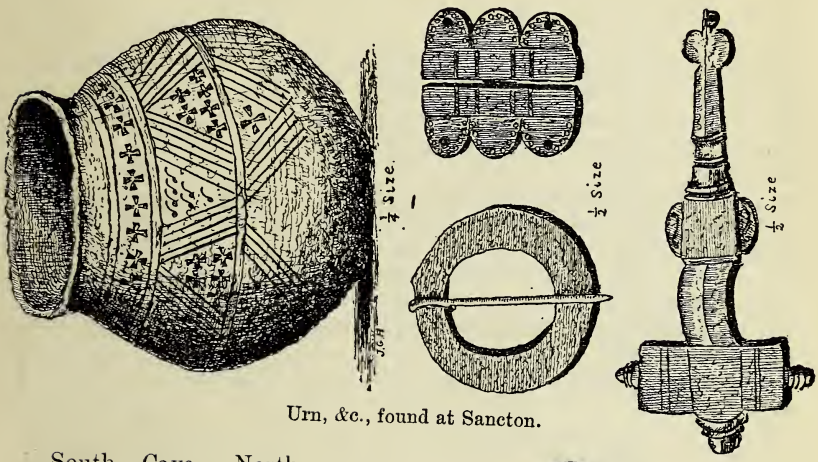
Walks, Talks, Travels and Exploits of Two Schoolboys. A Book for Boys. By the Rev. J. C. Atkinson, Canon of York; and Incumbent of Danby. New Edition. London, Macmillan & Co., 1892. pp. xi., 433. Illustrations by Harrison Weir.

Present and future Boys of England will thank Dr. Atkinson for this new edition of his charming, healthy, elevating natural history and boy's companion. It is also emphatically a Yorkshire book, and as emphatically a general Naturalists' book.

Playhours and Half-Holidays, or Further Experiences of Two Schoolboys. By the Rev. J. C. Atkinson, D.C.L., Canon of York, Incumbent of Danby. Illustrated by Coleman. London, Macmillan & Co. 1892. pp. xii, 445.

These are the 'very' books that should be sent broadcast before the youths of Britain; and no boy will be sorry, having read either one or both of these delightful stories, to find the author supplying a third volume of "Experiences." Young and old will profit by their perusal, and boys must be particularly fascinated.

A History of South Cave and of other parishes in the East Riding. By John George Hall. Hull, Edwin Ombler, 1892. Demy 8vo., pp. vi., 295. Illustrated, 7s. 6d.



Urn, &c., found at Sancton.

South Cave, North Cave, Newbald, Sancton, Hotham, Wallingfen, Eastrington, Blacktoft, Faxfleet, Bromfleet, Rowley, Brantingham, Elloughton, Welton, North Ferriby, Hessle, and Kirk-Ella are the places described in the welcome volume before us. Mr. Hall, with praiseworthy skill, has supplied the salient points in the history of this extensive district, and paid special attention to the pedigrees of the many ancient families that derive their surnames from that locality. Biographical notes are specially numerous, and it is difficult to do justice to the varied and valuable contents of the work. Jere. Simpson, of Welton, (died 1719), is commemorated in the words of his epitaph :—



Sir J. Hotham.

"Here lieth he, ould Jeremy,
Who hath eight times maried been,
But now in his ould age
He lies in his cage
Under the gras so green."

Special pedigrees, with arms, are given of Barnard, Cave, Ellerker, Metham, Pease and Portington families; Lists of Vicars, notes from Registers, copies of Monumental Inscriptions, records of Charities, and thirty or more illustrations are pleasant features not to be overlooked. Sarah Barker, of North Cave, died in 1849, aged 104 years. The York Wills have evidently not been examined sufficiently or a long account of the Rev. Christopher Nesse's family would have been added.

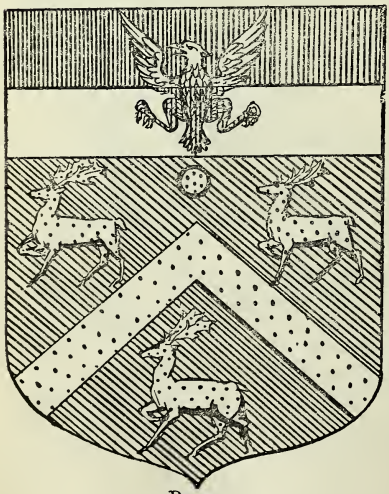
We append three engravings from our own collection—





Pease of Hesslewood.





Pease.





Pease of Hutton.

Notices of Lincolnshire, being an Historical and Topographical account of some Villages in the Division of Lindsey. By John George Hall. Hull, "Eastern Morning News," 1890. pp. vi, 200, from newspaper columns. Plates—Clee Church Doorway, Skypwith Brass, Saxon Font, Wintringham Effigy, Stallingborough Sepulchral Slab, Killingholme Font, Barnoldby Font, Immingham Font, Theddlethorp Brass.

Though a Lincolnshire book, its author and printers reside in Hull, and there are many items respecting Yorkshire men scattered about these interesting pages.

The Cambrian Rocks and Silurian Base of Ewcross, Dufton, and Shap Wells. By Robert R. Balderston, Ingleton. Read before the Lancaster Philosophical Society. Lancaster, Bell, 1890. 25 pages. Lithograph plan.

This is such a pamphlet as should be recorded in our pages, for, if not obtained immediately there is often great difficuly in securing one afterwards. Mr. Balderston's *Ingleton* is, of course, well known; the four quarterly numbers of his "Naturalist Trout Fisher," an extinct Magazine printed at Ripon a few years ago, less so.

Karma and its twin doctrine Re-Incarnation, the foundation Doctrines of Theosophy. By H. Snowden Ward. 1d. Bradford, Percy Lund & Co., 1891. 14 pages.

My Experiences as an Executioner. By James Berry. Edited by H. Snowden Ward. Bradford, Percy Lund & Co. [1892.] 144 pages. 1s.

These are Bradford publications, and as such demand a record in our pages. Mr. Ward's abilities in Natural History and Photography none will gainsay, but these heavenly and unearthly subjects we little expected from him. The latter book is not so ghastly as we feared the subject would demand; indeed we read it with melancholy interest and instruction. Portraits of murderers embellish the book, and that of Berry is the prominent frontispiece.

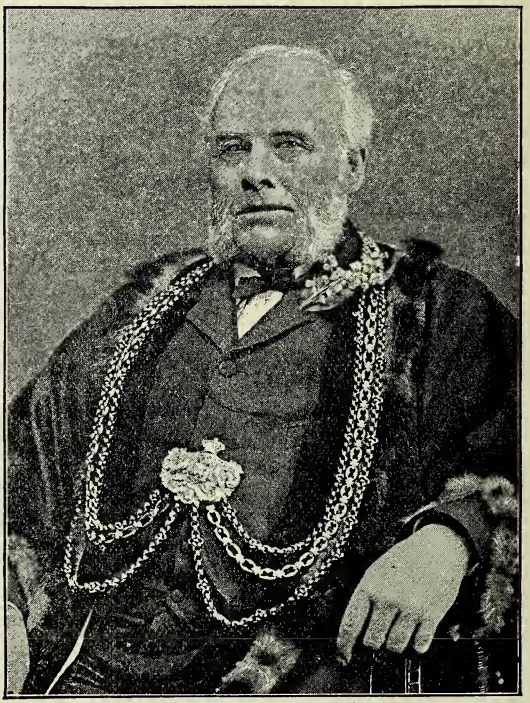
Sunbeams on my Path; or Reminiscences of Christian Work in Various Lands. By Ebba J. D. Wright, nèe Almroth, 8 illustrations, (one being Middleton Tyas Rectory, Yorks.,) 1890. London, Nisbet & Co. Price 2s. 6d. pp. viii., 133.

The secondary title aptly describes this unique and delightful autobiography by a Swedish lady, who became the wife of the Rev. C. H. H. Wright, curate of Middleton Tyas. A more concise, pithy and fascinating record of Christian devotion it would be difficult to find. Culture and simplicity beautifully blend on every page. The Yorkshire section is doubly entertaining to us in its references to rustic North Riding life, and to the labours of the Rev. Dr. Blackwood at Middleton, and at Scutari during the Crimean War. The book is inscribed to the Lady Alicia, wife of Dr. Blackwood, the authoress of "A Narrative of Personal Experiences and Impressions during a Residence on the Bosphorus throughout the Crimean War." London, Hatchard, 1881. Dr. Wright is also a voluminous author.

Lichfield and its Cathedral, a brief History and Guide. By H. Snowden Ward. 70 pages, including reprint of civil-war tract. 6d. Map, illustrations. Bradford, Percy Lund & Co., 1892.

In matter and illustrations this is an excellent guide book, and will be useful in any library. The drawings are numerous and good, especially the copy of Chantrey's "Sleeping Children."

A Brief Guide to Leeds and Neighbourhood. For the Delegates, (National Union of Teachers) 23rd Annual Conference. Easter, 1892. London, Blackie & Son. About 40 pages. 17 illustrations.



Alderman Boothroyd.

The illustrations are specially good; the information is mostly abridged from Prof. L. C. Miall's "Guide to Leeds and Airedale," issued for the British Association in 1890. Messrs. Blackie kindly lend us a specially prepared block of Alderman Boothroyd, Mayor of Leeds.

Annals of the House of Percy, from the Conquest to the opening of the 19th century. By Edward Barrington de Fonblanque. In two volumes. London, Richard Clay & Sons, for private circulation only. Royal 8vo. Vellum covers, hand made paper. Vol. I. 1887. pp. xxvii. 620, with pocket for pedigree sheet. (1030-1537.)

Illustrations:—Henry, 1st Earl of Northumberland (coloured). Whitby Abbey. Spofforth Castle. Alnwick Castle (3). Seal of

Henry, son of the 12th Baron, 1363. Cockermouth Castle. Wressil Castle. Memorial Brass to Hotspur's Widow. Autograph of 1st Earl. Warkworth (2). Autograph of 2nd Earl. Percy's Cross. Autograph of 4th Earl. Percy Shrine at Beverley. Autograph of 5th Earl. Prudhoe Castle. Autograph of 6th Earl. Sir Ingelram Percy in the Tower of London. Percy Seals (24), 1245, &c., on ten plates.

Vol. II. 1887. pp. xv., 694, (1537-1887.)

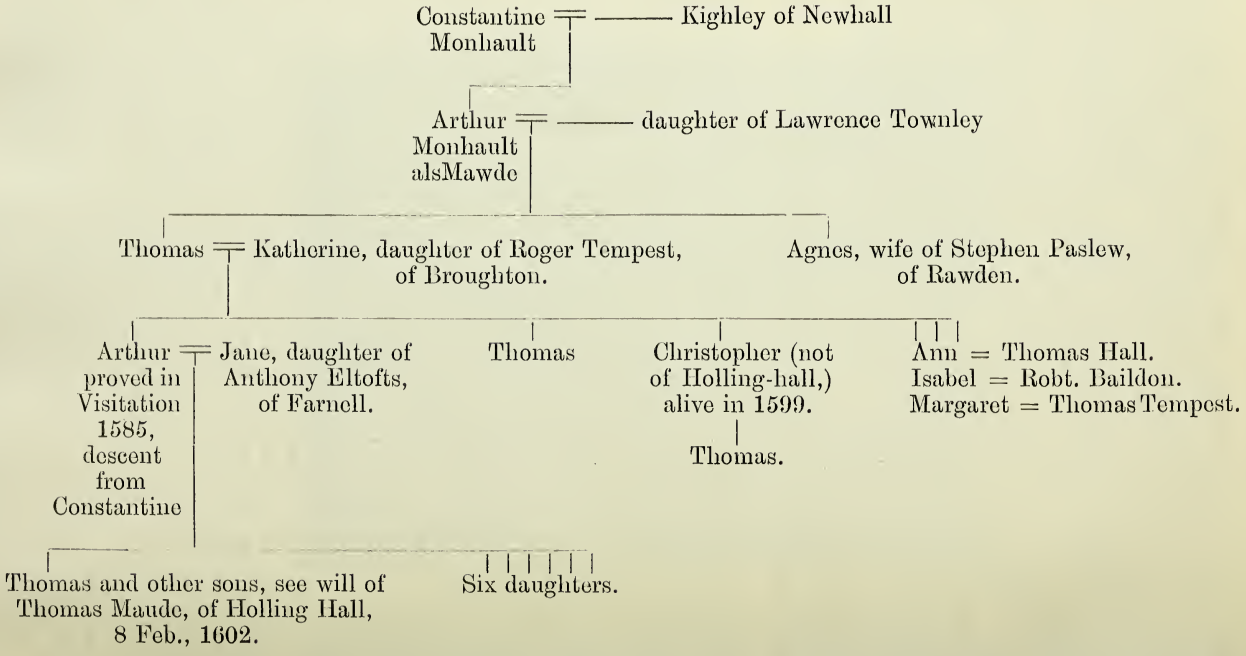
Illustrations:—Thomas, 7th Earl (in colours). Autograph of 7th Earl. Holy Thorn. Petworth House. Autographs of 8th and 9th Earls. Portrait of 9th Earl. Northumberland House, Strand. Autograph of 10th Earl. Portrait of 11th Earl. Portrait of Elizabeth Percy, Duchess of Somerset. Portrait of 6th Duke of Somerset. Portrait of Duchess of Northumberland. Portrait of Hugh, 1st Duke. Alnwick Castle. Portrait of 4th Duke. Portrait of 5th Duke. Petworth Church Tablet. Atchievement of Arms of 6th Duke of Northumberland, K.G.

We are enabled to describe this work by favour of the Duke of Northumberland. It is, of course, unobtainable.

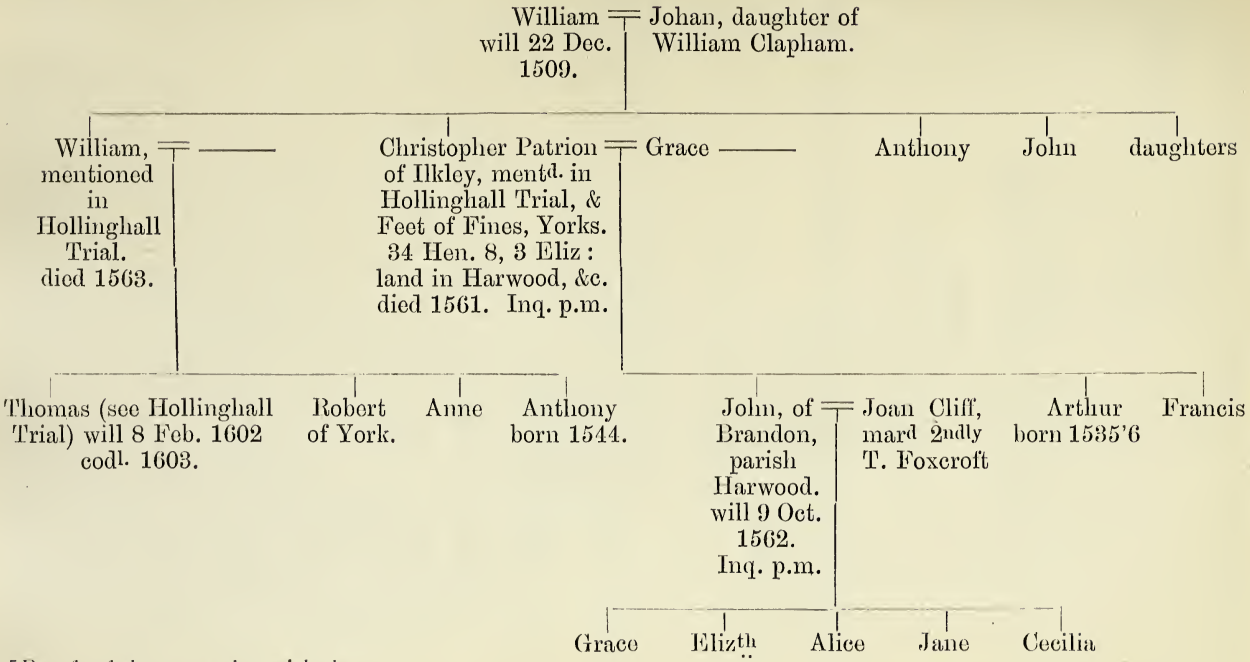
———o———

Strange Appearance.—On the 13th of January, 1792, a singular meteoric appearance was observed near Stockton-on-the-Forest, about four miles from York, which resembled a large army in separate divisions, some in black and others in white uniforms. One of these divisions formed a line that appeared near a mile in extent, in the midst of which appeared a number of fir trees, which seemed to move along with the line. These aerial troops moved in different directions, and sometimes with amazing rapidity. The above is stated to have been seen by persons of credit and respectability. A meteoric phenomenon of the same kind was seen near Harrogate, on Sunday, June 28th, 1812, between seven and eight o'clock in the evening, by Anthony Jackson, aged 45 years, and Martin Turner, a young man, the son of a farmer in the neighbourhood. When looking after their cattle they were suddenly surprised to see at some distance what appeared to them a large body of armed men, in white military uniforms, in the centre of which was a person of a commanding aspect dressed in scarlet. After performing various evolutions the whole body began to move forward in perfect order towards the summit of a hill, passing the spectators at the distance of about 100 yards. No sooner had this body, which extended four deep over an enclosure of 30 acres, attained the hill, than a second body, far more numerous than the former, dressed in a dark-coloured uniform, appeared, and marched after the first to the top of the hill, where they both joined and passed down the opposite side of the hill and disappeared, when a column of thick smoke spread over the plain. The time from the first appearance of this strange phenomenon to the clearing up of the smoke, the spectators supposed was little more than five minutes. These appearances created a great sensation among the superstitious, who considered them as ominous of the great waste of blood by Britain in her wars with America and France.

MAWDES OF WEST RIDDLESDEN:



MAWDES OF ILKLEY:



[*Proofs of the connection with the Burley Mawdes desired.*]

MAWDES OF BURLEY-IN-WHARFEDALE:

Richard died soon after 1544 = Johanna, died soon after 1547

Brian Mawde 36 Hen. 8—1 Ed. 6.

William Manor Rolls 1540-1554 = daughter of a freeholder of Burley & Menston

_____ = Margaret

Thomas will 1568 = Elizabeth

Edmund Feet of Fines Yorks. 36 Eliz—41 Eliz Inq. p.m. died 1624 = Agnes daughter of Stephen Hudson

William (called kinsman in will of W. Vavasour of Stead 3 Sep. 1642) died 1661 = Mary daughter of Henry Watkinson of Ilkley, married at Ilkley 1609, legatee under will of Thomas Mawde of Hollinghall 3 Feb. 1602.

This Pedigree comes down to the present time.

REV. JOHN GIBSON, (p. 89.) The letters written by Mr. Gibson, and transcribed by himself into a book are in the possession of the Rev. W. R. Tate, of Walpole, Halesworth. He was son of John Gibson, husbandman, deceased. He is probably the same as a John Gibson who received the living of Thorp Arch in 1673, South Kirkby in 1675, Folkton in 1718, vacating all three livings by death in 1727. He was buried at South Kirkby Dec. 15, 1727. Mr. Moore-Smith read an account of the letters before the Cambridge Antiquarian Society, May 2nd, 1892. They are chiefly of interest in connexion with the history of Cambridge University. We have to acknowledge the receipt of the reprint from the "Eagle," June, 1892, entitled "John Gibson's Manuscript," 23 pages, demy 8vo., in which we find many interesting notes by Mr. Moore-Smith. Gibson's mother died in the Fall of 1668. He mentions his sister Prudence, and brothers-in-law (evidently,) Francis Wright, —— Smithson, and Robert Micklefield, junior, and his uncle Capt. Cuthbert Harrison, of Acaster, who married Lennox, daughter of Marmaduke Lord Langdale.

Yorkshire Place Names and Surnames.

[We print the following more for its bibliographical rarity than for its intrinsic worth. It was the work of a Moravian Brother, who was born in Bedfordshire, educated at Fulneck, Yorkshire, and resided at Lausanne. It will be seen that it is No. 8 of a series. The uniqueness of a privately printed Yorkshire pamphlet in Switzerland will atone for its appearance in our pages, although there are undoubtedly several extremely faulty etymological suggestions, the most flagrant of which, in our opinion, we will indicate by notes in parenthesis, (*a*), (*b*), (*c*), &c.]

OLIM VIII

NAMES

—o—

Geoffry waes min name in Engla Land,
A book-o-bosom swá did cristnian mé;
Siththa the blodig sege bi Agincourt
The bowmen af min band aye name mé
[Earmstrang.

LAUSANNE

MDCCCLXXV

Printed *solely* for the writer's relatives and a few friends. [31 pages.]

Lausanne — Printed by George Bridel.

A hermit like myself, cut off by my deafness and other infirmities from all social enjoyments, necessarily contracts the habit of musing on all sorts of subjects. During the long and gloomy evenings of last week, the origin and signification of the names of places and persons have occupied my thoughts. My attempt to explain why places and people bear the names they do, would I foresaw, prove like everything else I have undertaken in life a sad failure, nor has my foresight played me false.

I am told that books exist where one or another of my countrymen has taken the trouble to tell to every one who has faith in him, why he and the spot he inhabits bear the names they do. I have never happened to meet with any of these productions, and have therefore no external aids in my desultory attempts to ferret out the truth; but I console myself with the conviction that the subject is one of not the slightest importance to any human creature, and that consequently anyone may play with it as he lists without burdening his conscience.

If the authors of the books above mentioned have well and duly performed the task they undertook, this implies on their part a knowledge of the language of the Celts (the ancient Britons), that of the Romans, the Anglo-Saxons, the Danes and of the bastard Latin spoken in the North of France in the eleventh century; to say nothing of the

hundreds of various *dialects* spoken in different parts of the land. As to the pronunciation of the names of our villages, most of which existed before A.D. 1100, as the Dom Boc proves to us, it is only through the arduous labours of English and German philologists that we are able to make a plausible guess as to how the English tongue was pronounced between the sixth and the fifteenth centuries, even by educated men; and how few were educated prior to the Reformation! How widely the language of the common people differed from that of their superiors may be imagined by contrasting the correct English of to day with any of the dialects still current in our counties. The following may serve as an instance. A Yorkshire gentleman would say: "Joe, you know you are bound to send my new coat home before Sunday;" while the same words uttered by a Yorkshire peasant would *sound* as if written: "Jooah, ye nooah ye're baand to send my new coit hooam afoor Soondy." How the unhappy vowels are here maltreated.

In my attempts to trace the name of a place to its root, I have never hesitated to look upon all the fifteen vowels of modern English as interchangeable; rejecting any one of them and substituting any other in its place; and it is only by this summary method that I have been able occasionally to discover the meaning of the names of places and families.

Anglo-Saxon and Danish, two branches of the Teutonic, form the body of modern English, differing however more from each other than do the so called Doric of the Scotch Lowlands and the patois of Somersetshire. As all nations are in the habit of giving a name to their places of abode in their own tongue, we might assume a priore that the majority of our towns and villages would bear Anglo-Saxon or Danish names, and we should not err in so doing. Still this rule has numerous exceptions; the Celtic, the language of the ancient Britons, crops up in every part of our fair land of England; the Roman Eagle has, from the shores of Kent to the Cheviot Hills, left the impress of its talons, and many a crumbling tower tells us where the steel clad Norman baron had entrenched himself behind stone walls, thence to overawe the Saxon ceorls whom he and his compeers had compelled to pass under the yoke.

Man is a gregarious animal, and hence from the earliest times is found living in company. These clusters of human beings, after they had exchanged the pastoral for the agricultural state, were necessitated to give names to the sites they had chosen for their permanent residence, in order to distinguish the one from the other.

The culture of the land implies the possession of stores of food, and to protect those stores from the greed of ill disposed neighbours, sites difficult of access would be chosen; hence a *hill* would be selected before a plain. This we find to have been the case in countries which are known to have been among the earliest inhabited, e.g. in Italy. While slowly making my way from Florence to Rome, a quarter of a century ago, I was struck with the fact that in ancient Umbria and

the Land of the Sabines not only Perugia and the other cities whose Cyclopian walls have for thousands of years successfully resisted the assaults of time and tempest, but that also the greater number of villages visible from my line of march were perched on or near the summits of high and often precipitous hills. The oldest name signifying a hill known to me, is that of *dun*, and as I have suggested the hill having been chosen as a place of residence from the security it afforded *naturally*, the word dun came to signify any place where the inhabitants had thrown up an earthen rampart or a rude stone wall for their protection. This monosyllable *dun* is, I doubt not, the parent of the A. S. *tun*, of our word *town*, and of the syllable *ton* forming the end of the names of so many thousands of our towns and villages. As we find the *u* accented in the word *tun* in the ancient manuscripts, we know our A. S. ancestors pronounced it *toon;* it is still so pronounced in the Scotch Lowlands and in Ulster, in both of which countries a cluster of half a dozen huts claims the honour of being a *toon*. [So in North and East Yorkshire.]

Another common termination of the names of our towns and villages is *by* or *bye*. The Anglo-Saxons used the word, but it is to the Danes we owe the appellations of an endless number of places in our Eastern and North Eastern counties where they so long were dominant, and where their descendants still abide. It is to this strong infusion of Danish blood into the population of northern England, which still so favorably distinguishes physically and morally the northern from the southern inhabitants of our island. What a contrast between the muscular frame and the indomitable independent spirit of a Yorkshire clothier, and the slighter limbs and crouching deportment of our southern peasantry!

The A. S. termination *ham*, the ancient pronunciation of which (*hame*) is still preserved in Scotland, speaks for itself; it is but an earlier form of *home*, in the sense of a dwelling.

To distinguish these various *hams*, *tons* and *byes*, a prefix or a suffix was necessary. A word indicating the relative *height* of a place here plays an important part. The Celtic *Pen* or *Ben* has given names to thousands of places in Wales and Scotland, and to not a few in England; among the latter to Pendleton, Penhow, Pennard, Penning and Penrith. The A. S. *heah*, meaning *high*, has named innumerable towns and hamlets, e.g. Higham, Hightown, Howden, Houghton, and perhaps Hutton (*a*); while to the A. S. *hira* (the comparative of the adjective *heah* and meaning *higher*), we are indebted for the names of the numerous villages called Horton, as also Ireton, Ireby (*b*) and Iron Acton.*

From the A. S. *up* and *uppe*, we have Upton, Hopton, (*c*) Uppingham, Apperleigh, etc.

* I am assured that there is no iron stone found at or near Iron Acton, and that it owes its name to the circumstance of its lying *higher* than its neighbour, the Norman village of Acton Turville.

The situation of a place on the banks of a stream has often given it a name. The Celtic words *Aar*, *Aire*, *ure*, *ouse* and *oos* all mean a stream, and have given names to places wherever the Celts once dwelt. In England we have Airton, Ouseburne, Ouseden, Ousefleet and Ouzeley; on the Rhine Ahrweiler; in Switzerland Aargau, Aarberg, and I strongly suspect that the original name of Berne was Eb-Aarn, i. e. "on the Aar." A tradition of comparatively modern date gives a different origin to the name. Berchtold, Duke of Zehringen, founded the city in the XII^{e} century, and being asked to name it, he replied he would give it the name of the first wild animal he shot during his next day's chase, and this proved to be a bear, and thence came the name of Berne. In support of this fable, the *armoiries parlantes* of the place, a black bear marchant, are pointed out to us strangers, and we are further requested to look at a bas relief below the statue of the Duke, erected in the present century, where the hunting story is cut in stone for the edification of all beholders. The truth is that many centuries before a Duke of Zehringen existed, the peninsula on which Berne stands, was inhabited by a tribe of Celts, who would naturally give their cluster of huts the name of Eb-Aarn, encompassed as they were on three sides by the river Aar. This idea of mine would be caviare to the Bernese; they worship the bears, of which they keep a family at the cost of the town, and the peasants never fail on entering Berne on market days to regale Herr and Frau Mutz and their bearlings with apples, pears and other delicacies. Truth to tell what was said of our Norman kings and their stags in the New Forest, may with equal propriety be applied to the Bernese and their bears: "They love them as if they were their children."

Mais revenons à nos moutons:

The A. S. words *waeter*, *wyl*, *brune*, *burne*, *broc* (pron. brook) and *becc*, and the Danish *vand*, indicate places situated on water, e. g. Waterton, Wellingborough, Ashbourne, Carisbrooke, Bexley, Holbeck, Wansford and Wanstead, while *wudu*, *wald* and *weald*, all signifying *wood*, have given names to hundreds of our towns and villages, e. g. Woodford, Woodbury, Woodchester, Woodstock, Wooton, the Yorkshire Wolds and the Weald of Kent. The name of our celebrated freebooter Robin Hood is but a perversion of Wood, and is correctly translated by Thierry in his Norman conquest of England with *Robin des Bois*. The word wald for wood seems to have been supplanted by the latter. There is a village in Huntingdonshire called Wood Walton. It would seem that the good people had forgotten the original meaning of *Walt* in Walton (*d*), and so to indicate the sylvan character of the surrounding country, prefixed Wood to Walton, and thus inflicted on the village the eminently absurd name of Wood-wood-ton. A somewhat similar *bévue* was made with the name of the hamlet now called Woodle Hill. Its original appelation was Wood Hill, but when the latter word was gradually absorbed by the former, and the two became in the mouths of the natives Woodle, the wiseacres tacked on a second hill (Ossa on Pelion), and Woodle Hill now means Wood-Hill-Hill. [If this refers to Woodhall Hill, near Calverley, the author is in error.]

Trees have a still more numerous progeny than woods. The oak,—A. S. *ac* and *aac*,—meets us at every turn, e.g. in (*e*) Acton, Ackworth, Accrington, Eccles, Hockley, Oakley, Ockbrook and Oakingham*; the ash,—A. S. *aesc*,—is equally prolific of village names, such as Ashton, Ashby, Eshton, Ashbourne and Esholt; while in Ayscough we trace the Danish *Askescov*, i. e. Ashwood. The elm,—A. S. *elm* and *ellm*,—furnishes us with Elmdon, Elmham, Elmstead, Elmswell and Helmsley. The beech,—A. S. *bece* and *boc* (the latter pronounced book),—gives us Beechingham, Beechingstoke, etc., and what is more interesting our word *book*, for it was on the bark of the beech that our Northern ancestors cut or scrawled their Runic letters, and when a number of the squares of bark were tied together they formed a *book*, and each square was called a *leaf*. The Latin word *liber* has the same double meaning of book and bark, and *folium* means the leaf of a tree and the leaf of a book. The birch,—A. S. *byrce* and *birce*,—lent its name to Bircham, Birchfield, Birchington and Berkley, but not to Berkshire, which is uniformly pronounced *Bark*shire by its inhabitants. In the maps of England, as England was in Anglo-Saxon times, a great part of the Berkshire of to-day appears as occupied by a forest called Baer-ac-wudu, and the ancient name of the county was Baer-ac-scire. We know that the oak, from the time of Abraham (the oak in Mamre) and the Druids, was something sacred,† and we know historically that long after Druid worship had ceased, county assemblies in Berkshire were held under an oak of great age, and consequently bare of bark: *inde*, Bare-oak-shire. *Whit*tock Green, a hamlet in Bedfordshire, had its name from an ancient oak deprived of its bark and was therefore *white*.

As the apple is nothing but a self civilised crab, the tree producing it may have been from very early times cultivated in England, but its Celtic name *afal*, points rather to the A. S. word *aepl* as its root. Certain it is that a century before the days of Edward the Confessor his countrymen had their *weortgards* (orchards), and we cannot be surprised at meeting with such names as Appleby, Appledore, Appleshaw and Appleton.

The willow,—A. S. *sealh*,—is the root of Selby, Selwood, Soldrop, etc.

Our pretty shrub the Broom,—A. S. *brom*,—once so widely spread over our moors, has left its mark on our maps, e.g. Bromham, Bromley, Brompton, Bramley and Bramham.

The nature of the ground on which or near which a village stood, often furnished it with a name. From the predominance of stone,—A. S. *staen*, Dan. *steen*,—we have Stanford, Stanhope, Stanley, Stanningley, Stansfield, Stanton and Whinstanley; as also Rockburn, Rockliffe, Rockland and Rockingham. A clay soil,—A. S. *claeg*,—

* May not Darley, Darlington, Derby, Derwent, etc., (*f*) owe their names to *derw*, the Celtic name of the oak? If so, those places would mean Oakfield, Oakmead, Oakby and Oakwater. (Dan. Derwand.)

† The recesses of a forest often produce in me a feeling akin to awe, which when a stripling more than once prevented my "harrying corbies' nest" in Lowsden Wood.

gave a name to Clayton, Clayhanger and Cleckheaton; a sandy one to Sandal Magna, Sandhurst, Sandon and Sandy.

Many names we owe to animals, e. g. to the horse,—A. S. *hors*;—Horseley, Horsham and Horsemore; to the cow,—A. S. *cu*,—Cowley, Cowfold and Cowpen; to the sheep,—A. S. *sceap*,—Scopwick, Skipwith, Skipton and Shipley; and to *Faar*, the Danish name of the animal, Farsley, Farnley, Farnworth and Fairbottom.*

The Buck,—A. S. *buc*,—named Buckden, Buckley, Buckingham and a dozen Bucklands; the Hind,—A. S. *hynd*,—Hindon, Hindley and Hinton; the Hart,—A. S. *hiort*,—we meet with in Hertford, Hartington, Hartland and Hartley. The Hare,—A. S. *hara*,—bolts before us in twenty places in every county, e. g. Harewood, Harrold (i. e. Hareholt) and Harden. The Fox,—A. S. *fox*, and in Dan. *raev*,—has left his mark in numerous Foxleys, and possibly in Rivoc and Rivington. Whether the Bear,—A. S. *bar*,—or the Boar,—A. S. *baer*,—gave names to Barby and scores of other places commencing with Bar and Baer is a moot point; they probably shared the honour between them; but that the wolf, or rather a pack of wolves gave existence to the name of Wolverton admits of no doubt; yet a sarcastic traveller intimated his conviction, that the ravenous appetites of the millions of hungry folk who annually enter the bar of the Wolverton station, sufficiently account for the name of the place.

The feathered tribes have helped us to many names of places; thus the Eagle,—A. S. *earn*,—supplies us with Arnside, Whernside, Arncliffe, Earnshaw and Wharncliffe; the Hawk,—A. S. *heavoc*,—with Hawkcliffe, Hawkshaw, Hawkhurst and Hawksbury; and even the waddling goose,—A. S. *gos*, pronounced *goose*,—may be traced in Gosfield, Guiseley and Gisburn (*g*).

The A. S. word *bolt*, originally signifying a building, and ultimately a village formed by a collection of buildings, is exceedingly common especially in the north of England, e. g. Bolton Canons, Bolton le Moors, Bolton by Bowland, Bolton le Sands, Bolton on Dearne and Bolton Percy.

The word *wic*, *wyc* or *wyce*, whether standing alone as in Wyke, or forming the first or last syllables of numberless names of places, generally means a village. The *wich* in Middlewich and Northwich is said to mean *salt*, those towns being situated on our inexhaustible Cheshire saltmines. I know of no European tongue in which *wich* means salt. The Greek is *halas*, from which are derived the Latin *sal*, Norman *sel*, German *Salz*, Danish *Dutch* and English *salt*, Anglo-Saxon *sealt*. The Slavonic races call it *sol*; the Celts *halen*, and when they inhabited central Europe gave to the sites of their saltmines the names they still bear, e. g. Halle and Hallstadt. In England the names of places beginning or ending in *wic*, are commonly situated on a bay, or if inland at the entrance of a lateral valley. The general idea attached by the Anglo-Saxons to the monosyllable *wic*, would appear to have

* I suspect the name of the very ancient town of Daventry was Dafod-tre, the Celtic for Sheep-town.

been that of a place of refuge natural or artificial. That *wic*, in our English names of places, may in some few instances have had a Roman origin is possible, but the Romans certainly *built* few *vici*, their name for villages. They conquered England and behaved as conquerers, and there is rarely much love lost between races standing in such a relation to each other. Caesar got as good as he gave during his two filibustering expeditions to our coast, and for a century later our Celtic ancestors saw no more Romans, save in the guise of peaceful merchants. Claudius at length renewed the attempt to conquer our island, though it was with great difficulty that the four legions chosen for the enterprise could be induced to embark, so high was the opinion entertained by the Roman soldiery of British valour. It cost the Roman generals thirty bloody battles to become masters of the Isle of Wight and to subject a few of the Celtic tribes on our Southern coast. But for the constant dissensions among the British chiefs, it may with truth be asserted that in all human probability our valiant forefathers would never have passed under the yoke; for the prestige of Rome had begun to wane, she had passed the culminating point of her glory. Britain at length became a province of the wide spread empire, but the conquerers never attempted to colonise it; they were simply encamped in our country. Had the Roman governors of Britain been all as wise and as humane as was one of their number, Agricola, it is probable that the Britons like their Celtic cousins in Gaul, would have become amalgamated with their conquerors and thus have become inoculated with a civilisation in some respects superior to their own; but tyranny generates hatred and the feud between the two races never became extinct till the last of the legions in the V^{e} century abandoned our shores, the Britons celebrating their departure by converting their walled camps (*castra*) into bonfires. The site of each Roman station is clearly indicated by the termination Chester or Cester, corrupt forms of *castrum*. Knowing how cordially they were hated, the Romans can scarcely have ventured to dwell in villages, and hence I conclude that but few of our *vics* are mutilations of the Latin *vicus*.

If a town or village requires a distinctive name, the same necessity, not to say a greater one, exists for a distinctive appellation for its inhabitants. Family names have arisen in various ways in various countries. Perhaps the earliest method adopted was by calling a man the son of his father. To distinguish one Solomon or Joseph from another, the Hebrews called him Solomon ben David, or Joseph ben Jacob, just as the Arabs of to-day call them Suleyman ben Daoud, and Yussuf ben Yacoub. This method, clumsy as it is, was adopted in several countries in Europe, indeed is still in full force in Russia. The name of the Crown Prince of Russia is Nicolai Alexandrovitch, i. e. Nicholas son of Alexander, and that of her Imperial Highness the Duchess of Edinburgh Maria Alexandrovna, i. e. Mary, Alexander's daughter. I do not know the baptismal names of General Gortschakoff and his father, but supposing that of the former to be Frederic and of the latter John, the Emperor would address him vocally or by letter

as "Feodor' Ivanovitch," i. e. Frederic Johnson. The Norman *Fitz* is the equivalent of the Russian *Vitsch*. In Denmark it appears to me that one fifth of the family names among the peasantry terminate in son or rather *sen*, e. g. Hansen, Gormsen, Knudsen (Canute's son), Nielsen and Nelsen; and I believe it was to the colonisation of our Northern and North Eastern counties by the Danes that we mainly owe our crowd of Johnsons, Jacksons, Wilsons, Williamsons, Davisons, Dawsons and Thomsons. A similar method somewhat modified still lingers in some out of the way nooks and corners in the North of England. On the Greenfield moors in Saddleworth there is a hut well known to weary and thirsty grouse shooters by the name of Bill's o' Jack's (William Jackson's); and a Yorkshire lady told me that on asking her father for information as to her pedigree, she learned that she was "Mary o' Tom's o' Bill's o' Ned's o' Studley Row."

The physical peculiarities of a man have often given a name to his descendants; hence such family names as White, Black, Grey, Blake, —Dan. *bleg*, pale,—Reed,—A. S. *rud*, red,—Whitehead, Short and Long. The real name of Fuseli, a native of Zurich, but long resident in England, was Füssli, meaning Little Foot; but the artist, on his arrival in London, thought fit to give his non-euphonious name an Italian twist and dubbed himself Fuseli. The Anglo-Saxons called a fair haired man *Faer feax*, and a carrotty headed one *Fyr feax*, whence our family name of Fairfax. Any one who possessed a superabundance of hair,—the Esau or Absalom of his village,—was at once named Feax (the Hairy), probably the origin of the name of the well known Yorkshire family of Fawkes; though the Fawkeses of Farnley are said to descend from the Norman family de Vaux. Foote is not an uncommon family name, and on the Great Western Road, ere railways were, I read from the box seat of the mail the name of John Toe, on the signboard of a village inn. The Norman,—now Yorkshire,—family name of Foljambe, signifying *mad leg*, arose from some peculiarity of that useful member, or from the over vigorous use an early Foljambe made of said leg in kicking about his serfs. Armstrong, Sheepshanks, Rigg, Clough (Celt, *lame*) and scores of other bodily peculiarities have enriched our family vocabulary. Moral qualities also named a man. A joker transmitted to his descendants the name of Merry; extraordinary cunning to Fox if an Anglo-Saxon, to Lennox if a Celt. Among the numerous names which puzzle me, that of Whewell, the late celebrated Master of Trin. Col. Cambridge, takes the first place. An Edinburgh reviewer called it a name easier to whistle than to pronounce, and possibly a remote ancestor of the Reverend gentleman may have been as distinguished by his proficiency in the art of whistling, as his remote descendant was by his knowledge of all the sciences, and that thence came the name.

A man's occupation often procured him his family name, and hence the innumerable hosts of Smith, derived like our word *smite* from the A. S. verb *smitan*, to strike. Among the various Smiths, some owed their names to occupations no longer existing, e. g. Arrowsmith, but

the family name survives, as does that of Fletcher, the Norman synonym of Arrowsmith. I suggested in *Notes and Queries* that the first syllable of the curious name of *Sucksmith*, might be a corrupt form of the Danish *sogn* (parish), indicating a monopoly or privilege, like that granted to a *soke* mill, but another correspondent of N. & Q. proposed the Norman *soc*, meaning ploughshare, and I have no doubt that he is right.

The generic name for an artisan is in A. S. *wirta*, pronounced *reet;* and thence came the family name of Wright, e. g. Arkwright, Wheelwright, Cartwright and Wainwright. The priests gulled their flocks mto the belief of fables of all kinds, but we need not accuse them of having assured the simple souls that a second deluge was at hand, and so set them to ark building. Ark in Arkwright is the Norman *arc*, a bow, and for bows and arrows there was always a steady demand in *Old* England. The Celtic name of a blacksmith was *gof*, and the Norman one *mareschale ferrand*, and thence came our Goughs and Marshalls, possibly also our Ferrands. The list of occupations which have given rise to our family names would be endless; some of them however are liable to be misunderstood; among them that of Walker. No celebrated pedestrian gave birth to it. A walker, Dan. *valker*, was a man employed in fulling cloth. The Normans called such a man *fouleur de drap*, and so arose the family name of Fuller. Singularly enough one of our commonest trades, that of shoemaking, seems to have left no family names indicating that the original proprietors thereof had soled sandal, boot, or shoe, or whacked a lapstone, while in Germany Herr Schumacher is very common. The *official* name of a shoemaker is I believe Cordwainer, a name which at once transports us to Cordova, in Spain, which town, by the way, we ought to pronounce Córdova and not Cordóva. The Musulmen of Morocco were first rate tanners; the finest leather still bears the name of Morocco. When the Moslem conquered Spain, the tanners migrated to Cordova, and the shoemakers, in all the more civilised parts of Europe, *intimated* to their customers that they only used the best, i. e. Cordovan leather. Thence came their name of Cordovaners, now spelt cordwainers.

One source of family names is an ecclesiastical one. Sworn to celibacy as the priests were, one would have supposed that they would never have communicated nomen vel praenomen to a family. Alack-a-day! the law of nature sets the canon law, and the dicta of even an infallible pope at nought, as proved by the prevalence of such proper names as Bishop, Abbott, Prior, Fryer, Frere, Monk, Parsons, Clarke, Vickers and Procter.

A man's place of residence, or some peculiarity attached to such place, has often conferred upon him a family name, e. g. Wood, Shaw, Hill, Dale, Moore, Lea, Lees, Holmes, Briggs, Cross. Now certain it is that none of the ancestors of the persons bearing these names were the *objects* above mentioned, but they dwelt in them, at them or near them, and possibly possessed them, and thus the man and the thing became associated in the minds of their neighbours. Doubtless

originally Robin Wood would be known as Robin o' the Wood, and his Danish neighbour as Gorm of the Skov (Shaw), but for brevity's sake would be docked into MM. Wood and Shaw. How many family names have arisen from the christian cross! When this symbol was first presented to our Saxon pagan ancestors, they called it what it really was, a *Rod*, with a short transverse appendix. This name became later *rood*, and in Yorkshire *royd*. When one or another of the more superstitious of the inhabitants of the Yorkshire hills and dales stuck up such a rood on the gable or in front of his house, he became known to his neighbours by the name of Ecroyd or Acroyd (oak cross), Holroyd (holy cross), or Murgatroyd (moor-gate-cross). Our English word *cross*, and the Danish *cors*, mere varieties of the Latin *crux*, *crucis*, became in like manner family names when prefixed to *ley*, *thwaite*, *by*, *son* or *ton*, e. g. Crossley, Crossthwait, Crossby, Corston and Corsham.

The word *botham*, meaning a vale or dale, has given many names to families, especially in the North of England, e. g. Higginbotham (Oakdale), Sidebotham (Corndale,—A. S. *saed*) and Ramsbotham. One of the most remarkable family names I ever met with, was that of Shufflebotham. I counted amongst my intimate friends a family thus designated; a family well worthy of a name less likely to produce a smile on the features of those who heard it for the first time. Imagine the effect produced in a crowded drawing room by a footman announcing the arrival of Miss Matilda Shufflebotham! Shakspeare's question: "What's in a name?" has been often repeated; but if ever addressed to a member of my friend's family, I suspect he would reply, again quoting our immortal bard: "More than is dreamt of in your philosophy!" Now this unfortunate name was originally so simple, so harmless, that any fair maiden might have been happy to adopt it for her own; there is a pleasant idyllic flavour about it. It originally consisted like the family name of Schofield, of the Danish words *Skov faelled* (Shawfield), to which was later appended the Teutonic *boden*, or dale. This skovfeldboden means therefore neither more nor less than Woodfielddale; and verily it would be difficult to find a name that more plainly "babbles o' greenfields;" it is redolent of primroses, violets and the shepherd's delight; a novelist might choose it for the hero or heroine of his fiction.

Names of foreigners who have settled in England have been at times strangely transmogrified. When Nathan Mayers Rothschild quitted his shop with the "Red signboard" (Roth Schild), in the ghetto of Francfort, and pitched his tent in the City, he soon became known there by the cannibal name of "Roast Child," and to this day half the population of our Babylon continues to miscall his descendants "Ross Child."—A member of the ancient and noble German family of Manteufel, i. e. Man Devil, has been softened down to Mandeville. Among the thousands of French emigrants whom that superstitious despot Louis XIV, by revoking the Edict of Nantes, compelled to seek our hospitable shores, the nobles and gentry e. g.

the Laboucheres, the La Touches, the La Trobes and the Romillys have retained their names unaltered, but most of the names of the operative class who settled in Spitalfields or in our manufacturing towns have become obsolete or so changed as scarcely to be recognised. Thus the French silk weaver named Dumilieu became Dumilow at Leicester, and his brother emigrant, Jacques Milieu, was soon known by his fellow craftsmen as Jem Mellalew or Mallalieu, and numbers of the poor exile's descendants are still found among the "hands" of the Manchester factories; reminding all those versed in history of the diabolical deeds of the worst even of the Bourbon tyrants.

After dotting down the above yesterday, it is no wonder that during my walk to Prilly, this morning, the subject of the names of places in England, with which I was familiar half a century ago, should recur to me. I speak of my *walk* to Prilly, but my *creep* thither would be a more appropriate term, for the moral suffering I have undergone during my last lustrum has grievously crippled my body as well as my mind. As my handmaiden Sophie has relieved my table of the tea things, rather than lapse into my normal state of do-nothing-ness between eight and ten o'clock, I will (to use a phrase of one of my teachers) "try to endeavour" to commit to paper my musings of this morning, as to the why and wherefore some few places in West Yorkshire bear the names they do. That the result of my cogitations will prove "naught" in the opinion of my nephews and nieces, I have no manner of doubt. Be it so; mistakes in etymology are not mortal sins.

Ingleborough is no borough at all, but a hill; in A. S. *beorh*, and when prefixed by Ingle the compound word means *Beacon Hill*. Need there was for such beacons during the many centuries when Celts, Danes and Saxons rushed forth moved by lust of booty, or lust of blood. History has recorded the particulars of many such raids bringing death and desolation to the vallies of West Yorkshire.

Sedberg. (k) Knowing nothing of the surroundings of this town, I can only suggest the A. S. *saed*, corn, as the root of the name, which would then mean Cornhill, implying that Sedberg was surrounded rather by arable than grazing land.

Gisburn, i. e. Goosebeck, *(l)*—A. S. *Goes-burne*.—A fat stubble goose was as toothsome a morsel to an Anglo-Saxon, as our goose is to us to-day, and rather more so. If I envy our semi-barbarous ancestors anything, it is the perfection of their digestive organs. They could eat *any* amount of *any* thing at *any* time, as old chronicles inform us; they would have borne away the bell in a pitched prog combat, from the most hungry of ostriches and most voracious of sharks. The common phrase that the sole fault of the goose is that it is two much for one and not enough for two, was assuredly never hatched in the brain of an Anglo-Saxon, to whom the fattest goose that ever waddled would only have been a snack by way of a damper

before his twelve o'clock dinner. I believe the names of Gisburn, Guiseley and Goosnargh, near Preston, had all this goosey origin.

Skipton. Here we are on safer ground. It is clearly the A. S. *sceap, scaep, sceop, scep,*—so variously was it spelt,—meaning a sheep which gave a name to Skipton. The wide moors surrounding the town in the olden time must have afforded an almost unlimited extent of summer pasturage to large flocks of sheep, and the well watered valleys below would afford them a sufficiency of hay to feed them, when driven by snow and sleet from the higher grounds. Skipton must have been the metropolis of the woolly tribe.

Flasby. The name of this village, situated at no great distance from Skipton, leaves me in doubt as to its original meaning. Browsed as were the surrounding moors by large flocks in the summer tide, and were therefore shorn there, may not the fleeces,—A. S. *flysrs,*—have been temporarily deposited at the above named village, and be first housed below in Skipton at the close of the season? There the staplers of Keighley, Bradford and Leeds would heartily welcome the Craven farmers on the last Tuesday of September, and cunningly cajole them out of their bales of wool, by dazzling them with the sight of leathern purses crowded to repletion with silver crowns, or by rouleaux of gold Jacobuses. If my suggestion has,—to use a Germanism,—"hand and foot," Flasby *was* called Flysby, (*m*) meaning Fleeceby.

Kildwick, was the name originally *Kild*wick or *Kill*wick? If the former, it was so called by the Danes, in whose tongue *kilde* means a spring; if the latter, it is a modification of the Latin *cella,* meaning a church, or more exactly an oratory or chapel, and Killwick would signify Churchtown. Kill has given a name to hundreds of parishes in Ireland and Scotland.

Grassington, still pronounced by its inhabitants as it was by their ancestors eight centuries ago *Gers*ington, explains itself and must be surrounded or situated on fruitful meadows: *Grass-mead-town.*

Rilstone. The name of this village, so familiar to all the admirers of Wordsworth, I am strongly tempted to attribute to the Danes. The greater part of the West Riding of York is on the sandstone formation, but meets the old limestone at or near Skipton. Does the sandstone crop up again at Rilstone? If I could trust my memory (alas! I can *not*), I should say that the strata of rock at the edge of the moor above the church are exposed, and farther that they are friable, and as a natural consequence deposit stones on the slope below. Such a loose geological formation gave a name to the village of Shelf.—Dan. *(n) skjaelve,*—to shake or crumble. At a place called the Banks, near Fulnec, the sandstone is so fissured and friable that it could almost be quarried with the hand. Should however the moor above Rilstone Church be of primitive rock, limestone, granite or crystaline, my idea that Rilstone was known to the Danes as *Rylle-steen,* i. e. Rollstone, at once vanishes into thin air.

Malham, like the endless Maltons, Meltons, Miltons, Melbournes, Milbournes, etc., scattered over England, received its name either from the Dan, *molle*, meaning a mill, or the A. S. *mael-hus*, with a like meaning.

Silsden. Three candidates for the honour of having given a name to this village present themselves; the A. S. *sygelsdene*, the Dan. *Solsden*, both equivalent to Sunny Field; and Siglsden, i.e. Ryefield.

Utley, a hamlet in Airedale, and *Otley*, a town in Wharfdale, were probably so called from the culture of the oat, A.S. *ata*, pronounced *ota*. Though the Anglo-Saxons largely cultivated rye (*rygé*), barley (*bere*) and wheat (*hwaete**), yet in the North of England, as now in Scotland, the oat furnished their main farinaceous food in the form of porridge, bannocks or havercake. It may, I think, be fairly asked whether the word *ata* may not be derived from the verb *etan*, which means to eat, and thus became the generic name for food. Barley,—A. S. *bere*,—seems to have been chiefly converted into strong drink called *beor*, a word evidently derived from the *bere* or *barley* from which it was made, just as the Scotch call their whisky barley bree. How universal inordinate tippling was in the olden time, is proved by the fact that a man who abstained from all drink save water, thereby entailed on himself and his family the name of Drinkwater in England, Boileau in France, and Bevilacqua in Italy. I have never heard of a single Herr Wassertrinker in Germany, but I know intimately a Dr Bierfreund, i.e. Beerfriend. Luther knew his countrymen well and wrote some pungent epigrams upon their tippling propensities; one has been translated thus:

> Each land must have a devil of its own.
> Our German devil will a beer vat be,
> And must be called "Swill," for I do fear
> That this eternal thirst for Germany will be
> A plague until the last great Judgment Day*.

Among the Germans, the Bavarians have the credit, such as it is, of being the most inveterate topers; "a Bavarian, say they, is in the morning a beer barrel, but by six in the evening has become a barrel of beer."

Keighley. Cowfield. (*o*) The A. S. *cu* has undergone various modifications both as to spelling and pronunciation. In Bedfordshire, the scribes of the olden time wrote it key, as in Keysoe, and in the neighbourhood of Leeds, kah. The name of Keighley has the pleasure of being enounced by a sound utterly unknown to the English tongue, though common in Germany; any Teuton would at once pronounce the first syllable of Keighley as the inhabitants do, if requested to read aloud the imaginary word *Kihch*. Had the town the honour of sending a member to parliament, an honour still looming in the distance, I question whether more than ten of the six hundred honourables would

* The Saxon hwaeta has given us many proper names, e.g. Wheatley, Whitworth, Whitfield and Whitacre.

have an idea how the flourishing new borough's name ought to be pronounced.

Haworth. Highfarm. Celebrated as the home of the Brontë family.

Oakworth. Oakfarm. *Ebor*, a hamlet in the same valley as the above. Should I reach York, I will drop a few words anent this second Ebor.

Idle. (*p*) Of all the strange names of towns and places in England, and truly strange some of them are, this would at first sight appear to bear away the bell, yet I believe that its root may be distinctly traced to a word common to the Danish *hede*, the English *heath*, the A. S. *haeth* and the German *heide*, as also its diminutive *heidel*, which latter means simply Little Moor, and by eliminating the *h* we find *eidel*, scarcely differing from the utterly absurd name of Idle. Having satisfied myself, if no one else, as to the ancient name, I venture to volunteer a new one, for I cannot believe that the inhabitants will much longer submit to be stigmatised as the preeminently idle folk of the West Riding. I respectfully submit to the conscript fathers of the village the name of *Moorbye*, as euphonious, expressive of the site, incapable of being mutilated, and one that would fall pleasantly on the ears of the old Northmen, if, as the spiritists would fain have us believe, they are still within earshot and will "come when we do call them."

Blubber Houses. This name of a village, situated as it is in England, scarcely yields in absurdity to the last mentioned: though it might be a very appropriate appellation for a whaling establishment on the coasts of Greenland or Labrador, or for a place of rendezvous in one of the South Sea islands for the New England whalers. Though whale's blubber is, I believe, rarely found on any of our Yorkshire moors, Blaeberries are there met with in abundance, and perhaps no where more so than in the neighbourhood of the place in question, *et inde Blaeberry Houses.*

Baildon. The name of this village is quite as interesting as the two preceding ones are strange. It takes us back to the remotest ages of which we have any reliable information, when men erected their altars on "high places" under the idea that they were there nearest to their tutelary deity Baal, the Roman Apollo, or the Sun. Baildon was originally called by our Celtic forefathers either Baal*dun* or Baal*dan*, both equally appropriate, the former meaning Baal's Hill, the latter Baal's Fire. The four great Baal festivals were naturally at the solstices and the equinoxes, and one of the most characteristic observances of the fetes was the lighting of immense bonfires, and hence the *flat* summit of a high hill was chosen for the display. The Baildon High Plane was admirably adapted to this use. Such an extent of

* What can have induced a new club of teetotalers to call themselves Templars? Those Templars were the most debauched wretches in Europe. The French have still a proverb about their drunkenness; they say of a sot: *Il boit comme un Templier*, i. e. he tipples like a Templar.

level ground on the summit of a hill, that hill at the same time commanding an immense prospect, would be rarely met with. The Baal fire lighted on the Eve of St. John would be visible over well nigh half the West Riding of York. The Baal tradition and the Baal bonfires are not yet forgotten in the countries formerly or still inhabited by the Celtic race. Such fires are still kindled on the summits of the Scotch mountains and in Connaught, and last June I saw from my windows here numbers of them sparkling on the Savoy crags on the south side of the Lake of Geneva. Scott, in his *Lady of the Lake*, puts into the mouth of Roderick Dhu the phrase:

Blooming at *Beltane* in winter to fade.

When the Celts abandoned the worship of Baal, the papist priests, who were shrewd enough to be aware that wholesale conversions are only skin deep, in order to bridge over the chasm between the belief in Baal and Christianity, retained the feasts but transferred the divine honours to the Virgin on Lady Day; to St. John at Midsummer; to the archangel Michael at the autumnal equinox, reserving the greatest of the idolatrous feasts at midwinter to the Head of their new Creed, now our Christmas. That the winter festival called by the Celts *haul*, by the pagan Danes *yule* (both clearly springing from a common root with the Greek *helios*), should with them have been the main festival of the year, is perfectly natural. Remarking as the winter solstice approached, the daily decreasing power of their God, on whose beneficence they entirely depended, they feared his anger or his final disappearance, and it was only when they saw that the sun had recommenced his ascending march that their fears were dissipated and their joy expressed in feasting. The same terror and the same joy obtain to-day among the numerous pagan tribes swarming in tropical Africa. When at an eclipse the shadow of the moon obscures the sun, they are horribly scared, howling like gorillas, tearing their hair and their garments,—when garments they have,—and beating their tom-toms to bursting. *Our* roast turkeys and blazing plumpuddings at Christmas point, alas! often to nothing better than to the festivals celebrated twenty centuries ago on Baildon High Plane! Paganism dies hard.

Ilkley. (*q*) The root of the name of this pretty village, if village it still remain, lies in the four first letters, as we see that the Romans in the Itinerarium called it *Olic*ana. Unfortunately the Romans mangled the old British names mercilessly, so that I am unable even to guess at the sound of the Celtic word buried in the *olic* of the Itinerary, or of its meaning. The *ana* is a meaningless tail hung on by a Roman scribe. The world's conquerors seem to have appreciated the site of Ilkley as others have done since, and to have made a stay there of some duration. They erected a castrum, and a shrine within it, for an altar was dug up there many years ago, dedicated to a water nymph, named *Verbeia;* such being the nearest approximation the centurion commanding the detachment, could make to the correct spelling of Wharfe, in Celt Guerf, i. e. the rapid. It is just possible

that the Elk whose gigantic skeleton is often discovered in the bogs of Ireland may have ranged the valley of the Wharfe; that the earliest inhabitants may have known the splendid animal by the same name as we do, transmitting it to the Roman soldiery, as we find it in *Olicana*; and that thus arose the name. This is just possible, but "I doot the fac," and must leave to much wiser heads than mine the task of discovering why Ilkley is called Ilkley.

My souvenirs of Ilkley well nigh fifty-eight years ago, are most delightful; verily delicious. We inhabited a rose embowered cottage in a green lane, belonging to a kind-hearted dame, named Stephenson (light be the earth on her grave!), who furnished me and my companions with three excellent meals a day, a matter of no small importance to schoolboys just let loose for the holidays. Who shall tell of our delight while bathing and fishing in the clear waters of the Wharfe, of our morning rambles on Rumbold's moor, to the great vexation of various coveys of grouse and grouselings; of our desperate efforts to trap at least one of the family of rabbits housed under the cow and calf? And then the long day's stroll and glorious picnic in the woods of Bolton Canons!—My fortnight at Ilkley, a month of May in Venice, and the winter 1847-48 in Rome, when Pio Nono promised to become felicior Augusto, melior Trajano, and when the Romans worshipped the ground on which he trod, I look back upon with a delight which I feel will be ineffacible till I shuffle off this mortal coil.

My Ilkley is, alas! no more. A disciple of Priesnits of Græfenberg was the first to do violence to the charms of the "loveliest village of the vale;" Leeds and Bradford merchants next joined in the raid, and that ugliest of monsters the iron road has completed the devastation. *Fuit, Fuit!—Fuit Olicana mea formosissima.*

Ben Rhydding. The term rhydding, more or less modified, is met with in various countries where the Teuton tongue is spoken. In Wharfedale we have Ben Rhydding and Park Rhydding; in North Germany, Werningerode and Osterode; while in German Switzerland the *ryttis*, *ruthis*, and *rutlis* are endless, with Grütle, the fabulous cradle of Swiss independence, at their head. In every instance they mean a *clearing in a forest;* and at Ben Rhydding the Celtic *Ben* means that it is on the summit of a hill. In the South of England a road through a wood is called a *riding*, a road to *ride* on, but equally intended for walking or driving, and its real meaning is simply a clearing. All these names are derived from the Danish *rhydde*, the A. S. *hreddan* or the German *reuten*, signifying to root or stub up.

Halifax.—A. S. *halig-feax*, i.e. Holy Hair.—Truly a strange name for a town. Tradition tells us that a pious maiden whose locks were of singular length and beauty, became the victim of the brutality of a priest, who murdered her; that her remains were enclosed in a shrine, and that the Halig-feax became an object of worship to tens of thousands of pilgrims from all parts of England. Gradually the original name of the town, whatever it may have been, was supplanted

by that of its precious deposit. Is this fact or fiction? A question easier asked than answered. That the A. S. name for holy hair was *halig feax*, which strikingly resembles Halifax, is certain. That the town was at one time a place of pilgrimage, appears to me not unlikely. The village of Elland, at no great distance, is said to have been a hospital for the reception of *Ellende*, (*r*) i.e. strangers and pilgrims, and that thence came its present name. That the various roads leading to a sacred shrine should be well furnished with crosses is perfectly natural; the long ascent from Sowerby Bridge to the holy maiden's tomb, was probably as thickly studded with stations as that from the Biberbruck to Notre Dame des Ermites, which is still annually tramped over by a quarter of a million of the poor slaves of a degrading superstition. The multitude of crosses gave a multitude of family names to a multitude of people, whose piety had induced them to outpocket the requisite number of bright silver pennies to defray the cost of their erection. I am told that no where are the family names of Roydes, Akroyd, Ekroyd, Holroyd, Crossley, Crossthwaite and Crossby, so numerous as in the wide spread parish of Halifax. Wide spread indeed it must be and fabulously wealthy if the late Mr. Oastler of Fixby, when, now forty years ago, battling with the late incumbent on the subject of the parish tithes, was justified in asserting that in case the law courts supported his reverence in his pretensions his annual revenue would amount to sixty thousand pounds. I once heard it asserted that the parish of Halifax would cover a space of ground eight miles long and as many broad. I thereupon polished up my somewhat rusty arithmetic, and I made the startling discovery that a mass meeting of the whole human race, estimating their number at 1200 millions, could find room there, allowing a square of eighteen inches to every man, woman and child. All reverence and respect for *such* a parish! I wish one of my young relatives would verify my calculation; I suspect I may have committed as grave an error as did the merchant who, when summing up the credit side of his ledger, inadvertently added the date of the year.

Sowerby. Dan. *Sœerby*, i. e. (*s*) Hogton. As pork in summer and bacon in winter formed mainly the animal food of our Saxon and Norse ancestors, swine were kept in great numbers on our moors and valleys, and specially in our large forests, as we see duly recorded in the pages of the *Great Survey* of A.D. 1086. There is a village called Sorby, and it is by no means rare as a family name in the neighbourhood of Sheffield.

Bierley. Barleyfield, *Clegheaton*.—A. S. *Claeeg*, i.e. Clayhightown.

Beeston.—A. S. *beo;* Dan. *bi*, pronounced *bee*.—The "little busy bee" has conferred its name on a variety of places; among the rest on Beeston, Beeford, Beecroft and Beesley. The keeping of bees appears to have been very common among both the Saxons and Danes; the *beoceorl* (bee farmer, bee keeper) ranked socially with the *gafolswan*, or head swineherd, and was paid by a part of the produce of the numerous hives he looked after during the summer months.

N

Y.C.M.

Both honey and wax found ready purchasers; the former was eagerly caught up by the mead brewers, and the latter by the priests, for the illumination of their lordly churches or their more humble oratories, when on saints days a special "flare up" was considered necessary to dazzle the eyes of the credulous multitude. Bee keeping in England seems to me to be sadly neglected, while in Germany it is sedulously followed. I have heard of a clergyman in the island of Rügen, who annually doubled his revenue by the sale of the produce of his hives. A traveller in Switzerland, when breakfasting in any common village inn, invariably finds alongside his coffee, bread, milk and butter, a pot of honey. The invaluable Italian bee,—invaluable because stingless, —is now rapidly making its way into the Swiss valleys. May it soon be seen in every cottage garden beyond the channel, for half a dozen beehives in John Johnson's garden at Midsummer, mean half a dozen sovereigns in John Johnson's pouch at Michaelmas.

Thornton. Villages bearing this name are very numerous in England, and it is generally supposed that a superabundance of thorn bushes in their neighbourhood when first built gave them the name they now bear. This origin of the name does not satisfy me. A grove of fine oaks would easily tempt three or four families to form the nucleus of a village and to give it the name of Oakley, but the thorn, of small value now, and a nuisance to our Saxon and Danish ancestors, ten centuries ago would have a repulsive rather than an attractive force on people looking out for a permanent home. My belief is that most villages of the name, especially those situated in the North, owe their names to a tower or towers erected by the Danes, and called in their language *Taarn*, but pronounced *Torn*. Many places named Thornton are known to have had such towers.

Harrogate.—A. S. *heregead*,—i.e. Army Road, so called from being situated on one of those numerous Roads (viae, Wege, voies and ways) which Roman conscripts of all nations were forced to open up, through dense forests, across rivers and marshes; and even over Alpine passes, in order to facilitate the march of the Roman legions from one extremity of the wide spread empire to another. There is not far from Tong a hamlet called *Street*, and the first road through it was made by unwilling recruits,—possibly Celtiberians, Daciens, Marcomans or even Syrians,—kept steady to their work by the stern command of a primipilus, or in case of need by a centurion at the head of his company of armed legionaries. The name of *Street* is but a dilapidated form of the Latin word for a high way, *Via Strata*. Those grim old Romans were great *highwaymen*, in both senses of the term.

Osset. (*t*) The name of this village is remarkable showing as it does a grammatical peculiarity of the Danish language. In that tongue the definite article does not precede the substantive to which it belongs, but is appended to it as an additional syllable, e. g. Hest means horse, while Hest*en* signifies *the* horse; Kors a cross, Kors*et the* cross. Osset, I have no doubt, is a modification of the Danish word Hus*et*, signifying *the house*, later developed into a village.

Since writing the above, a name has emerged from the dregs of my memory which may possibly be, as in Osset, Danish, with the definite article *en* appended. The place is called *Blet-soe-bone-end*, out of which in its present form, despite my best efforts I can extract no reasonable meaning. Eventually a gleam of light broke in upon me, and I now suspect that the original name of the place was Bletsoe Boe*n*, meaning Bletsoe Building. Has Bletsoe a castle, had it ever one?

Menstone. This is a somewhat singular name, for the two syllables composing it, the Celtic *maen* and the A. S. *steen*, have exactly the same meaning; the one is a translation of the other. I can suggest a reason for the existence of such names. When one race conquers another, the reasons which had induced the conquered originally to choose a particular spot for their dwellings, would in many cases equally act upon their conquerors. Thus the brutal Anglo-Saxons, after murdering the luckless Britons, would often install themselves in the vacant huts, but giving the place a name in their own tongue. I imagine that the name of Howden, the paradise of horsedealers, is a case in point. Built on an eminence, the Britons called their home *dun*, hill, which the Saxons translated into *hœhe;* hence would arise the double name of Höhedun, now rubbed down to Howden. The name of Pen-how having just the same meaning, had probably a like origin. Chinnock is clearly compounded of the Norman *chene* and the A. S. *ac*, both signifying an oak. In my native county of Bedford there is a village, Staughton, and both the syllables are usually regarded as equivalents, meaning dwelling places; but whether such terms as stow, tun, ham, bye, etc., may not have conveyed to our Anglo-Saxon ancestors, marked differences of meaning, is a question to be solved, if solveable, by real philologians, and not by "creepers to Prilly" like myself.—As to the reason which induced both the Britons and the Saxons to apply so rocky a name to their village of Menstone, I can only suggest the possibility that, when the last deluge swept the surface of our planet, it may have deposited there a gigantic boulder like those which the Alpine glaciers are supposed to have lodged on the slopes of the Jura, or that the rock *in situ* was so largely exposed as to suggest to both Saxons and Celts its fitness.

Mirfield. (*u*) Ants'field; from the Danish *myre*, an ant.

Dewsbury, i. e. Dove-town.—A. S. *duva*, Dan. *due*, Lowland Scotch *doo*.—Pigeons appear to me to have been more highly appreciated and consequently more largely bred formerly than now: at least this is the case on the continent. In French Swizerland, the hosts of pigeons gave names to numerous villages called Colombier, and a French historian declares that, among the many intolerable griefs that drove the peasantry into the madness of the revolution, one was the losses the pigeons, kept in enormous flocks by the feudal lords, entailed upon them by devouring their corn. I remember three large dovehouses, called in our patois *duffuses*, in Risely. Do they still exist? Is pigeon breeding on a large scale compatible with high farming?—The dove gave a name to the families of Dewhirst, Doveton and Dufton, as also to the town of Duffield.

Farsley, Farnley, Fartown, and scores of other names commencing with *Far*, owe their names to the Danish word *Faar*, a sheep. The enormous flocks of sheep browsing on our downs constituted, during centuries, the main source of our wealth, and therefore of our power; and this is symbolised by the woolsack on which our chief magistrate, the Lord Chancellor, still takes his seat. From the Dan. *Faarherd*, i. e. shepherd, the numerous families of Farrer draw their name.

York. This ancient city has had different names at different periods. Its earliest appellation *Eb-ure*, i.e. on the Ure, was conferred upon it by the Celts; this the Romans converted into Ebureach, i. e. on the Ure water or river. The Romans went the way of all flesh, and the Anglo-Saxons set to work to build a *wic* or village among the blackened ruins of Eboracum, and gave it the name of Efer-wic instead of Ebor-wic, the meaning of which thus became the "*village* on the Ure." The name of this village was subsequently written Ea-ure-wic, and as the *a* in the first syllable is accented would be pronounced nearly like eorewic; a later generation eliminated the *wi* in the last syllable of the word which then became *eorc*, the present name of the place though differently spelt. I am reminded that York stands on the Ouse, not on the Ure; be it so, but in the times I speak of, it *did* stand on the Ure, for Somner in his Dictionnaire Sax. Lat. Angl., published A.D. 1659 in speaking of ea-ure-wic names it castrum ad vel secus aquam *Ure*. The fact is, the various Celtic names of rivers were not given indiscriminately, and no free flowing rippling stream was ever called an Ouse, the very sound of which inspires somnolency. The slimy eel may wriggle in the mud of the East Anglian Ouse, and the pike lie for hours apparently motionless there, till an unwary gudgeon or a school of silly perch ramble within reach of his grinders, but a red spotted trout or a "flashing" salmon would die of sheer ennui within a week. The Ure, known also as the Yore during a great part of its course, retained its name from its source at the foot of Whernside, till it reached the low grounds below Selby and then first became a sleepy Ouse.

The Roman name of Eboracum is still no stranger to Yorkshiremen, for every time their excellent Archbishop is under the necessity of giving a rampant ritualist or a hard headed churchwarden, "a bit of his mind," he signs his missive with a fragment of his title, Ebor; and thus doing he doth well, for Archiepiscopus and Eboracensis are both words of very many syllables.

I have mentioned the existence of a hamlet called *Ebor*, situated in a lateral valley of the Aire, but which by this time may have burst its bonds and have become a village. I happen to have known the founder of this *Eboracum Secundum* and also the reason of his calling his creation *Ebor*. The gentleman was a Mr. Craven, endowed with more than even Yorkshire intelligence. His skill in architecture was far above par, but his forte was bridge building, and his *chef-d'œuvre* was a bridge spanning the Ouse at York. More than satisfied with the very successful accomplishment of the work he had undertaken, on his

return to his native valley he built himself a residence to which he gave the name of Ebor. If therefore two generations hence an inquisitive grandchild of one or another of my nephews asks how such a name came to a village in an out of the way corner of West York, grandpapa has his answer ready. The strangest use made of the name in question is as a *baptismal* name. A local paper informed us the other day that a man charged with murder at Windhill, bore the name of *Ebor* Holroyd. [Ebor Cryer is another example.]

Fulneck. The origin of this name requires no research; the history of the Moravian Church fully explains it. When that section of the Hussites which believed the use of carnal weapons, even in defence of the inalienable rights of conscience, incompatible with a belief in the doctrines of our revealed faith, they seceded from the main body and formed an independent community, under the name of the Church of the United Brethren. This Church inculcated by word and deed the pure Gospel, and as a natural result drew upon itself the mortal vengeance of those bitterest enemies of God and man the Jesuits, whose demoniacal cruelties inflicted on the members of our ancient church would seem incredible were they not substantiated by a cloud of witnesses. Ceaseless persecution actively seconded by the secular arm, ultimately reduced their numbers to a mere handful, and despairing of toleration in any portion of the Austrian Empire they resolved, with the certainty of losing their little all and probably their liberty and life, to emigrate. Led by the unerring hand of our Father in Heaven, they succeeded in reaching Lusatia, where they ultimately became the seed of the present Church of the United Brethren. Now nothing is more natural than that Count Zinzendorf, who had most kindly succoured the poor emigrants from Fulnec in Moravia, should on building a village in West Yorkshire, destined as he hoped and firmly believed to become a centre of spiritual life to the numerous inhabitants of the neighbouring villages, should have given it the name of *Fulneck*, in memory of the heroes bold in faith who had lived, and often died on the rack for the truth. Hence came the name of our *English* Fulneck. By a singular coincidence the name of the very spot on which Fulneck now stands was Lambs' Hill, while Fulnec in Moravia was built on Foals' Hill, as the name when translated shows us.

For attaining the high and holy end Zinzendorf had in view, no part of England could have been better chosen than the West Riding of the County of York, with its large population of artisans whose religious and intellectual training, during the reigns of the Stuarts and the two first Georges, had been grievously neglected. That the people did not sink into a state closely akin to barbarism, was mainly owing to two causes. The Nonconformists, despite the bitter persecutions which they were called to endure, still faithfully preached the Everlasting Gospel of God, and they did not preach in vain, though their hearers were comparatively few; for no one could enter a Nonconformist chapel without exposing himself on leaving it to the danger

of being transferred to a dungeon or to the parish stocks. For another antidote to the evil we are indebted to the eminent Christian prelates to whom the ordering of the Church Prayer Book had been intrusted in the time of Edward VI. That the clergy of the Established Church from the XVI^e^ to the middle of the XVIII^e^ century were with a few brilliant exceptions unfaithful stewards of the treasures committed to them, grievously negligent of their pastoral duties, "dumb dogs," and, sad to say, often profoundly immoral cannot be denied; still a man habitually attending his parish church, could not fail to become acquainted with the main doctrines of the Christian faith. A priest might be ignorant, negligent, a sot, or even an unbeliever, but the Canon Law compelled him weekly to read to his parishioners the prayers and the lessons of the Prayer Book. That the admirable Prayer Book of the English Church was "the work of men's hands" is apparent, but it has always been a marvel to me when remembering how thoroughly our country had been impregnated by the foul idolatry of Rome, that we find in it so few traces of the ancient superstition. I feel assured that by God's blessing on the constant reading of the appointed services the Church of England, even during her days of gloom and shadow, was instrumental in saving millions of souls.

The deathlike sleep of the State Establishment was in the middle of the XVIII^e^ century broken by the trumpet voice of one of its own clergymen, John Wesley, who, with a heart full of love to God and man, wandered from village to village, calling all men to repentance, and the effect of his burning words, especially on the labouring classes, proved even to the good man's enemies and persecutors that his work was of God, and that they could not destroy it. Ere he was called to his eternal rest, he had the joy to see tens of thousands of his disciples rejoicing in the knowledge of the truth, and to leave a band of devoted men able and willing to follow in their highly gifted leader's steps, and continue his labours. No thinking man can deny the influence of Wesley on the religious life of England, but I question whether that influence is even now estimated at its full value. Such men are in my eyes the real heroes of the human race, because the real benefactors.

The arrival of the Moravians in Yorkshire was nearly contemporaneous with the religious revival,—the religious *revolution* would not be too strong a term,—inaugurated by Wesley, and zealously did they labour in the work of evangelisation. Their success was such as to induce them to build Fulneck, as a centre whence their preaching in the surrounding villages might be continued, and enable them at the same time to carry out the constitution and discipline of the mother church in Herrnhuth. Both these objects were ultimately attained, in spite of many difficulties, and from April 19th, 1755,* when Fulnec chapel was first opened for public worship, to this day

* Among those who were on that day received into the Moravian Church, I am pleased to find the names of my maternal grandfather and great grandfather, James and Robert Lily.

the work has been steadily and faithfully performed to the awakening of many souls, and to the spiritual edification of successive generations of those who, by the Lord's leading, have been brought to cast in their lot with us. How wonderful and past finding out are the ways of God; verily He maketh the wrath of men to praise Him! What a striking example of this we see in the case of the Moravian exiles, where Jesuit persecution eventuated in spreading Gospel truth at home and in foreign lands, with a success that is marvellous in our eyes.

Well advised as our brethren were in choosing West Yorkshire as the field of their spiritual labours, their choice of a site for their village was singularly unfortunate. A stranger visiting the place would probably be struck by the pretty appearance of the main buildings along the terrace, which command a pleasing view of the sunny slope below and the well wooded hill opposite, but the deformities of the rest of Fulneck would assuredly impress him with the very false idea that necessity had actuated the builders in their choice. From the summit of the hill behind to the brook below, a distance of three quarters of a mile every acre was at their disposal, yet they pitched on the portion of the estate which was least fitted for the erection of a village. A conversation still remembered between count Zinzendorf and J. de Watteville, when riding along Tong Hill whence they had a view of the rising village, proves that it is to the former we owe the miseries resulting from the ill chosen site. I decline repeating the conversation, for my young relatives, necessarily ignorant as they are of the peculiar phraseology current in our church a century ago, would infallibly be tempted to charge both speakers with impiety and thus do them grievous wrong. Not the least of the evils resulting from the building of Fulneck where it stands was the extra expense necessarily incurred; the late M. William Mallalieu, an *expert en chiffres*, told me that quite as much money had been expended in preparing the ground for the reception of the buildings, as in the erection of the buildings themselves. The original blunder can never be effectually remedied, but I often think that something might, at a trifling expense, be done to mask some of the more prominent deformities of the upper part of the village. A row of stately pines or larches on the cragg now covered by unsightly brambles; the conversion of the slopes connecting the upper and lower street into a shrubbery, and the planting of a row of elms, beeches and horse chestnuts alongside the roads leading to the eastern and western gates would do much to cover the nakedness of the land.

My personal reminiscences of Fulneck are the pleasantest. During the years I spent in the school, then flourishing under the direction of the late B^{r} Charles F. Reichel as it never flourished before,—we numbered no less than 120 pupils with a staff of 17 resident masters, —I was uniformly treated with a kindness for which I can never be sufficiently thankful. I believe that all my teachers are gone to their

eternal rest, with two exceptions; and nothing would afford me more pleasure than to be able personally to assure our venerable Bishop Br Edwards and our veteran missionary Br Bennet Harvey, how thoroughly I still appreciate the kindly treatment I uniformly received at their hands more than half a century ago. Happy as I had been in Fulneck, the idea of leaving it was most distressing to me. Never have I felt more vividly the truth of the German phrase: "Scheiden thut weh" than on July 3rd 1821, *dies mihi nefastus*, when with an aching heart and oppressed with the gloomiest forebodings, I bade farewell to

The dear schoolboy spot
We ne'er forget, though there so soon forgot.

It is very probable that one or another of my nephews, on seeing how widely the modern form of a word differs from that which I have ventured to call its root, may suspect that I have drawn too largely on my fancy. It is possible that I have done so, but on the other hand I have no hesitation in asserting that one word may be derived from another, without the root and the derivative having a single letter in common. Some time ago, a number of the journal *Notes and Queries* fell into my hand, and Dr C., an acute philologian, there maintained that the French word *yeux* was derived from the Latin *oculus*, and I am satisfied that he fairly proved his case as to the derivation, but still of course I saw that the letter *u* was found in both the words. Thereupon I wrote to the editor, suggesting the words *jour* and *dies* as an instance of two words, standing in the relation of root and branch to each other, without a single letter in common; *jour*, *giorno*, *diurnus*, *dies*. As Dr C. demurred to my view, I consulted Littrê's great Dictionary, and his etymology of the word *jour* is as follows: *jour*,—Provencale *jor*,—Ital. *giorno*,—Lat. *diurnus*, *dies*. Thus may words be metamorphosed in the course of centuries. Here end my musings during my "creep to Prilly," and verily it is time they should, for on running my eye over my scribble I clearly see that their length and their worth are in an inverse ratio.

Uncle John.

Lausanne, December 5, 1875.

(*a*). Howden, Hutton. The adjective 'high' will not suit for these two place names.

(*b*). Horton, Ireby. 'Higher' is certainly not meant.

(*c*). Hopton and Apperley have no connection with 'up.'

(*d*). Walton is more likely to be derived from Latin Vallum, and indicate a Roman settlement.

(*e*). A pencil note in the pamphlet gives Eccleshill, A. S. ac; Icel. eyk; Ger. eiche, oak. We have, however, no doubt it is from its Anglian owner Aikil.

(*f*) Derwent has nothing to do with 'oak,' any more than Calder. Celtic, der-water.

(*g*). Guiseley and Gisburn are named after Guy, who probably never thought himself a goose.

(*h*). Fawks. Falkasius in old deeds had probably no connection with 'hairy,' and the etymology of the honoured name Foljambe is very lame, nay ridiculous. Rigg and Clough are undoubtedly derived from the families residing on the ridge or in the clough.

(*i*). "Ark, in Craven, means a meal chest, and the makers were called Arkwrights. Arc, A. S. *earc*, a chest. Dr. J. H. Dixon."

(*j*). Ackroyd, Murgatroyd, &c. Moor-gate-rode is the original form of the second name, and royd is a "clearing or ridding" and altogether distinct from rood, a cross.

(*k*). Sidebotham, Sedbergh. The suggestion of A. S. *saed*, seed, is very unfortunate. Sedbergh is miserable corn land.

(*l*). Goosey Gisburn crops up again, but it is a sorry substitute for the toothsome morsel.

(*m*). Fleece-by for Flasby is, like many more outlandish conjectures, too ridiculous to be seriously controverted. If we had the names of early Anglian owners, there would be an end to such wild guesses in such names as Flasby, Gersington, Malham, Rilston, Silsden, Otley.

(*n*). Shelf is on a shelf, and has nought to crumble about.

(*o*). Keighley from cow-field is a preposterous and unhappy guess. It is safe to state that, like those under (*m*), it is derived from its early owner, as Dr. Whitaker gives it.

(*p*). Idle, anciently Idell, Idill, there is little or no doubt is derived from Ide, its owner.

(*q*). The elks at Ilkley is a rich thought! We wish we had seen this before writing about Llecan or Olicana; and also Haworth from the *high* worth, though we prefer to think *high* is not the true meaning. Unfortunate Ben Rhydding! Poor Ben has been more than fossilized whilst his neighbours Dan and Jack have still commonplace riddings.

(*r*). Elland is the Ea, or water-land. The story of the pilgrims is a beautiful fancy, as also the holy hair. The Royds, as before stated are simply riddings, or clearings of tree roots.

(*s*). Sowerby. This pig tale is remarkably twisted, and as untrue as the Bees' town, near Leeds.

(*t*). Osset. The writer had evidently not seen any ancient deeds or he would have known Hartshet, Lupset and some similar *ets* were written Hartisheved, Lupsheved, and means 'head.' Instead of the last planetary deluge having left a gigantic boulder at Menston, the writer has dropped a gigantic blunder for the old spelling is Mensington. Stone and Ton must be carefully distinguished in Yorkshire.

(*u*). Mirfield. Yorkshire people know what pismires are, but Mirfielders are not so biting as that. It is really marvellous how wildly people guess by similarity of spellings or sound. Newspaper columns for some years have contained long articles on place names, and nearly every writer has drawn on his (or *her*) imagination,

instead of discovering the earliest spellings, and considering the geographical position of each place. Tingley was formerly Thinglawe, but Bingley was never Bhinglawe. Lawe and ley have almost opposite meanings. Mirfield ants and Dewsbury doves! beautiful but not true. Fartown is as plain as a pike-staff, without the *far*-fetched sheep, whilst Farrer is certainly not synonymous with Shepherd.

We have thus indicated the chief foolish conjectures of this pamphlet, and in doing so have more particularly in view the thousands of lines of similar guesswork that have been written during the last ten years. The uniqueness of this pamphlet is the excuse for printing it in these pages.

[The author of this tract we now learn was a Mr. Sharman, brother-in-law of Rev. Godfrey Clemens.]

Old Yorkshire Tales.

The Wise Woman of Littondale.—In Hone's "Table Book" is to be found the following legendary story:—"In the year 17—, in a lonely gill not far from Arncliffe, stood a solitary cottage; a more wretched habitation the imagination cannot picture. It contained a single apartment, inhabited by an old woman called Bertha, who was throughout the valley accounted a wise woman, and a practiser of the 'art that none may name.' In the autumn, or rather in the latter end of the summer of 17—, I set out one evening to visit the cottage of the wise woman. I had never beheld the interior, and led on by curiosity and mischief, was determined to see it. Having arrived at the cottage, I knocked at the gate. 'Come in' said a voice, which I knew to be Bertha's. I entered; the old woman was seated on a three-legged stool, by a turf fire, surrounded by three black cats and an old sheep-dog. 'Well,' she exclaimed, 'what brings you here? What can have induced you to pay a visit to old Bertha?' I answered, 'Be not offended; I have never before this evening viewed the interior of your cottage, and wishing to do so have made this visit; I wished also to see you perform some of your incantations.' I pronounced the last word ironically, and Bertha observed it, and said, 'Then you doubt my power, think me an imposter, and consider my incantations mere jugglery; you may think otherwise; but sit down by my humble hearth, and in less than half-an-hour you shall see such an instance of my power as I have never hitherto allowed mortal to witness, I obeyed, and approached the fire. I now gazed around me, and minutely viewed the apartment. Three stools, an old deal table, and a few pans, three pictures of Merlin, Nostradamus, and Michael Scott, a cauldron, and a sack, with the contents of which I was unacquainted, formed the whole stock of Bertha. The witch having sat by me a few minutes, rose and said, 'Now for our incantations; behold me but interrupt me not.' She then with chalk drew a circle on the floor, and in the midst of it placed a chafing dish filled with burning embers;

on this she fixed the cauldron, which she had half filled with water. She then commanded me to take my station at the further end of the circle, which I did accordingly. Bertha then opened the sack, and taking from it various ingredients threw them into the "charmed pot." Among other articles, I noticed, a skeleton head, bones of different sizes, and dried carcases of some small animals. While thus employed, she continued muttering some words in an unknown language; all I remember hearing was the word *konig*. At length the water boiled, and the witch, presenting me with a glass, told me to look through it at the cauldron. I did so, and beheld a figure enveloped in the steam; at the first glance I knew not what to make of it, but I soon recognised the face of N——, a friend and intimate acquaintance; he was dressed in his usual mode, but seemed unwell and pale. I was astonished and trembled. The figure having disappeared, Bertha removed the cauldron, and extinguished the fire. "Now," said she, "do you doubt my power?" I have brought before you the form of a person who is some miles from this place; was there any deception in the appearance? I am no imposter, though you have hitherto regarded me as such.' She ceased speaking. I hurried to the door, and said, "Good night, Bertha." 'Stop,' said she, 'I have not done with you; I will show you something more wonderful than the appearance of this evening; to-morrow at midnight, go and stand upon Arncliffe Bridge, and look at the water on the left side of it. Nothing will harm you; fear not.'

"'And why should I go to Arncliffe Bridge? What can be answered by it? The place is lonely, I dread to be there at such an hour; may I have a companion?'"

"'No.'

"'Why not?'

"'Because the charm will be broken.'

"'What charm?'

"'I cannot tell.'

"'You will not.'

"'I will not give you any further information; obey me, nothing shall harm you.'

"'Well,' I said, 'You shall be obeyed. I believe you would do me no injury. I will repair to Arncliffe Bridge to-morrow at midnight: good night.' I then left the cottage and returned home. When I retired to rest I could not sleep; slumber fled my pillow, and with restless eyes I lay ruminating upon the strange occurrences at the cottage, and on what I was to behold at Arncliffe Bridge. Morning dawned: I arose unrefreshed and fatigued. During the day I was unable to attend to my business; my coming adventure entirely engrossed my mind. Night arrived, I repaired to the bridge; never shall I forget the scene. It was a lovely night, the full orbed moon was sailing peacefully through a clear, blue, cloudless sky, and its beams, like streams of silvery lustre were dancing on the waters of the Skirfare, and the moonlight falling on the hills formed them into a variety of fantastic shapes; here one might behold the semblance of a

ruined abbey, with towers and spires and Anglo-Saxon and Gothic arches; at another place there seemed a castle frowning in feudal grandeur, with its buttresses, battlements, and parapets. The stillness which reigned around, broken only by the murmuring of the stream, the cottages scattered here and there along its banks, and the wood wearing an unnatural tinge, all united to compose a scene of calm and perfect beauty. I leaned against the left battlement of the bridge,; I waited a quarter of an hour—half an hour—an hour—nothing appeared. I listened, all was silent; I looked around, I saw nothing. Surely, I inwardly ejaculated, I have mistaken the hour; no, it must be midnight—Bertha has deceived me; fool that I am, why have I obeyed the beldame? Thus I reasoned. The clock of the neighbouring church chimed; I counted the strokes, it was twelve o'clock. I had mistaken the hour, and resolved to stay a little longer on the bridge. I resumed my station which I had quitted and gazed on the stream. The river in that part runs in a clear, still channel, and all its music dies away. As I looked on the stream I heard a low moaning sound, and perceived the water violently troubled without any apparent cause. The disturbance having continued a few minutes, ceased, and the river became calm, and again flowed on in peacefulness. What could this mean? Whence came that low, moaning sound? What caused the disturbance of the river? I asked myself these questions again and again, unable to give them any rational answer. With a slight, indescribable kind of a fear, I bent my steps homewards. On turning a corner of the lane that led to my father's house a huge dog, apparently of the Newfoundland breed, crossed my path and looked wistfully on me. 'Poor fellow,' I exclaimed, 'has't thou lost thy master? Come home with me and I will use thee well till we find him.' The dog followed me; and when I arrived at my place of abode I looked for it but saw no traces of it, and I conjectured it had found its master.

"On the following morning I repaired again to the cottage of the witch, and found her as on the former occasion, seated by the fire. 'Well, Bertha,' I said, 'I have obeyed you; I was yesterday at midnight on Arncliffe bridge.'

"'And of what sight were you a witness?'

"'I saw nothing except a slight disturbance of the stream.'

"'I know,' said she, 'that you saw a disturbance of the water, but did you behold nothing more.'

"'Nothing.'

"'Nothing! your memory fails you.'

"'I forgot, Bertha; as I was proceeding home I met a Newfoundland dog, which I supposed belonged to some traveller.'

"'That dog,' answered Bertha, 'never belonged to mortal; no human being is his master. The dog you saw was Bargest; you may perhaps have heard of him.'

"'I have frequently heard tales of Bargest, but I never credited them. If the legend of my native hills be true, a death may be expected to follow his appearance.'

"'You are right, and a death will follow his last night's appearance.'

"'Whose death?'

"'Not yours.'

"As Bertha refused to make any further communication I left her. In less than three hours after I quitted her I was informed that my friend N——, whose figure I had seen enveloped in the mist of the cauldron, had that morning committed suicide by drowning himself at Arncliffe Bridge, in the very spot where I beheld the disturbance of the stream."

———o———

M.Ps.' for Yorkshire in the Long Parliament.

I want to ask some of the Correspondents of *Y.C.M.*, who have the opportunity of consulting local Records, to aid in solving a difficulty in connection with the Representation of Yorkshire in the Long Parliament. As well known the members returned at the General Election of Oct. 1640, were Ferdinand Lord Fairfax, and Henry Belasyse, Esq., who in the Civil War that followed took adverse sides—Fairfax for Parliament, Belasyse for the King.

On the 6 Sept., 1642, Belasyse was disabled from being a member, "for setting his hand to a Petition contrived in Yorkshire and sent up to Parliament in great dishonour and to the scandal of the Parliament." No attempt was made for nearly six years to fill up the vacancy created by Belasyse's disablement. In March 1647-8, Fairfax died, and both seats being thus vacant, on the 16th March, a Writ was ordered for the Election of two Knights for Yorkshire, "in the places of Henry Bellasis disabled, and Lord Fairfax deceased."

Did an election follow upon this Writ? In the usual sources of information no trace of such election appears, and it seems generally to be taken for granted that none took place. I do not however feel sure of this. In cases where the returns are missing, it is often very difficult to trace elections that may have happened upon the eve of "Pride's Purge." In several known instances writs were ordered, but either not issued or rendered inoperative owing to the disturbed condition of the localities. But on the other hand there are cases in which an election occurred within a few weeks of the Purge, but the newly elected Member or Members had scarcely taken their seats, before the "seclusion" of Dec. 1648, deprived the House of four-fifths of its Members. It does not seem that either of these reasons can be applied to Yorkshire. From March to Dec. is a long stretch for a Writ to remain inoperative, and unless special local reasons existed rendering an election impossible, or undesirable, *prima facie* I should imagine that an election took place.

An examination of the House of Commons' Committee Lists will often furnish names of Members not obtainable from any other source. In the matter of Yorkshire these do not help much. On the 15 Feb. 1648-9, I find among others a Mr. Thomas Harrison serving on Committee as a Member of the House. Who this Thomas Harrison

was, I know not. Certainly not the well known Major General Thomas Harrison, M.P. for Wendover, whose name appears as serving in the same Committee as "Colonel Harrison." I take it therefore that this Thomas Harrison unless an error in the journals was some Member of the House elected not long before, and on the eve of the Purge.

Now it is somewhat singular that in the first Parliament of the Protectorate 1654-55, one of the Members for the North Riding of the Co. York, was a Thomas Harrison esq.,—he was also returned for the County in the Parliament of Richard Cromwell, 1659, and for Thirsk, in 1660, when his election was found void. May not this same Thomas Harrison have been elected under the Writ of March 1648? I have no proof that he was so, but throw out the suggestion, with the statement that if so elected he doubtless had a colleague, who may have been secluded in the Purge.

I know nothing of the identity of this Thomas Harrison, beyond that he served the office of Sheriff in 1656-7, and in the return of 1660 is described as "of Allerthorpe."

Perhaps some of your correspondents who have access to the Records of the County can throw light upon this doubtful point in Yorkshire Parliamentary history.

W. D. Pink,
Leigh, Lancashire.

Luke Robinson, M.P. for Scarborough in the Long Parliament. He was elected 25 Oct. 1645, in the place of the unfortunate Capt. John Hotham. Sat for the N. R. Co. York, in 1656-58—returned for Malton in 1659 till found void, and for Scarborough again in 1660, until repelled for being a Member of the Council of State during the Protectorate.

The identity of this active Member of the Rump Parliament has, I believe, never been satisfactorily determined. The following entry in the Greys Inn Admission Register indicates it, "1629-30. Feb. 11. Luke Robinson son and heir of Arthur Robinson of Dighton, Co. York, gent." Arthur Robinson received Knighthood at Whitehall, on the 15 Feb., 1630-1. He was the third son of John Robinson, Citizen and Merchant Taylor, "Merchant of the Staple of England and Alderman of the City of London," who died on the 19 Feb. 1599-1600 and to whose memory a handsome Monument still exists in the Church of St. Helens Bishopgate, London. Alderman Robinson by his Will gave to his son Arthur,a tenement in the Parish of St. Olive near the Tower of London, and his Will is "that for ever shall be paid out of the said Capital house to the Persons and Church-wardens by quarterly payments, £5 4 0 which they shall distribute weekly by the shillings every Sunday morning in bread to the poor people inhabiting in this parish, with a clause for distress if unpaid after the space of forty days." (Annals of St. Helens, Bishopgate, by Dr. Cox. p. 75.)

Sir Arthur Robinson married at Hackney, Co. Middlesex, Elizabeth dau. of William Walthall of St. Peter's, Cornhill, mercer. Marr. Lic.

dated 20 April 1603 (Bishop of London,) he is described as of St. Peter's Cornhill, London, mercer. She, of the same, Spinster. We learn from Foster's *Visitations of Yorkshire*, that Sir Arthur Robinson had a second wife, the daughter of Sir John Garrard, Alderman and Sheriff of London, and Lord Mayor in 1601.

Luke Robinson was eldest son of Sir Arthur by his first marriage. His associations would seem thus to have been almost exclusively confined to the Metropolis. Can any reader of *Y.C.M.* say when and under what circumstances Sir Arthur Robinson was first located in Yorkshire? Also what became of Luke Robinson after 1660?

Col. *William White* was elected M.P. for Pontefract in Oct. 1645, in the place of Sir George Wentworth of Wolley, disabled. He was Secretary to Sir Thomas Fairfax, and at the beginning of the Civil War had served as Lieutenant in the Earl of Stamford's Regiment under the Earl of Essex, (vide Peacock's Army Lists of Cavaliers and Roundheads.) In the Convention Parliament of 1660 he represented Clitheroe in Lancashire. Any further information respecting him will oblige.

Henry Benson, M.P. for Knaresborough in 1626, 1628-9 and 1640, until expelled 2 Nov. 1641 for granting protections to divers persons not his menial servants. He was ordered also to be sent for as a delinquent, and after setting at defiance the Sergeant at Arms, sent to arrest him, was ultimately apprehended by Lord Fairfax in March 1643 and committed to Newgate. Is anything known of the parentage and ultimate fate of this turbulent Member? Was he related to Robert Benson, M.P. for Aldborough in 1673, whose son was created Lord Bingley? On 2 April, 1633, marriage license was granted to Henry Benson of Knaresborough and Elizabeth Dearlove widow of John Dearlove of the same place, he aged 54, Bachelor, she aged 40. (Harl. Soc. Vol.) William Dearlove, one of the sons of the last named John Dearlove, and "a man of very mean or no fortune or condition" (Common Journals) was elected as Member for Knaresborough in Nov. 1641, upon the expulsion of his step father, by a majority of 33 voices over his competitor Sir William Constable who had but 13. The House of Commons notwithstanding resolved that Dearlove's return was "an undue and void return" and that Sir Wilkiam Constable should be admitted to sit as Member for Knaresborough. William Dearlove appears to have had two brothers John and Thomas, both of whom were ordered by the House to be sent for as delinquents "for rescuing Mr. Benson from the Sergeant's men employed by the House for arresting the said Mr. Benson as a delinquent."

W. D. Pink,
Leigh, Lancashire.

———o———

The Clapham Pedigree.—In this Pedigree given on p. 225 of the "Yorkshire Genealogist" it is stated that John Clapham, born 1749, mard. Hannah Lumb of Wakefield, born 16th August 1746, died Decr.

19th 1813, aged 57 years, and had issue as therein stated. According to the Wakefield Registers, Hannah Lumb was baptized at Wakefield Church on the 13th Septr., 1746, and was the daughter of Mr. Robert Lumb. Mr. Robt. Lumb had only two other children baptized there, viz. Mary and Dorothy. The following inscription occurs on a tombstone in Hunslet Churchyard:—Here rest the remains of Dorothy daughter of Robert Lumb, also Dorothy daughter of William Pollard of Halifax, also Hannah daughter of Robert Lumb, also Martha wife of John Clapham of this town Merchant, 1808, and Honor wife of the above John Clapham, 1825. He was interred at Burley in Wharfedale. Died in Leeds 1861 Nov. 5th.

It would appear therefore that Hannah and Dorothy died unmarried, and that there was probably some family connection between them and the Claphams from the fact that their names appear on the same tombstone. That Robert Lumb's children died in his lifetime unmarried, or, if married then without issue, is corroborated by Taylor's Rectory Manor of Wakefield, pp 330-2, which states that Robert Lumb by his will dated the 3rd July, 1789, disposed of his estates to his nephews and nieces.

The pedigree not being consistent with these facts and the dates being recent, I write in the hope that this portion of the pedigree may be satisfactorily explained. G. D. Lumb.

I am obliged to Mr. G. D. Lumb for his remarks, but there is no inconsistency between the Clapham Pedigree and the inscription in Hunslet Churchyard. Hannah was the *wife* and not the *daughter* of Robert Lumb. The John Clapham mentioned was the *son* of John Clapham who married Hannah Lumb. Hannah Clapham née Lumb was buried in the Leeds Parish Churchard.

This is the inscription. "Here were interred the bodies of four children of John and Hannah Clapham who all died in their infancy; also Mary daughter of the above said John and Hannah Clapham who departed this life 20th April 1803, in the 20th year of her age; also the above named Hannah the wife of John Clapham who died Dec. 19th 1812, aged 57 years; also in memory of the above named John Clapham who died at Penzance, Cornwall, the 16th of December 1829 aged 80 years, and was interred in St. Buryar's Churchyard, near the Lands end."

Miss Clapham exhibited at Hastings a doll's dress of flowered brocade made from the wedding dress of Hannah Clapham née Lumb, (1772.) Perhaps a Wakefield correspondent would give the marriage of John Clapham and Hannah Lumb?

Why did Robert Lumb pass by his daughter and leave his estates to his nephews and nieces? I cannot tell. Perhaps because John Clapham was a rich man and all his children were amply provided for. One of his grandchildren left over *£100,000.* Mr. John Clapham was a very generous man. It is recorded of him that he often went through the Leeds Cloth Halls and gave the clothiers higher prices for their pieces than they asked. J. A. Clapham.

In reply to Mr. Clapham, I wish to state that I obtained my copy of the tombstone at Hunslet from an article in the *Leeds Mercury Supplement* for the 2nd November, 1889, probably written by one of the family, but I accept Mr. Clapham's version of it as correct—at the same time I desire to point out that the Clapham pedigree states that Hannah Lumb was born on the 16th August, 1746. According to the tombstone inscription in the Leeds Parish Churchyard as given by Mr. Clapham, Hannah Clapham died in 1812 (1813 in pedigree) aged 57 years, and would therefore be born in either 1755 or 1756, showing a discrepancy of 9 or 10 years. I do not suppose that Mr. Clapham is mistaken as to the surname of his great-grandmother, but it is apparently a case either of mistaken identity or of incorrect dates or figures. G. D. L

The late Rev. George Osborne Browne, for 21 years Vicar of Shireoaks near Worksop, was a scholar of Jesus College, Cambridge, and graduated in 1855. He was ordained to the Curacy of Skipsea, Yorkshire, and in the following year was chosen Curate of the important Parish Church of Hull owing to a very able Sermon he preached at Hornsea on the new Divorce Law. In 1867 he left Hull for the sole charge of All Saints, Torquay. In 1870 he accepted the living of the Colliery village of Shireoaks, presented to him by Mr. Gladstone, as trustee to the present Duke of Newcastle. He transcribed the Thorpe Salvin Register for this Magazine, a few copies of which have been struck off in a pamphlet of sixty pages, and may be had from the Editor at 1s. 6d.

Horsfield. I have satisfied myself so far that all who bear this name are of Yorkshire extraction, and that Horsfall was their original spelling. R. Horsfield, Stationers Hall, London, 1792, and another eminent publisher of the name before that date, I should like to trace out. Horsfield,of Pennsylvania, Author of "Java" botanical works, was a Moravian, and I believe from Yorkshire.

Thomas Walker Horsfield, F.S.A. For several years we have been under the impression that the author of "Sussex History" was of Yorkshire extraction as all Horsfalls and Horsfields seem to be. He was a dissenting minister at Lewes, and Chowbent, and died in 1837, leaving a widow and eight children. We have just discovered that he was born at Sheffield, Nov. 6, 1792, and that the late Mr. J. Morell Horsfield, Chemist, Rotherham, was his son, and that his daughter, Mrs. Sprague, lives in Lewisburgh, Penn. The *Christian Reformer*, Jan. 1838, and Nov., 1848, contain biographical notices. In 1818, the year after settling at Lewes, he married Miss Waterhouse of Sheffield.

Sir William Fayrfax's Booke of Arms of Yorkshire.

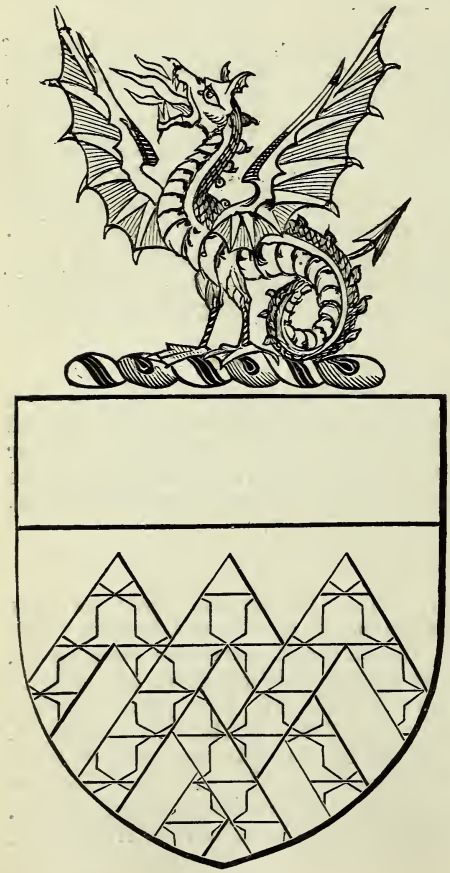
Sowlby, Christopher,—Per chevron sable and argent, in chief, three boar's heads couped of the second. Hang West.

Thorpe, Robert,—Azure, on a fesse between three lions rampant or, two martlets sable. Holderness.

Thorpe, Peter,—Azure, a chevron, engrailed argent between three lions rampant or. Bulmer Hundred.

Vincent, Marmaduke, Esq.,—Barry of five argent and gules on a canton of the second a trefoil slipped or. Gilling East cum Halikeld.

Vincent, Thomas,—Arg. 2 bars gules on a canton of the second a trefoil slipped or, in fesse point a mullet sable for differ. Strafforth cum Tickhill fee.



Wyvill.

Wyvill, Marmaduke, of Burton,—gules, three chevrons, embattled argent, a chief or.

Wyvill, Will. same. Hang East.

Wyvill, Will. same. Rydale-cum-Pickering Lythe.



Thornton.

Thorneton, John,—Arg. on a bend gules three carbuncles or. Birdforth cum Allertonshire.

Thorneton, Will. of Newton Esq. Arg. between three thorn trees vert a chevron sable. Rydale cum Pickering Lythe.

Thorneton, Peter,—a blank shield. Hang West.

Thorneton, John,—Argent a chevron sable, in dexter chief a crescent (gules) for difference. Morley.

Thorneton, John,—Undy of six argent and azure, on a bend sable three covered cups of the first. Dickering.

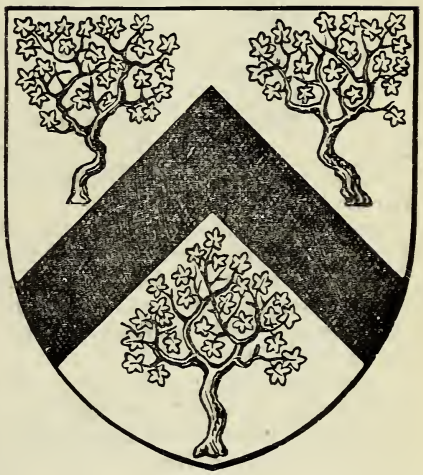
Thirkell, Marmaduke, Esq. Argent, a maunch gules.

Thwaytes, John, of Merston, —Azure, a fesse between 3 Estoiles or. Anesty of York.

Vavasour, Hen. of Copmanthorpe. Or a fesse dancettée sable, charged with a crescent of the field on a crescent gules for difference. Anesty of York.

Vavasour, Will. of Weston. Or a fesse dancettée sable charged with a crescent argent. Claro.





Thornton.

Vavasour, Edwd.,—Or a fesse dancettée sable, a fleur-de-lys of the field for difference. Owse and Derwent cum Howdenshire.

Biesley, Edw.,—Arg. three torteaux. Bulmer Hund.

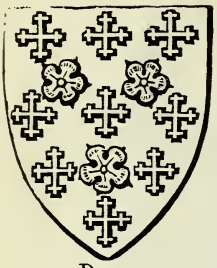
Cleasby, John,—Gules, 2 bendlets arg. a canton ermine. Gilling East cum Halikeld.

Crofte, Ralph,—Argent on a bend sable, between 2 escallops of the first a quatrefoil, or. Hang West.

Dakins, Geo: gent. Or on a fesse az. between three pelicans gules, each charged with a plate, a lion passant gardant between 2 cinquefoils of the field. Rydale cum Pickering Lythe.

Dakins, Geo: gent. Or in a fesse sable, between 3 pelicans vulning themselves gules, a lion pass. gar. between 2 cinquefoils of the field.

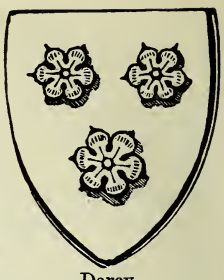
Dakins, Thos.,—Gules, a lion passant gardant between 2 mullets in pale or, all between two flaunches argent, each charged with a Griffin rampant segreant sable. Gilling East cum Halikeld.



Darcy.

Darcy, Thos. of Hornby, Esq.—Azure semeè of cross crosslets, and 3 cinquefoils arg., with a crescent in chief point for differ. Hang East.

Fairfax, Will., gent.,—Argent, on a lion rampant sable debruised by 3 bars gemelles gules an annulet for difference. Rydale cum Pickering Lythe.



Darcy.

Fairfax, Edw.—As above, but with a fleur de lys for difference.

,, Cuthb. ,, ,, cinquefoil ,,
,, Geo. ,, ,, mullet ,,
,, Henry ,, ,, cross moline ,,
,, Rob. ,, ,, annulet ,,
,, Francis ,, with crescent on the lion's breast for a difference. Langbargh cum Whitby Strand.

Fairfax, Nicholas, of Fawdington, as above, with crescent for difference. Birdforth cum Allertonshire.

Fairfax, Henry,—Arg. 3 bars gemelles gules, over all a lion rampant sable charged with a crescent for difference.

Fairfax, Gabriel, of Steeton, a lion rampant debruised by 3 bars gemelles charged with a martlet for difference.

Fairfax, Sir Will: of Walton. Arg. a lion rampant sable debruised by 3 bars gemelles. Anesty of York.

Fairfax, Sir Thos: of Denton,—three bars gemelles, over all a lion rampant charged with a crescent for a difference. Claro.

Fowbery, Geo.—Vert a hart tripping arg., attired or. Harthill.

Greene, John, of Newby, Esq.—Arg. a chevron between 3 fleur de lys sable. Gilling East cum H.

Greene, Gabriel, same, charged with a crescent of the field for a difference. Skyrack.

Greene, Thomas,—Arg. on a cross engrailed gules, five crescents or, on a chief azure 3 bezants. Strafforth & Tickhill.

Heslarton, John,—Gules 6 lions rampant argent 3, 2 & 1 crowned or. Buckrose.

Mawde, Anthony, of Helthwayte.—Arg. three bars gemelles sable, over all a lion rampant gules. Claro.

Mawde, Arthur,—the same. Skyrack.

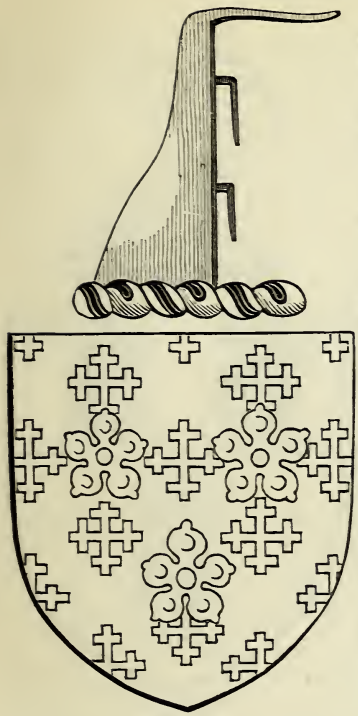
Gascoigne, Rich. of Sedbury, Esq.—Argent on a pale sable, a luces head couped erect or. Gilling West.

Gascoigne, Henry,—same, and a cresc. for difference. Barkston.

Gascoigne, William,—same, charged with a mullet of the 2nd for a difference. Morley.

Gascoigne, Richard Esq.—same, charged with a crescent of the 2nd for difference.

Gascoigne, William,—charged with mullet of the second for diff.



Saltmarshe.

Newton, Miles,—Sable 3 pairs of shin bones in Saltier, the sinister surmounted of the dexter arg. Claro.

Newton, Will.,—Sable 3 pairs of shin bones in Saltier 2 & 1 the sinister surmounted by the dexter, argent. Holderness.

Saltmarshe, Thos.,—Arg. semeè of cross crosslets and 3 cinquefoils gules, Owse & Derwent with Howdenshire.

Bowes, Rob. of Aske Esq. Ermine, three long bows bent in pale Stringed Gules. Gilling West.

Bowes, Sir George,—same. Gilling East cum H.

Browne, Will.—Argent, on a bend cotised sable three lions passant gardant of the field. Hang East.

Clervause, Richard, of Croft Esq. Or, a Saltire sable. Gilling East cum H.

Coppindale, Francis,—Arg. 3 mullets & a chief indented sable.

Snawsell, Will.—Arg. on a chevron between 3 leopards' heads sable as many cross crosslets fitchy of the field. Anesty of Y.

Spencer, John, of Edingham.—Quarterly, 1 & 4 arg. Arg: 2 & 3 gules a fiet or; over all a bendlet sable, in chief point of first quarter a mullet of the second for a difference.

Spencer, William, of Walton,—the same, with crescent in chief point of 3d. quarter for a difference.

Spence, Fras.—Sable, three millstones argent 2 and 1. Hang West.

Strelley, John.—Argent, a chevron between the estoiles of 6 points, thereon a mullet for diff. Holderness.

Warde, Will.—Azure a cross flory or. Gilling West.

Warde, Christ.— do. Staincliffe cum Yewcrosse.

Watnall, John,—Ermine, on a bend engrailed vert, a mullet or for difference. Hang East.

Wharton, Philip, Lord.—Sable, a manche argent a bordure or. charged with eight lions gambs bendwise erased gules. Hang East.

Wycliffe, William, of Wycliffe, Esq.—Arg. a chevron between 3 crosses botony gules. Gilling West.

Wycliffe, Hen.—same. Hang East.

Pepper, John,—Gules on a chevron between three demi lions rampant or as many sickles sable.

Rockley, Rob. Esq.—Arg. a fess sable between six lozenges gules.
Strafforth cum Tickhill.

Lutton, Philip,—Argent 3 bars wavy gules.

Artlington, Will. Esq.—Arg. a fesse between 3 escallops gules.
Skyrack.

Atherton, John, of Fryton, Esq.—Gules 3 falcons close argent jessed & belled or. Rydale cum Pick. Lythe.

Barmester, Ralph.—Arg. a water bouget between four fleur de lys, 2 & 2, a crescent sable for difference.

Barmester, Wilfrid,—Do. without crescent. Staincliffe & Eucrosse.

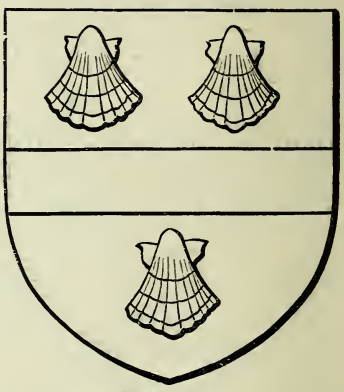
Frank, Hen. of Knighton, Esq.—Gules three hawks arg. jessed & belled or. Gilling West.

Frank, Anthony, of Alwoodley,—Vert a saltire engrailed or. Skyrack.

Frankland, Guy,—Gules, a dolphin embowed between three mullets arg. on a chief or, a martlet sable between t(w)o Saltires of the field.
Anesty of York.

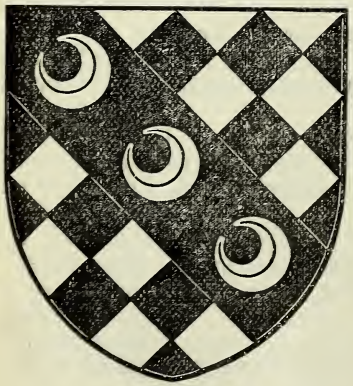
Gargrave, Sir Cotton, of Nostell.—Lozengy arg. & sable over all on a bend of the second three crescents of the first. Stainer. cum Osgader.



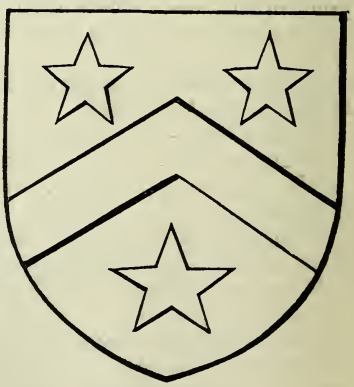


Artlington.

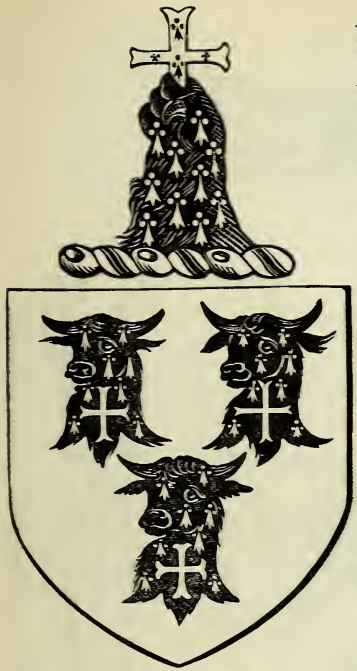
Gale, Rob. of Acomb Grange.—Azure, on a fesse between three saltires arg., as many luris beads erased of the field. Anesty of Y.



Gargrave.



Pudsey of Bolton.



Rudston-Read.

Rudston, Walter, Esq.—Arg. three bulls heads couped sable. Harthill.

Pudsey, Will.—Vert a chevron between three mullets or. Gilling West.

Pudsey, Stephen,—same, charged with a mullet sable for difference. Staincliffe & Yewcross.

Aske, Thos.—Arg. two chevrons sable, in dexter chief a crescent for difference. Hang West.

Aske, Geo.—Or, three bars azure and in chief point a mullet gules for difference. Owse & D. cum H.

Aske, Robt. of Aughton Esq.—Or, three bars azure. Harthill.

Conyers, Nicholas, Esq.—Azure, a maunche or, in fesse point a trefoil slipped of the last. Langbargh cum Whitby Strand.

Conyers, Christr. — Azure on a maunche or, a martlet sable for difference. Gilling East cum H.

Conyers, Ralph,—same, a fleur-de-lys sable for difference. Hang West.

Conyers, Christr. Esq.—same, an annulet gules for a mullet within an annulet ford. Hang East.

Conyers, Matthew,—Azure, a maunche or, charged with a crescent sable for difference. Claro.

Marshall, Richard,—Arg. two chevronels sable between three bucks heads cabossed gules. Bulmer.

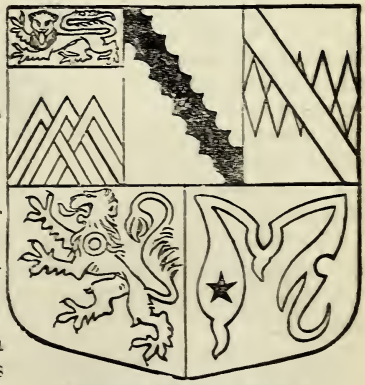
Malham, Christr.—Argent, three chevronels interlaced in base gules, on a chief or a lion passant azure.

Metcalfe, Gilbt. of Hoode,—Arg. three calves passant sable in chief a martlet gules for difference. Birdforth cum Allertonshire.

Metcalfe, Gilbt. of Hoode, same, and a martlet in chief proper for difference.

Metcalfe, Oswald, same, a crescent in fesse point for difference. Hang East.

Gatonby, Anthony,—Emine a chevron gules between three mullets azure. Gilling East cum H.



Malham, Manor of Elslack.

GRENE,— see Greene.

MERINGE, John, (Argent) on a chevron (sable) three escallops or. Staincr. and Osgoldcrosse.

HOLME, Seth, Esq. — Gules a fesse arg. between three mullets or.

HOLFORTH, Stephen, — Arg. a greyhound statant sable, in dexter chief a crescent gules for difference.

Rydale cum Pick. Ly.

LEEMINGE.— (Ermine a cross patonce azure.)

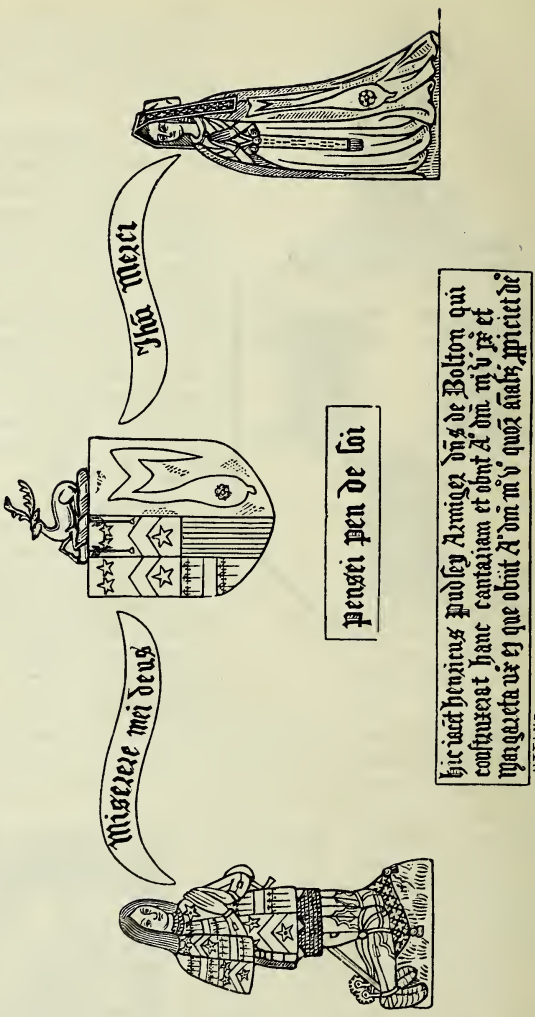
Visit St. Geo. 1612.

LONGLEY.

WENTWORTH, Matthew, of Elmsall, Esq.—Sable, a chevron between three leopards' faces or. Agbrigg.

WENTWORTH, Matthew, same, all within a bordure arg.

WENTWORTH, Roger, same, with a mullet sable for difference.

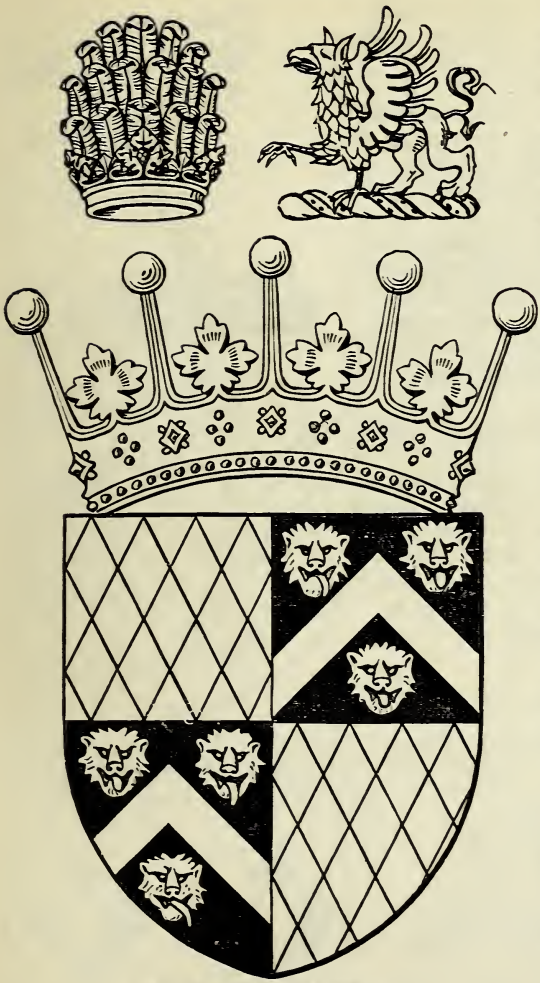


The Shield of Pudsey Brass, Bolton in Craven.

WENTWORTH, Thomas, sable a chevron between three leopards' faces or, a crescent sable for difference. Staincross cum Osgoldcrosse.

WENTWORTH, Thomas, Esq.—Sable a chevron between three leopards' heads or. Strafforth cum Tickhillfee.

LOVELL, Thos. of Skelton, Esq.—Arg. a chevron sable between three wolves' heads erased gules. Bulmer H.



Wentworth, Earl Fitzwilliam.

Lacy, Brian,—Sable, a chevron between three stags' heads cabossed arg.

Lacy, Robert,—Argent six ogresses 3, 2 and 1, in fesse point a mullet sable for difference.

Lacy, Marmaduke,—Sable on a chevron between three bucks' faces argent a crescent of the field for difference. Dickering.

Lacy, John, Esq. Argent six ogresses 3, 2 and 1.

Lacy, John, Esq. same, in chief point a crescent sable for difference. Morley.

Lacy, Marmaduke, (as of Marmaduke above). Buckrose.

Langdale, Rich.—Sable, a chevron between 3 estoiles of 6 points arg. Harthill.

Lasenby, Peter, Esq.—Gules, a fesse between three cushions argent taselled or, over all a bend sable guttee d'or.

Creyke, William, per fesse arg. and sable, a pale counterchanged and 3 Ravens of the last. Buckrose.

Creyke, Rafe,—per fesse arg. and sable, a pale and 3 Ravens of the last all counterchanged. Holderness.

Dalby, Francis,—Gules a chevr erm. between 3 millrinds or. Holderness.

Barnby, Thos. of Towthorpe.—Arg. a chevron between three bears' heads couped sable muzzled or. Bulmer.

Barnby, Thos.—Or, on a lion Rampant sable six escallop shells arg. within an orle of five mullets azure. Staincross and Osgoldcrosse.

Wortley, Francis, Esq.—Argent on a bend between six martlets gules three bezants.

Danby, James,—Arg. three chevronels braced in base sable, in chief three mullets gules, in fesse point a mullet of the second for difference.
Birdforth cum Allertonshire.

Danby, Sir Thomas,—Arg. three chevronels interlaced in base sable, on a chief of the field three mullets of the second. Hang West.

Exelbye, Thomas,—Argent a chevron gules with a bordure bezanty.
Gilling East cum H.

Fairfax, see above.

Everingham, Hen. Esq.—Gules a lion rampant vaire.
Staincross cum Osgoldcross.

Fenton, Thomas of Crake,—Arg. a cross between four fleur de lys sable.

Lambert, John of Calton Esq.—Gules a chevron between three lambs argent, a chief chequy or and azure.
Staincliffe and Ewc.



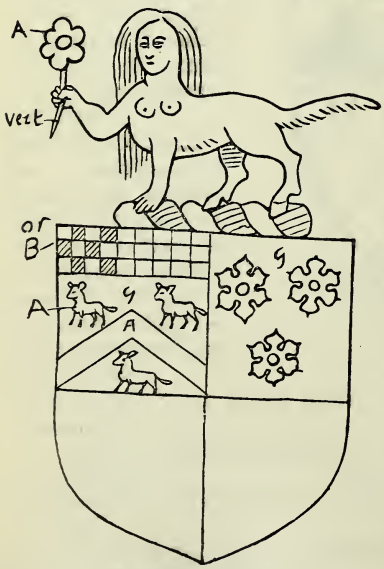


Wortley.

Dodworth, John, — Argent a chevron between three bugle horns sable. Hang East.



Dodsworth.



Lambert of Calton.

Folkingham, Wm., Esq.—Sable a bend between six escallops arg. Skirack.

Eastofts—

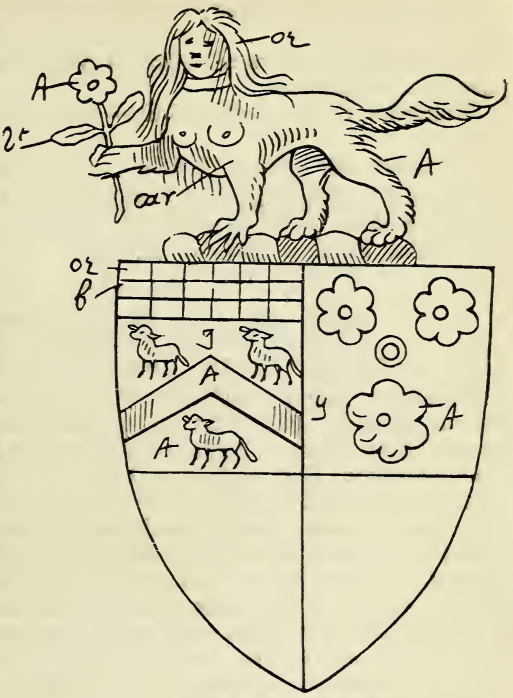
Eland, Brian, Gules two bars between eight martlets three 2 & 3 arg. Barkston.

Eland, Rob. Esq.—Ditto. Morley.

Bosvile, Godfrey, Esq.—Arg. five lozenges in fesse gules, the centre one charged with an annulet or for difference, in chief three bears' heads erased sable. Staincross and Osgoldcross.

Bosvile, Gervase, Esq.—Argent, five lozenges in fesse gules and in chief three bears' heads couped sable. Strafforth & Tickhill.

Eltofte, Edmond, of Farnhill, Esq.—Argent three chess rooks sable. Staincliffe & Ewcrosse.



Lambert of Calton.

Eltofte (or Elstofte) Thos. of Holden Parke,—Argent three covered cups sable, garnished or. Harthill.

Ingleby, John, of Acomb,—Sable on an estoile of sixteen points argent a crescent gules for difference. Anesty of York.

Ingleby, Will. of Ripley, Esq.—Sable an estoile of six points argent. Claro.

Lawson, Rafe, Esq.—Arg. a chevr. between three martlets sable. Hang East.

Lawson, Peter, of Poppleton,—Paly of four gules and vert on a chevron arg. a greyhound's head erased sable between two cinquefoils azure a chief or, charged with an ogress, thereon a demi lion rampant argt. between 2 crescents sable, each charged with three plates. Anesty of York.

Pollard, Gawin, gent.—Vert a boar passant argt., unguled and armed gules. Rydale cum P. L.

Mountforth, George, gent.—Arg. within an orle of eight cross crosslets gules a lion rampant arg. Rydale cum P.

Montford, Lancelot,—same, charged with crescent or for diff. Straff. & Tick.

Ellis, John, of Bardsay,—Or on a cross sable five crescents of the field. Barkston.

Chamberlayne, Leonard,—Argent a chevron between three crosses patonce rebated gules. Buckrose.

Stapleton, Sir Rob. of Wighill.—Arg. a lion rampant sable. Anesty of York.

Stapleton, Sir Rich. of Carleton,—same arms.

[As many illustrations of Yorkshire family arms have already appeared in these pages, they are not repeated here, though referred to in Sir Wm. Fayrfax's list.—J. H. T.]

The Will of Nicholas Bubwith,

Bishop of Bath & Wells. [Reg. Chiceley, at Lambeth, i, 378 *d.*]

In nomine Sancte et Individue Trinitatis, Patris, et Filii, et Spiritus Sancti, Amen. Quinto die mensis Octobris, anno domini 1424, et nostre translationis ad ecclesias Bathonicensem et Wellensem anno decimo septimo, Ego Nicholaus Bubwith, permissione divina Bathoniensis et Wellensis Episcopus, compos mentis (laudetur Altissimus!) licet eger corpore videns michi mortis periculum imminere, diem tamen sive horam mortis ignorans, condo testamentum meum in hunc modum. Impris lego et commendo animam meam Deo omnipotenti, Creatori meo; et corpus meum ad sepeliendum in ecclesia Cathedrali Sancti Andree Wellensis, videlicet in sepulcro facto subtus capellam quam ibidem fieri feci pro cantariis certorum capellanorum inibi pro anima mea et animabus parentum et benefactorum meorum, per Dei gratiam, pro perpetuo Divina celebraturorum, juxta ordinationem meam sive executorum meorum. Item lego summ' altari ejusdem ecclesie optimam sectam vestimentorum meorum ecclesiasticorum, quam habeo inter omnia vestimenta mea, videlicet unam casulam, duas tunicas et tres capas, cum albis, amictis, stolis, manipulis, et aliis quibuscunque eisdem pertinentibus; unum frontale, et unum superfrontale, bona et pulchra operata cum perlis sive margaritis; unam crucem meliorem quam habeo; et unum tabernaculum meleus quod habeo pro Corpore Dominico imponendo.

Item lego mille marcas distribuendas et solvendas per executores meos pro omnibus et singulis animabus illorum et illarum, pro quibus orare aliqualiter teneor. Et de quibus aliqua bona habui in forma sequenti; videlicet in celebrationibus missarum in Universitate Oxonie per presbiteros non beneficiatos et exiliter beneficiatos, ibidem scolatizantes, juxta discretionem executorum meorum, ducentas et quinquaginta marcas; inter frates quatuor ordinum videlicet, Predicatorum, Minorum, Augustiniensium, et Carmelitarum, apud London, Ivelcestre Briggewater et Bristol commorantium, incipiendo Londonie, et sic procedendo per ordinem superius recitatam, ac, demde, alibi secundum numerum personarum sacerdotum in locis ipsis existentium, juxta discretionem executorum meorum, ducentas et quinquagentas

marcas; nec non pro vestimentis et aliis ornamentis emendis pro ecclesia de Olney in comitatu Bukinghamie, et usum ejusdem, juxta ordinationem rectoris qui tunc erit ibidem, et executorum Dominic Johannis Grannt, dudum rectoris ibidem, centum libras.

Reliquas vero trecentas et quinquagenta marcas de dictis mille marcis, lego distribuendas in operibus caritatis juxta discretionem executorum meorum. Item lego mille marcas applicandas et exponendas super reparationibus et emendationibus debilium et profundarum, viarum infra comitatum Somersettie. Item lego mille marcas fideliter applicandas et exponendas pro constructione et nova edificatione cujusdam librarie de novo edificande, super paginam sive partem orientatem claustri dicte ecclesie Wellensis, inter hostium australe ejusdem ecclesie prope cameram escaeoris ipsius ecclesie scituate et portam qua itur directe a dicta ecclesie per claustrum predictum in palatium episcopale; ac pro constructione, edificatione, completione et perfectione campanilis sive turris borialis ad occidentalem finem prefate ecclesie inibi per Dei gratiam perficiendi ad similitudinem in omnibus possibilibus turris australis ibidem vocati Harewellstowre sub hac tamen conditione, quod capitulum dicte ecclesie solvat realiter ad opera predicta, sic ac prefertur edificanda et perficienda, trecentas marcas quas michi concessit et dedit ad opera predicta solvendas de finibus trium primorum et proximorum futurorum residentiariorum dicte ecclesie de et pro eorum residentiis ibidem faciendis ita quoque quod, predicta libraria completa et perfecta, prefata turris borialis statim incipiatur et per Dei gratiam demde perficiatur et completur, voceturque et nuncupetur Bubwiths towre.

Item lego pro completione et perfectione cujusdam turris per me jam incepte ad finem occidentalem ecclesie parochialis de Bubbewith, in comitatu Eboraci; et pro reformatione campanarum ejusdem ecclesie de novo fiendarum et ordinandarum; ac pro exaltatione murorum dicte ecclesie ex utraque parte supra columprias ejusdem, cum tribus vel quatuor fenestris ex utraque parte ejusdem ecclesie fiendis, ac cum uno thabernaculo lapideo super eosdem muros, competentis altitudinis; ultra centum libras quas exposui et solvi ante hec tempora pro constructione et edificatione predicte turris, ducentas et quinquaginta marcas. Item lego quadraginta libras pro vestimentis et ornamentis ecclesiasticis emendis et dandis ecclesie prioratus de Lodres in comitatu Dorsetie pro salute anime mee. Item lego viginti marcas distribuendas juxta discretionem executorum meorum inter pauperes parochianos de Menethorp et Hemyngburgh; et precipue inter parochianos de Menethorp predicta, ubi eram natus.*

Item lego viginti marcas distribuendas inter pauperes parochianos de Bubbewith predicta, ubi eram nutritus. Item volo et ordino quod nullas executorum meorum, ut executor meus, aliquem acquietet, seu alicui acquietanciam faciat de quocunque re mihi debita sine consensu Dominorum Thome Shelford, Johannis Reynolds, Johannis Knigt et Johannis Storthwait, vel duorum ad minias eorundem; et si quod

* See Canon Raine's History of Hemingborough.

contrarium factum fuerit, pro nullo penitus habeatur. Item de et lego cuilibet executorum meorum onus administrationis et executionis presentis testamenti mei admissuri in forma juris viginti libras, et unum ciphum argenteum. Residuum vero omnium bonorum meorum superius et inferius non legatorum, debitis meis solutis, do et lego executoribus meis ut ipsi inde ordinent et disponent, prout prefato Thome Shelford voluntatem meam in ea parte ore tenuo declaravi, et unposterum intendo declarare, ac prout secundum Deum et eorum conscientias bonas et justas viderint pro salute anime mee melius et utilius expedire; et prout iidem executores mei coram me personaliter constituti, tactis sacrosanctis Dei Evangelis, facere promiserunt et jurarunt. Hujus autem testamenti mei, continentis meam ultimam, voluntatem facio et constituo meas executores prefatum Thomam Shelford, Johannem Juyn, Johannem Storton seniorem, Dominos Johannem Roland, Johannem Knygt, Johannem Storthwayte, Johannem Codeford, et Johannem Reynolds dicte ecclesie Wellensis canonicos: nec non supervisores reverendum in Christo patrem ac Dominum meum singularissimum, dominum Henricum Dei gratia Wyntonie episcopum Anglie cancellarium, et dominum Walterum Hungerford militem; et pro eorum laboribus lego prefato reverendo patri meum optimum portiphorium et meum pontificale; dicto que domino Waltero optimum equum quem eligere volurit de meis et viginti libras, ad bene et fideliter supervidendum executionem presentis testamenti mei; et ad defendendos executores meos predictos contra omnes eis injuste adversantes, si qui fuerint in executione ejusdem testamenti et administratione bonorum meorum. In cujus rei testimonium sigillum meum presentibus est appensum. Hiis testibus Magistro Willelmo Shelton preposito et Johanni Stone canonicis Wellensibus, Domino Ricardo Mason rectore de Loxton et Johanne Dualaus rectore de Kynewardestowe, Johanne Austell et Thoma Greneham armigeris, Thoma Ferinov Johanne Whitle, Roberto Gunnery et Rogero Fold Valettis. Datum in manerio meo de Woley, quodel sigilli mei appensionem undecimo die Octobris, anno Supradicto.

Benson Notes.

(Materials preparatory for pedigrees of the Archbishop of Canterbury's family and others.)

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1756.	Vol. 100.	(none.)

1757.	Vol. 101.	Sarah, York spinster, 183.
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		Frances, York, spinster, 279.
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1790. Vol. 134. Susannah, York spinster, 145.
James, Aislaby par. Whitby, esq, 173.
George, York, 381.

Matthew Grange of Foolshey par. Ripon, yeoman [Vol. 109. fo. 400.] 22 Feb. 1762. Son Thomas Grange to pay unto his mother Mary Grange £35 which her father Robert Benson left her by will after the death of her mother Rebeckah Benson &c., &c.

John Benson of Foolshaw par. Ripon yeoman 25 April, 1765. [do. fo. 398.] My 2 sisters Mary Grange and Rebecca Holmes all my freeholds at Bangerhouse equally between them And 9 cattle gates on Dacre Pasture. Also new closes in Dacre Pasture; they paying yearly £1 7s. 6d., to my nephew Thomas Grange during life of my mother Rebecca Benson. Nephew Thomas Grange son of Matthew Grange, £35, rest to my said 2 sisters, extrixes. Witnesses, Peter Buck, Thomas Parker, and Thomas Grange. Proved 15 Aug., 1765.

Christopher Benson of Pateley bridge par. Ripon innholder. [109. fo. 240.] 16 June 1762. All my real and personal estate to wife Bridget for life to support and educate my younger children. If she marry again or die before my son John attain 21, then I give same to son Joseph, he paying my wife £8 yearly in lieu of her Thirds. Son Joseph £30, 6 months after my decease. Son Christopher £30 at 21, and £60 at my wife's death if he be then 21. My daughter wife of James Dent, £20, and £60 at my wife's death. Son Edward £20 at 21, and £70 at wife's death. Youngest son John £20 at 21, and £70 at wife's death. Daughter Ann £30 when son John attains 21, also £50 at wife's death. My housing and other premises are copyhold. Residue to son Joseph. Wife Bridget sole extrix. Witnesses, Benjamin Motley, James Scott, and James Arbuthnot. Proved 24 May 1765.

[Benson.] Legacies which I owe to my sisters and other relations, which my father and brother left them, to be paid. Each of my trustees £100: they to receive rents &c., during minority of my children. Brother-in-law the Rev. Mr. Marsh to be supervisor; a guinea yearly. Children to have a liberal education, that they may show themselves in life according to their fortunes. Hannah Richardson my Godsake or poor apprentice £10 at the end of her apprenticeship if she behaves well. Residue amongst my children. If son Robert die under 21, his share to go to sons John and Thomas. If all die under 21, then to my nephews George Coulton and Robert Coulton, they paying £100 a year apiece to my 2 sisters for life; said George and Robert Coulton. to be trustees. Dear wife extrix. (not named.) Witnesses, Josiah Ogle, Gervas Smith, and George Thompson.

Codicil, 20 Jan. 1765. "Now of City of York." Legacies to wife and children revoked, as I am apprehensive of great loss in collecting my debts. Personalty to be divided amongst wife and children. Friends Mr. John Clapham, Mr. Christopher Yates, and Mr. John Dinsdale all of York, to be trustees also. To be buried in my own parish Church in a private manner. Probate 18 April, 1765.

Robert Benson of Leeds gent. [109. fo. 175.] 25 Jan., 1758. To be buried in a private manner. Eldest son Robert, all my houses &c., in City and suburbs of York. Also my lands at Heworth and Easingwold. Also the farm at Knapton "with that of Acomb" in possession of Thomas Blackburn, of yearly rent of £39 10 0. Also my lands and portion of title at Sutton, Kippax, Morley, and Skelmanthorp, co. York. Son John my copyhold lands at Osbaldwick, which I have surrendered to the use of my will. Also my lands at Knapton except the farm given to son Robert. Son Thomas my copyholds at Leeds and Woodhouse Carr, which I have surrendered to the use of my will. Also my freeholds in Leeds. Also £1000 at 21. If my wife be with child, and it be not provided for by codicil, it to have £1500 at 21, to be raised out of my lands &c., in the manner specified. Land called Russels ffarm in parish of Leeds, which belonged to Edward Ingland. Wife £200 a year for life in lieu of dower and thirds. Also £100, and the use of my furniture &c., for life or until marriage again.

David Benson of Lancaster facter. [109. fo. 13.] 16 Oct., 1751. Dr. William Roundell of York and Dawson Roundell of Marton, co. York gent., £100 upon trust to apply for maintenance and education of poor necessitous boys. Residue to said William Roundell and Dawson Roundell, equally. Witnesses, Francis Davis of Lancaster, roper, James Charnley of same saddler, and Francis Atkinson attorney at law, in Lancaster. Proved 5 Jan., 1765.

John Benson of Whitby. [Vol. 116. fo. 392.] 8 Jan., 1770. Nephew Thomas Benson £20. Nieces, Grace Benson and Elizabeth Clemesha £40 each. Niece Jane Swales and niece Grace Bailey £40 each. Niece Elizabeth Bailey, extrix. Witnesses, James Woodhouse, and Elizabeth Woodhouse. Proved 21 Dec., 1772.

Robert Benson of Middleton par. Ilkley, yeoman. [Vol. 116. fo. 153.] 29 Feb., 1768. Brother John Benson £15 and my best suit of clothes. Sister Mary Hawxworth £5. Niece Betty Hawxworth £5. Brothers-in-law Lawrence Hawxworth and Alexander Revill a crown each. "And as Nidd was the place where I first drew breath, I leave the poor" there 20/-. Cousin John Chapman at Thornton £5. Cousin Katy Hodgson and her son and daughter £5 each. "Perchance my cousin John Chapman may be dead before this be executed," if so, his £5 to his sister Katy and her two children. Cousin Thomas Chapman 10 guineas and his 2 sisters Mary Verity and Nancy Matson 10 guineas each; and to their children £5 amongst them. Poor of Thornton 20/-. Cousin Thomas Grimston's daughter Katy £4, "but if she be dead or at such a distance that it cannot be gotten to her," then to her sister Nelly. Goddaughter Peggy Hudson £3. Goddaughter Betty Harrison 25/-. Poor of Middleton £20 to be invested for them. Poor of Ilkley and Nesfield 20/- each. Dear Aunt and partner in housekeeping my farm and houses at Middleton with the consent of the Landlord. Residue to my said dear Aunt Hellen Hodgjon. "Most of my money is out of my hands at present, but I hope it is where it may be gotten without much difficulty."

John Hudson and Christopher Hawxworth, exors. £5 each. Witnesses, Martin Hawxworth, and Thomas Hawxworth.

Codicil not dated or signed. Cousin Robert Chapman's 3 children £4. viz John the eldest 40/- and the other two 20/-. Cousin Mary Mountain, son William Chapman 20/-. Poor of Middleton £30 instead of £20. "I have 2 notes one for 15, another for £10, of Chris: Harrison, the lesser note I desire he" (codicil ends abruptly here.)

Affidavit of William Hudson of Middleton yeoman, and Thomas Harrison of same farmer, that they believed the codicil to be in Testator's own hand-writing, dated 11 May, 1772. Probate 14 May, 1772.

James Benson of Armley par. Leeds, tanner. [Volume 116. fo. 32.] 17 June, 1767. Sister Mary Benson all my lands &c., in Armley, and elswhere in co. York. Residue of goods to said sister, extrix. Witnesses, Cath: Myers, John Wood, and Lance: Myers. Proved 21 Jan., 1772.

Thomas Benson of Whitby gent. [122. fo. 422.] 9 Aug., 1777. Sister Grace Bailey £20 a year for life. Also the house she now lives in. Niece Jane, wife of Robert Swales, the house said Robert now lives in. Also £360, and to her son John Swales, £100. Niece Grace, wife of Robert Burbank, £430, and the house she lives in. Niece Grace, wife of [*blank*] Winn, of Scarbro, £100. Niece Elizabeth, wife of Samuel Clemetshaw of Scarbro', shopkeeper £100. Christopher Prissick of Whitby, master mariner and Samuel Prissick of same, master and mariner £1600 in the Public Funds, upon trust to pay the interest to my niece Elizabeth, wife of John Reed for her life, for her separate use; and after her death to her children at 21. If they die, to the children of her sisters Jane Swales and Grace Burbank. To same trustees £1100 for said niece Jane Swales in like manner. Do. do. for niece Grace Burbank. Do. £700 for niece Elizabeth Clemetshaw. Do. do. for niece Grace Winn. Peter Jackson £5. Niece Jane Swales 1/64th. of ship Antelope, and 1/64th, of ship Contents Increase (my nephew Thomas Benson, chief owner). Res. of real and personal estate to nephew Thomas Benson, exor. Witnesses, Francis Skinner, Mary Webster, and Mark Noble. Proved Septr., 1778.

William Benson of Otley surgeon and apothecary. [122. fo. 357.] 24 March, 1767. To be buried with no more expense than decency requires. All my lands &c., in Otley, Gargrave, and Coniston, and elsewhere in co. York, and elsewhere, to my brother Edmund Benson, upon trust to pay my wife Margaret Benson, £40 a year for life, in lieu of Dower; and to pay £500 each to my daughters Peggy and Jane at 21 or marriage. And in case I have any more children by my present wife, £500 each to him or them. Said brother Edmund Benson, exor. Witnesses, Thomas Fourness, Rebekah Fourness, and H. Wilson. Proved March 1778.

Robert Benson of Bangar houses par. Ripon, yeoman. [XCVII, 197, 17 Nov., 1744. Son John Benson, half my house and lands he paying my wife Rebekah £2 a year. My daughters Mary and Rebekah Benson, £20 each. Son Robert Benson £20 at 21. My half messuage at Hayshaw and land called Dacre pasture to my wife till son Robert 21, then to him. Wife and son Robert, exors. Witnesses, John × Gill, Grace Wigglesworth, and Robert Joy. Proved 19 Jan., 1753.

Mary Benson of Maghera co. Londonderry wid. [from Prerog. Ct. of Ireland.] Relict of Rev. Thomas Benson [XCVII. 275.] D.D. 18 Feb. 1744. To be buried decently. Aunt Mrs. Grace Nevison wid, £5 5 0 yearly for life. Mrs. Hannah Bury of Dublin, wid., aunt to my said dead husband, do do. Niece Mary Blacker ux. George Benson of Brookend, co. Tyrone esq., the interest of £300. Nephew William Bolton son of Mr. Joseph Bolton late Alderman of Londonderry, dead, £100. Archer Pearson eldest son of Mr. Richard Pearson of Carlisle, merchant, £60 due from sd. Rd. Mary Bolton daughter of Rev. Thomas B. of Graystock, co. Cumberland, dead, £21. Cousin Charles Carlisle, apothecary in London, my silver punch bowl and ladle now in keeping of my cousin Joseph Nicholson of Hawkesdale. Poor of Kirkby Kendall par. Westmoreland. Res. to children of my sister Elizabeth, ux. Rev. Bellingham Mouleverey, rector of Maghera. Exors. Rev. B. Mouleverey, niece Elizabeth ux. John Lindsay of Loughry, co. Tyrone esq., and cousin Joseph Nicholson of Hawkesdale, co. Cumberland. Witnesses, Francis O'Hagan, James Stewart, and Arthur Jack. Proved 19 July, 1753.

Robert Benson of Hayshay par. Ripon, yeoman. 17 Apr. 1753. [98. fo. 121.] Brother in law Matthew Grange, of Foulshay, linnen weaver, 2 beast gates on Dacre pasture. Nephew Thomas son of said Matthew Grange, at 21. Sister Rebecca 5/-. Mother Rebecca various furniture. Brother John Benson the residue, he to pay the legacies of £35 each to my sisters under the will of my father Robert Benson, late of Banger houses, dead. Said brother John Benson, exor. Witnesses, William Holmes, Thomas Grange, and Christopher Johnson. Proved 19 April, 1754.

William Benson of Armley par. Leeds yeoman. [103. fo. 410.] 8 Sept. 1757. My lease for 1000 years of Hessell Ing close in Armley, with tan pits &c., to son James Benson. Said son James Benson, the house in which I dwell, and land in occupation of Joseph Lister, myself, and my son Gervas Benson, in trust to sell. Settlement on Marriage of said son Gervas B. whereby I conveyed to him an estate and he agreed to pay £100 to any person named by my will. I give said £100 to my daughter Mary B. Similar settlement on Marriage of my son William Benson, I give the £100 to said daughter Mary Benson. Son Gervas Benson, my cloth, lead, &c. Daughter Susannah Brogden, £10. Grandson John Benson, son of my son William £20. Niece the only daughter of my sister Mary Briggs, £5.

Niece Mary Gillings, £5. Res. to son James Benson, exor. Witnesses, Benjamin Hanson, Joseph Akroyd, and John Akroyd. Proved 27 Sept., 1759.

George Benson of Hull master and mariner. [CVII. 189.] 2 Feb. 1763. Body to the earth. George Welburn of Hull merchant, sole exor., £200 and furniture, &c. Bryan Benson and Mary Benson, son and daughter of Bryan Benson, of the City of London, £100 each. Ann Slee, (daughter of late Ann Slee,) of Newcastle, £50 at 18. "My other niece (whose name I think is Mary,") £20. Friend John Dowson of Hull, sailmaker, £30. Residue to Bryan Benson, gent. of the City of London. Greatest part of my estate lies in shipping viz. in ships called the Hartford, and the Diligence, late called the York Merchant. Mr. Hotham of York and Elizabeth ux., a mourning ring each. And one to their daughter, Arabella, my godchild. Witnesses, John Dowson, Benjamin Ingleby, and Benjamin Darling. Proved 10 Feb. 1763.

William Benson of Otley, yeoman. [CVII. fo. 194.] 6 Feb., 1762. Copyholds in Otley, to wife Ann for life: remainder to my sons David and William. Brother Andrew Benson of Beckwithshaw, exor. Testator signs by x. Witnesses, Richard Hogg, George Lee, and William Snell. Proved 8 Feb., 1763.

James Benson of Streethouses par. Rookby. [CVII. 279.] 28 Feb., 1763. To be buried at discretion of exor. Son James Benson, sole exor. Son Robert Benson, £30, as my exor. shall see occasion. Daughter Elizabeth Benson £30, 6 months after my death. Daughter Charity £5, 6 months after my death. Anne Wall £5, Son Thomas Benson 1/-, Son Job Benson 1/-, Testator signs by x.
Witnesses, John Johnson, and James Farrer. Proved 14 April, 1763.

Thomas Benson of Hutton, co. of City of York, husb. [111. fo. 42.] 19 Jan., 1767. Brother Christopher Benson £140. Sister Ann Hogg 10/-, and her 5 children, Thomas, William, Matthew, Mary and Ann Hogg, "whose husbands' names I do not remember," £5 each. Res. to wife Ellen, extrix. Testator x. Witnesses, Thomas Palfreeman, and John Spencer. Proved 14 Feb., 1767.

Thomas Benson of St. Dennis Walmgate, York, linen weaver. [do. 170.] 5 May, 1767. Freeholds at Thorner to wife Susannah for life: remainder to George Render son of William Render of Rum Gates, par. Ripley, he paying to Thomas Dodson senr., of Kirk Deighton, £5, to his son Thomas £10, and to Dorothy sister of said George Render £15. William Render, brother of said George, £30, and to Jane Render his sister £30, and to Eliz. Scofield her sister £30, independent of her husband. Ellen Hardesty, dau. of Henry Hardesty of Hamstead Hollings, £30. Elizabeth Reeveley £60, and her son John 21/-. Wife my house in St. Dennis Churchyard where I dwell. Res. to wife, William Render senr., and Mr. Firth, alderman of Leeds, exors. Witnesses, John Baker, William Harrison, and Elizabeth Hair. Proved 2 June 1767.

Susannah Benson of Walmgate, York, (par. of St. Denis,) wid. [111. fo. 277.] 29 June, 1767. To be decently buried. Sister Elizabeth Hall £10, and her 3 sons Thomas, James, and John £8 each; and her daughter Margaret £5. Nephew James Kilburn, of Hunslet £5, and his brother John Kilburn, £5. Niece Ann Jackson, of Lincoln £5 and my silver cup. House and furniture to be sold to pay said legacies. Exors. Mr. John Firth of Leeds, merchant, and George Nettleton of Thorner. Witnesses, John Pybus, Thomas Percevell, and Mary Richardes. Proved 29 Oct., 1767.

Christopher Benson of South Stainley gent. [125. fo. 245.] 4 Sept., 1780. Housekeeper Isabel Fawcett £10 a year for life. Also various furniture, and £25 in satisfaction of all claims for wages, &c. Brother William Benson £20 a year for life, in lieu of all claims under the will of our late father. Niece Dorothy Kirby's children, Robert John Benson, Christopher, William, Thomas, Dorothy and George, £25 each at 21. To said Robert son of niece Dorothy, all my printed books. Mourning rings to Robert Denison of Leeds, esq., John Michael Messinger esq., Mr. William Chambers of Ripon, Mr. Michael Theakston of Ripon, William Theakston of London his brother, Jane ux Francis Penington, junr., nieces Dorothy Kirby and Mary Brittlebank, Mrs. Chaworth, daughter of my late friend, Alderman Theakston of Ripon, and said Isabel Fawcett. Nephew Robert Donkin, residue of real and personal estate; exor. Witnesses, Francis Buck, Jacob Bruce, and Francis Bedford. Proved January 1781.

Dorothy Benson of Whitby, wid. [125. fo. 251.] 16th day of the sixth month (called June,) 1774. Daughter Grace, furniture equal to what my daughter Elizabeth hath received. Res. to my 3 children Thomas, Grace and Elizabeth, the shipping being valued by my brother Thomas Benson, my uncle Able Chapman, and my cousin John Chapman. Exors., my 3 children and my cousin William Chapman, sailmaker. Witnesses, Kath. Humphry, and Margaret Linton. Proved Jan., 1781.

Frances Benson of York, Spr. [125. fo. 279.] 10 Jan., 1776. To be buried under my own pew in Trinity Church, Micklegate, near my relations. Directions as to funeral, Mr. Brown to be the undertaker. Great nephew John Farnell, £600. Friend Mr. William Spencer and nephew George Coulton, £400 upon trust for my great niece Mary ux. James Officer of York carver, independent of her husband. Res. to nephew George Coulton, exor. Witnesses, Christopher Steel and George Hickes. Proved March, 1781.

George Benson of York wharfinger. [134. fo. 381.] 22 Nov. 1784. Leasholds in Uggleforth in York, in occupation of my son-in-law Mr. Henry Mills, held by me for 21 years from the master of Archbishop Holgate's School,—to my wife Elizabeth for life. Remainder to my daughters Elizabeth ux. Mr. Thomas Gray, and Ann ux. said Henry Mills, as joint tenants. Freehold house, wharf, &c., in Skeldergate, and freeholds in Grape lane, and all other my real estate to my said 2 daughters, as tenants in common. Nephew John Benson, £1 and

his children Laurence, George, and Elizabeth, £1 each at 21, along with the legacies bequeathed to them by my late sister's will. Niece Jane Benson £10, and her daughter Ann £1. 3 servants 1 guinea each, besides wages. Res. to my said two daughters. Witnesses, Rd. Sutcliffe, John Sutcliffe, and James Lamb junr.

Codicil. 21 Jan. 1790. Leaseholds in Uggleforth to be sold. And wife to have 2 rooms in my house instead. Grandsons George Gray and Thomas Gray, £50 each at 21. Witnesses, Joseph Mills, William Mills, and David Goodwill. Proved 7 July, 1790.

James Benson of Aislaby par. Whitby, esq. [134. fo. 173.] 2 Aug. 1783. Wife Isabella all my furniture and farming stock &c., at Aislaby. Also my house &c., at Aislaby for life or widowhood, and an annuity of £130. Daughter in law Susannah Robinson, (spelt Robson in another place) whose behaviour to me ever since my marriage with her mother justly merits my regard £500. Res. of lands and personalty to my only son John, and daughter Grace. If they die under 21, to my wife and her daughter. If they die, to my friends William Skinner senr. of Ruswarp, and John Mathews junr. esq., and Francis Wardale of Whitby, equally. And I appoint them exors. Witnesses James Appleton, Mark Nicholson, and John Fewster junr.

Codicil. 13 Oct. 1787. Substitutes name of my relation John Reid of North Shields co. Northumberland gent., for that of John Mathews esq., throughout. Witnesses, Joseph Lockwood, Mark Nicholson, and John Fewster junr. Proved 22 April 1790.

Susannah Benson of York, Spr. [134. fo. 145.] 1 Apr. 1790. Mary ux., John Young of Crowle. co. Lincoln, £20. Niece Sarah daughter of Thomas Wilson, of Eskrick £10. Goddaughter Rebecca daughter of John Blanshard £10. Mrs. Faith Platt for her kind services 1 guinea. Res. to Sarah Barker who now lives with me, as some Recompense for her diligent attendances upon me in my many and severe illnesses, and I appoint her extrix. Witnesses, Faith Platt, Ann Fleming, and John Simpson. Proved 10 April 1790.

Joseph Benson of Stanger in Embleton, co. Cumberland yeoman. [131. fo. 184.] 16 Dec. 1786. All my lands at Embleton to John Harrison of Thurstonfield, Peter Satterthwaite of Setwithy, and Joseph Peele of Stanger, on trust to pay my wife Sarah, an annuity of £15, during widowhood, or if she shall marry again £10. Provision in case wife enceinte, if not, my lands to my nephew John Rook in tail male; remainder to nephew Joseph Rook. I have a considerable sum of money lent on mortgage of lands at Castlesowerby belonging to one John Harrison, about £1000. If wife not enceinte, or child die under 21, I give £100 of this mortgage debt to the Quaker School at Ackworth, co. York, £100 to Quakers' meeting house at Cockermouth. £5 to poor of Embleton. Nieces Sarah Rook, Elizabeth Rook, Mary Rook, Jane Rook, and Ann Rook at 21 or marriage. My sister Mary Rook, to whom the legal estate in certain copyholds will descend on my death, and her husband Joseph Rook.

All my furniture and husbandry stock to my wife and my father John Benson, equally. Exors., said Harrison, Satterthwaite and Peele. Witnesses Thomas Benson, T. G. Taylor, and William Moncreif.

Codicil 17 Dec., 1786. (No material alterations.) Witnesses, Thomas Benson, Jonathan Peele and T. G. Taylor. Proved April, 1787.

Robert Benson of Low Hall in township of Dacre with Bewerley yeoman. [131. fo. 456.] 16 Aug., 1783. Wife Isabel £7 a year for life in lieu of dower, charged on my lands in Bishopside. Daughter Mary Pawson £2 10 0 per annum for life. Grandson Joseph Pawson £100 at 21, and £50 on death of his mother Mary Pawson. Daughter Jane Smith £2 10 0 per annum for life. Grandaughters Jane, Margaret, and Nancy, otherwise Ann, daughters of my said daughter Jane Smith, £80 each at 21. Grandson Robert Smith £100 at 21. Son Michael Benson, residue, and to be exor. Witnesses, Richard Morland, William Holmes, and William Snow. Proved 16 Oct. 1787. Yk.

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BENSONS FROM KNARESBRO' PARISH REGISTER.

BURIALS 1560.

1565	Sept. 11	Elizabeth Benson
1567-8	Jan. 13	William son of Robert
1569	May. 14	Agnes
,,	Oct. 27	Margaret
1569-70	Jan. 7	Genet d. of William
1574	May 27	John
1575	Nov. 5	John s. of Peter
1577	Dec. 2	Joan d. of Peter
1578	July 13	Richard s. of William
1579-80	Feb. 21	Joan d. of Thomas
1581	Dec. 19	Joan d. of William
1583-4	Mar. 19	Margaret wife of John
1583-4	Mar. 23	John s. of Thomas
1584	May 15	Alice d. of William
1584	Aug. 6	Francis s. of Peter
1584	Nov. 8	Margaret wife of Reginald
1586	Dec. 6	Henry
1587	Apr. 21	Margaret
1587	Aug. 26	Mary d. of John
1588	July 7	Joan d. of Peter
1591-2	Jan. 3	George s. of Robert
1591-2	Mar. 20	Dorothy d. of Robert
1592	Mar. 29	Thomas *Advena*
1594-5	Jan. 3	Peter
1595	Mar. 27	Peter s. of Peter
1597	Apr. 27	Robert
1597	June 7	El. d. of Edward
1598	Mar. 28	Reginald

1601	Oct. 31	John
1602	June10	John s. of Francis
1602	Nov. 15	Mariorie widow
1606	Sept. 16	Gennet wife of Peter
1615	July 12	Frances d. of John
1615	Dec. 25	Ann d. of John
1617	May 5	infant of Peter
1617	Sept. 12	Alice wife of John
1617-18	Feb. 3	Ann d. of Francis
1618	Apr. 3	Agnes
1619-20	Feb. 21	Dorothe widow
1620	Sept. 16	Jane wife of Peter of Knaresbro
1621	July 30	Genet d. of John
1621	Aug. 30	William s. of John
1621-2	Jan.	Issabell wife of William
1622-3	Feb. 20	Alice
1623	May 29	John s. of John
1623	Aug. 26	Alice d. of John
1625	Sept. 5	John s. of John
1625-6	Feb. 12	Thomas s. of Peter
1626	July 7	Thomas
1626-7	Feb. 26	Peter s. of John *Spurr.*
1626-7	Mar. 12	Margaret d. of Peter
1627	Mar. 30	Mary d. of John
1628	Aug. 23	Richard
1628	Dec. 27	Peter s. of Peter
1629	Apr. 29	Frances wife of John
1630	Sept. 22	William
1630	Nov. 26	Francis
1631-2	Feb. 16	John of Harrogate
1632	Nov. 11	Genet
1633	Aug. 3	A child of John
1634	Nov. 20	Hellen widow
1634-5	Jan. 22	John, webster
1635	July 2	Peter s. of Peter
1635	Dec. 5	Mary wife of Peter
1637	Oct. 30	Barberey wife of John
1638-9	Feb. 10	John s. of John
1640	Apr. 26	Matthew s. of Christofer
1640-1	Jan. 2	Peter
1640-1	Jan. 9	Matthew s. of Christofer
1643	Dec. 6	Ellen d. of Christofer
1647	May 4	Francis d. of Robert
1647	Nov. 21	Ellen d. of Robert
1648	July 5	Elizabeth d. of William
1649-50	Feb. 4	Elizabeth widow
1651	June 12	Elizabeth d. of John
1651	Sept. 7	Peter s. of John

1652	Sept. 28	Mary d. of John
1653	Dec. 4	Mary d. of John
1655	Apr. 6	Mary wife of William
1655	Aug. 30	Margaret wife of John
1656-7	Jan. 26	Ann d. of John
1656-7	Mar. 8	Thomas s. of Edward
1657	Nov. 7	s. of Christofer
1663	Aug. 19	child of William
1664	Apr. 12	Peter
1664	Oct. 5	Henry s. of John
1664	Oct. 17	Edward s. of John
1664-5	Mar. 22	Lucie of Harrogate
1669	July 24	Ellen wife of John
1669	Oct. 18	Christofer
1670	Sept. 28	Rebecca d. of William
1670	Dec. 6	Robert
1671	Mar. 28	Elizabeth wife of Edward
1672	Dec. 23	John s. of William
1673-4	Jan. 5	Heneretta Maria d. of John
1674	Oct. 10	Ursula d. of William, junr.
1675	June 6	John
1675-6	Mar. 6	Mary d. of Lawrence
1675-6	Mar. 9	William
1676-7	Jan. 3	John
1676-7	Mar. 7	Rebecca d. of John
1678-9	Mar. 18	Mary
1679	Mar. 25	Abigaile d. of Edward
1679	Sept. 22	Anne
1680	June 4	Elizabeth
1680-1	Jan. 2	William
1681	Sept. 23	Jane d. of Edward
1682	July 6	Susannah d. of John
1683	Sept. 3	Anne d. of Peter
1683-4	Jan. 1	Isabell
1683-4	Feb. 23	wife of Christofer
1684-5	Mar. 8	Edward
1684-5	Mar. 21	Sarah d. of John
1685	Dec. 13	Peter
1685	Dec. 18	child of John
1686	Aug. 18	Jane d. of Lawrence
1686-7	Feb. 20	David s. of Christofer
1689	Dec. 11	Jonathan s. of John
1689	Dec. 23	Thomas
1690-1	Feb. 12	Mary d. of William
1692-3	Mar. 17	Susannah d. of Abraham
1693	May 26	Robert s. of Robert
1693	July 15	Abraham
1694	June 13	John

1695	May 14	Mary wife of Edmund	
1695	Aug, 2	Peter s. of Paul	
1695	Nov. 4	Dorothy d. of Richard	
1695	Nov. 26	Elizabeth d. of Richard	
1696	Aug. 10	John of Harrogate	
1696-7	Jan. 2	John of Harrogate	
1697	June 25	John of Harrogate	
1697	July 2	John of Burrow [bridge]	
1698	Sept. 11	Alice wife of Richard	
1698	Sept. 19	Margaret d. of Richard	
1698	Sept. 26	Alice d. of Richard	
1700	Aug. 27	Paul	J.S., D.

Fairfax MSS.

Man'ij de Thwate cum Newsome. Friday, 2 May, 1567, (9 Eliz.) Cur. Baron Thome ffairefax, armiger, ibm tent die Veneris viz. Scdo die ann. Reg. Eliz. d. g. Ang. ffr. & hibn. Regine f. d.

Liber Tenen. ibm. ffranciscus Passeleye armiger Thomas Maude generos. Willms Migleye Johes Rawlinge Willms Cloughe Augneta Rawsonne Edwardus Sowdene Thomas Horsfall & Johes More sunt libr tenen' ibm et debent sectam ad hanc cur de tribus septimanis.

Tenen' ad Voluntatem Dni. Alicia Rawsonne Robertus Mawsonne Johnes Wilkinsonne Walterus Rawlynge, John Rawlynge jun., Ricus Riddynge Galfridus Shakiltonne Johnes Denby Ricdus Wright Ricus Woller Johnes Whelewright Ricus Holegate Henricus Ambler Johnes Rawson senr. Ricus Oldfeld Margarete laycok Augnes Shakiltone vid., Johnes Hall Edwardus Cloughe William Cloughe Willm. Shakilton Wm. Scotte Margaretta ffell Anna Adamson sunt ten. ad Vol. dni. et succidit et asportaur. boscu' dni tam vered qui io in mia dm.

Jur. Wm. Shakilton, W. Migley, Thos. Horsfall & 12 others, qui dicunt sup. sacrm. Ric. Wright, fforester, pena, 3/4.

Paynes laid in Thwaite and Newsome.

In primis a payne is laid that John Wilkinson make upe a gappe on the baksid his house and so kepe it by Michelmas next on payne of xijd.

Item a payne is layd that no man shall wythe his Cattall pasture or eate the grise of other mens dike on paine of every defalt xijd.

Item a payne is laid that no p'son bere any wod owte of Thwates fall on payne of every burdinge xijd. Soma' huius Cur. pret grene-hewe vi$^{s.}$ iiij$^{d.}$

Cur. Baron Man. Towston & Clifforth 29 April 1567.

Liber tenen. ibm. Willms Oglestrope gent pro terr.

Tenen. ad Volunt. Dn. Willms Oglestrope gent Georgeius Barker Thomas Blithe Ricus Barker Wm Skotte Thomas Turn' Ellena vid Willm. Thomlingsone Willm Grene.

Wetherbye Thomas Syssonne gent.

Newtoune Xpoferus Cawood yoman.

Clifforth (same as 1569 list.) Jurors nearly the same as 1569, (13 names)

Xpofer Hooton fecit conli defalt xijd. Ditto Ric Hopwood, Tho. Turner & W. Scott, xijd. each.

Paynes laid in Towston and Clifforthe.

No p'son within this manor or lordshipe do make any assault or affraye on payne of every defalte 2/.

No p'son maliciouslye drawe any blode of any p'rson, on payne of euery defalte of v^{s} (5/.)

Thos Turner Richd Cawod Richd Hopwod shall remove their hedge as appointed by the twelve men, between their croft & the Thwate before Candlemas, on payne of x$^{s.}$ each

Richard Hopwood shall repare and amend an eylinge wch is decayed, payne 6/8.

Every tenant shall uphold his tenement from hensforth, 6/8.

Clifforth & Weston tenants not to put nor suffer their cattell to goe in woods p. xii$^{d.}$

16 Oct. 1569. Manerii de Towtone cu' Man'io de Clifforth cu' Oglesthorpe.

Cur. Baron Thome ffairfax armiger ibm. tent xvj^{o} die Octobris Anno Regni Elizabeth Dei gra' Anglie ffrauncie et Hibnie Regine fidei defensor &c vndecimo.

Tenen' cu' Voluntar Dni ibm. Georgius Barker Thomas Blithe Ricus Barker, Willms Skott Thomas Turner, William Tomlinsone and William (iiijd) Grene sunt tenentes Dni huius maneris et debent secta ad hanc curiam qui vers fecer defalt sunt in Dni put. patet sup. capita eor. qui autem comp'nerunt excusatur.

Wetherbie. Thomas Sysson generos.

Newton Xpofus Cawood yoman.

Clifforth Ricus Hopwood, Ricus Cawood Tristramus Rychardson John ffoster Thomas Thomsone Xpofus Hutone sunt tenentes ad voluntatem Dni ibm.

baddisworth Georgius Wilkinsone Johes Wormewole Johes Crowder, ux Henrici (iiijd) Whitlescale.

Jur. ad inquirend pro Dno. Geo. Barker, Thos. Blythe, Ric. Barker, Wm. Skott, Xpo. Cawood, Tho. Turner, Will. Tomlinson, Will. Grene, Will. Hopwood, Xpo Huton, Ric. Cawood, John Foster, Tho. Tho'son, Trist. richardson. Jur. Qui dicunt sup. Sacrm su' qd Xpofus. fawer habuit diem ad vltima' Cur. qd ipe' faceret sepem sua recte et sup. terr Dni sui ante festu' Sct. Helene sub pena iijs iiijd forisfacient, et non fecit io in M' Dni iijs iiijd.

Itm Dicunt qd Willms Oglethorpe et Edwardus Oglethorpe xiij^{o} die Aprilis, anno sup. fecer rescu' sup' Ric. Cawood ball'-Dni., et Will. Skott. iijs. iiijd.

Georgius Barker quer de Tristram Richardson, de p'lito debti xxs. p. vno equo Def. negauit debit p'd Inquis.

Pene p'osite. Et modo iniunct est qd quilibt. tenen' qui in ertium habet datu' p' reparacionis Rep'abunt cu' p'd merem' ante festu' Scte. Helene prx sub pena iijs iiijd dno forisfaciend ffinis.

Manor of Towston, Clifforthe & Oglestrop.

Court Baron of Thomas Fairfax Esq. 15 Sep. 1568.

Tenants at Will—Wm Oglestrope gent, George Barker Thomas Blythe Richd Barker Wm Skotte Thomas Turner Wm Thomlinson Wm Grene.

Wetherby cu' Newtoun Thomas Sisson gent Christr Cawood yoman Clifforth Richd Hopwod Wm Hopwod Richd Cawod Tristram Richardson John ffoster Thomas Thomson Christ Huton tenants at will.

Jur' ad Inqui 'p Dno

Geo Barker Thomas blithe, Christ. Cawod Ric Barker Thomas Turner Wm Skotte Wm Tomlinson Wm Grene, John ffoster Christ Huton, Tristram Richardson Richd Cawod: say that all is well

Panes. A payne is layd that Wm Oglestrope gent lye open a way that he hath inclosed ledinge frome Towston to the new close & gray garthe before the annunciation of O'r ladie next on payne of x^{s}.

Manor of Rigton, 1568.

Free tenants. ffrancis Palmes gent, Robt Thomson de Wetherby (M^{a} iiijd) Thomas Wentworthe ar. (M^{a} iiijd)

Tenants for land. Laurence Kighley gent, John Pudsay Wm Wilkes, Nichus Parker, Galfrid Graswth, Geo. Wilkes, John Hadistye, Robt Wilks, Wilfrid Harrison, Jacobz Johnson, John Robynson, Thos. Dicson.

Jury. Laur. Kighley gent, & rest as above nearly, who say on oath that Christr Knightson (4d) Richd Chippindall (4d) John Suttill (4) Alexr Pugh (4) John Newsome (4) took brackens without leave. Wm Wilks made a rescue from Rich Wayte 3s. 4d.

Payne that no man in the lordship of Righton shall mawe no brakens without licence on paine of 2/6

Every tenant shall sufficiently ringe there swyne betwix this and Saint Mathew day, and so kepe them to ackorne tyme be past, paine of 4d each swyne.

Manor of Askwith cu' Rawden. Court Baron of Thomas Fairfax Esq. (10 Elizth)

Free Tenants. Heirs of John Myddleton Esq, Wm. Vauazor Esq, Wm Sikes John Townend Jas Newsom John lynleye Robt Hill Robt Richardson

Tenants at Will. Christr Baynton Jacobus Waddington John Tow'end Richd Ward Gilbr laucoke Elizth Marstoune, Robt Ward, John Netherwood Thomas Netherwood Richd Brathwate ux Mawson Robt Mawsonne Christr ffoster Anthony ffoster Robt Lamb John Holme John Ratcliff Wm Kendell, Custan Wod John Richardson George Ratclif alias Rawcliff, Ric Holgate Edwd Mawson, John Pickerd John Perte.

Manor of Dentonne, 1568. Free tenants Marmaduke Gascoigne (M^{a} 6d.) Esq, Laurence Kighley Esq, Thomas ffoster yoman

Tenants for lands yearly. Jacobus Wikley John Ward Robt Wayneman Nichs Taillor Stephen Wikley, Anthony Harrison, Geo Hall,

Jacobus Lambart Roger Mawson Jousy fountane, Wm Watson Thos. Harrison, Thomas Mawson Isabel Smythe vid. Robt Smythe Robt Smykergill Anthony Hewite Isabel Stapleton Tho Stainfurthe Laurence Thornton vid, Wm Smythe Leonard Breathwate Anthony Mylner Robt Brathwate Alex. Nowsun Xpof baynton Anthony bonus George bound Wm Wilks Thos Wate Richd Brathwate Rich Thomlynson Thos Wayneman Custane threpland Elizth baynton Mgt lister John Harrison.

Robt Bolton assault on John Boland

Costean Threpland not ringing his pig 2d.

Elizth Baynton has a pig not ringed 2d.

No person shall kepe any mastif lose or unreasonable dogs on the daye onles he be mosellid, 3/4

No person fell any thornes or grene wod in any other mans farm 6/8

No person burn any thacke linge on the moore betwix Derneen Browe & le prseley Rige, 6/8.

Every man that graves heath shall take up the moss before hyme & bed the parte after hyme 6/8.

If any swyne come within the Hall demayne the owner to forfeit 12d per swine.

Towston with Members, 18 May 1575. Court Baron, before Laurence Grene senescall.

Towston. Thos Blithe Richd Barker Alicia Thomlynson Wm Grene Math Calverley for lands in Wetherby, Christr Cawood for lands in Newton, Wm Oglesthorpe gent, for lands in Oglesthorpe, John ffoster & Wm Thompsone for lands in Collingham

Clyfforthe. Richd Cawoode Thos Cawoode Tristram Riesone (Richardson on next roll) Xpof Hutone, Wm Duffeilde Wm Skotte & Thos Turnor

Jury Christ. Cawood &c.

Wm Oglesthorpe not repairing the hedge in Intack lane &c 6/8

In the Moore field—2 lands next the hedge containing 2 acres, one lande adjoining the other but one, half an acre. 3 lands & a sheepcote garthe, & there is a quickwood hedge made by Wm O. which hath an evill meaninge. An acre next a balke. Long dispute about Oglesthorpe encroachments.

No tenant do kepe anye other within his house to dwell 3/4.

Every house to be repared before Martynmas & always after to keep it tenantable 3/4

Wm Oglethorpe gent shall cast down the hedge before Midsummer 6/6

1576. 19 Oct.

Towston & Members. Court Baron before Lawrence Grene sene[ll]

Free tenants as above

Clifford as before

Baddisworth George Wilkinsonne.

Jury Thos. blithe &c

Pain that Wm Oglesthorpe take down his hedge in Intack layne & Towestone towne 13/4

That neither he nor his servants do chase any shepe that are any tenants of Towstone of there comm^{n} on paine of Xs.

That John Crowder of Baddisworth keep his house tenandable befor Easter next, Xs.

Agnes Whitnestall ditto 3/4.

Thos Cawood make his house tenandable Xs.

1600 Toxton with Members. Court Baron of Thomas ffairfax Knt. 22 May 1600, John Midgley, sen^{ll}

Free tenant Wm Oglesthorpe Esq.

Tenants at Will Ric Barker John Dibbe Conand Grene Robt Cawwood Rebt ffoster Christr Snawden Christ Burdsall Christr Barker Robt Mawde Richd Hutton Christr Hutton Richd Duffeild Xpofr. Turner Wm. Scott.

(Midgley was a splendid writer. Note how Towston is spelt Toxton.)

1601 Ditto.

Paynes layd. None of the inhabitants of Toxton shall tether or kepe any horse, shepe, in the Nether Rudgate before all or most part of the neighbours of Toxton haue giuen theyr consente thereunto upon payne to fforfayte xii$^{d.}$

None shall breake any of theyr neighbors hedges 4d. None shall fell any thornes or other wood in Toxton feild without lycence, 4d each burthen. All shall yearlye and eu'rie yeare make theyr hedge and fence betwixt the Oxclose and the moore sufficiently before Candlemas, 4d for eu'rie gappe,

None shall kepe any loose horse or beast on any balke in Toxton feilde at any tyme betwixt Midsomer Day and May Day 12d every time

None shall gleane in harvest tyme while there is any stackes on the landes, but upon theyr owne without licence of the owner, 12 every time.

None shall plowe away any of theyr neighbors lande, 12d.

None shall carry any fire from theyr neighbors house without close coueringe it. xiid.

All shall yearly bowe theyr swyne before Lady Day, and keep them bowed till harvest be gotten.

None of inhabitants of Toxton, Newton or Clifford shall cutt of the toppes of saplings xiid.

None shall teather horse or beast except on theyr owne grounde except the heades be deuided 4d. Summa 6s. J. Midgley, sen^{ll}

1603, 17 Oct.

Toxton cum Membris. Court Baron of Thomas Fairfax Knt.

Free Tenant Wm Oglethorp Esq.

Tenants at Will, as before

Jury—12 as before, who say that Wm Oglethorpe Esq not coming to court is fined 6d.

Thos Scott de Toxton hath plowed away lands of Conand Grene, 12d

Thos Scott for that Alicia his daughter made a rescue for Conan Grene, 3/4. Total 4/10.

1604. Toxton cum Membris, Court Baron of Thomas Fairfax Knt, before John Midgley, senescll

Free tenant as before

Tenants at will ,,

Jury 9 persons who say that Wm Oglethorpe not attending must pay 12d

Thomas Scott, owing service, not attending pays 4d.

That Sir Thomas ffairfax, Conand Greene, Thomas Scott John Wilson & Ric Allen mend the fence between the Moore & Oxclose, under payne of 4d each.

The Inhabitants make the Pinfouldgate xiid.

Sir Thomas make fence in Crawsedales & Waynefield 4d. Sum 5/2.

1605, 30 April.

Tenants at Will. Conand Greene John Dibbe Robt Cawood George Taylor Anthony Hewes Richd Casson, John Wilson Ric Allen Thos. Scott Robt ffoster Xpof Snawden Xp. Burdsall John Barker Robt Maude Rich Moore Uxor Hutton Uxor Duffield Xpofer Turner & Wm Scott.

Jury 13 persons.

Inhabitants to clear the running water in Townegate of Toxton 12d.

,, to repair pinfoulde 3/4

Paynes layd

John Dibbe shall kepe his hedge in Moorefields in repair 3/4.

Owners to repair Oxclose hedge 3/4.

Yoke their swyne betwene Holy Thursday & Michaelmas day 4d.

Sum 5/2. John Midgley. J.H.T. & J.J.G.

Explanations. Man'ij signifies manor; Cur. court; Liber tenem, free tenants; tenen' ad vol. tenants at will; debent sectam, owe service to this court; succidit boscu', cutting wood; dicunt sup. sacrm, say upon oath, swear; pene p'posite, in the hands of the greave; fecer rescu', rescues; ball' dni, the lord's bailiffe; pena, penalty; m^{a}, mulct or fine.

———o———

Coates of Kildwick. Supplementary to your notices of this family I send an incomplete pedigree compiled from the Kildwick Register. In the Church is a gravestone bearing the Shield of Arms—dexter, a cross flory, and the words "Here lyeth interred the body of Roger Coates, of Kildwick Grange, Esq., who departed this life upon the 7th day of March, in the 42nd year of his age, Anno Domini 1660." This gentleman was a Magistrate about 1653, and was noted as an important Roundhead, and as meeting with a very sensational and tragic death. Additional notes on the family are desired. The name appears as Cote, Cotes, Coate, or Coates.

10. 10. 1577.
Dionysius Coates of Steeton and of Kildwick grange, bur. 8. 3. 166$\frac{7}{8}$ = Jane Craven, bur. 2. 5. 1600. (2) ? Margaret Nowell, m. 27. 7. 1600. bur. 6. 4. 1601.

- William x 8.5.1580 bur. 15. 3. 159$\frac{3}{6}$
- 25. 4. 1604. Dionysius x 12. 7. 1584. bur. 3. 3. 166$\frac{9}{1}$ (of Steeton.) = Jane Thomson, ? bur. 20. 4. 1620. or if of Silsden. = Maria bur. 20 10.1612.
- John x 20.4.1595 bur.9.7.1622 of Kildwick grange and Sutton. = Elizab. Swyer dau. of Roger Swyer of Skipton yeoman, ancestor of the Swires of Cononley.
- 18. 6. 1627. (2) Richd. Walton, and had issue.
- Elizabeth x 8.6.1589, m. Hugh Willson, 4. 8. 1606.

- John x 28. 1. 1609.
- John x 4. 8. 1616, bur. 13. 5. 1623.
- Roger x 25.10.1618 bur.7.3.1660. of Kildwick grange ParliamentaryMagistrate for Skipton District. = 5.2.163$\frac{8}{9}$ Rosamond Jewett.
- Anne, x 25. 12. 1612, bur. 11. 3. 166$\frac{3}{3}$.
- Aelinor, x 17. 7. 1614.
- Grace, bur. 10. 5. 1623.
- Maria, bur. 25. 5. 1626.

- John x 17.1.164$\frac{3}{4}$ of Kildwick grange.
- Roger Coates born 4. 3. 1647. of Glusburne(RoydHo.) and Kildwick grange. = Maud —.
- Elizabeth x 13. 2. m. Samuel Swire, of Cononley, 1666.
- Jane x 20. 10. 1640.
- Anne x 1. 1. 165$\frac{5}{6}$.

- Roger, of Royd House will. 11. 5. 1725. = Sarah Beaumont.
- John d. ante 11. 5. 1725.
- Rosamund x 18. 10. 1679. m. Roger Swire, of Cononley, 1698.
- Mary, d. ante 11. 5. 1725, m. — Horsfall.
- Elizabeth, m. Christopher Hartley.

- Sarah = James ffoulds, of Trawden, Esq. co. heiress
- Mary, co-h.
- ? ob. inf.

Coins of the York Mint,

issued by the Sole Monarchs or Kings of Wessex.

(By the Rev. G. F. CROWTHER, M.A., Member of the Council of the Numismatic Society, and Author of a "Guide to English Pattern Coins.")

The custom of stamping on Saxon pennies the names of the towns in which they were struck can be traced back to the reign of Alfred: but coins of his, which can be attributed to any other city than London, are very rare. Since however, even after the peace of Wedmore, Alfred never had any direct authority over Northumbria, the mint at York during his reign was only worked for the benefit of Cnut the Little (Guthrum) and Siefred.

A solitary coin of Eadweard the Elder has, with great probability, been assigned to York: and from the time of Eadweard the Elder until the reign of Edward VI. the York mint worked uninterruptedly. It is true that we can point to no coin struck at York by the authority of Edward V., but of every other monarch who occupied the throne during that period of six hundred and fifty years some coins exist in the present day. That we may get a clear view of the working of the mint at York, it will be necessary to describe such pieces as are known, arranging them under the reign of the king by whose authority they were coined.

EADWEARD THE ELDER, 901-924.

In the *Numismatic Chronicle* for 1882, Dr. Aquilla Smith mentioned a penny, which was found in Ireland. This piece, which weighs 19½ grs., may be thus described:—

Obv. King's head to the right, within a circle: EADVVEARDEX *(sic.)*

Rev. An inscription in two lines: *NEIOC MCIEB., which Dr. Aquilla Smith explains to mean, *Neioc monetarius Civitatis Eboraci.*

In 1876 a game-keeper in Meath came upon a hoard of about ninety silver pennies. One of them of the common type, with a small cross in the centre, and with reverse legend in two lines, read EFERBRON, which suggests the York mint, though it may be only the moneyer's name.

When Eadweard "the Unconquered" had made himself master of all England south of the Humber, Regnald, King of Northumbria, submitted to him of his own accord in the year 924. And it is not unlikely that Eadweard at once exercised his power of coining money at York, as that would be an indisputable proof of his over-lordship.

ÆTHELSTAN, 924-940.

The son of Eadweard, styled by Florence of Worcester "Æthelstan the Glorious, gave his sister in marriage to Sitric, King of Northumbria, and made that kingdom an integral portion of his own realm. Even the mint at York seems to have been subject to the restrictions

*Reversed N.

of Æthelstan, as in that city many more moneyers were employed by Æthelstan than by Sitric.

The common type of the pennies of Æthelstan has a small cross, or a rosette of pellets in the centre of the obverse, while on the reverse is an inscription in two lines. Of these varieties there are in the British Museum coins which read :—

ΛRNVLN M̄O EO
OE ON EETREBL, a retrograde inscription for LBERTEE MO EO
HELDΛFT EBRO
ROTBERT M̄O EO.

In the Murchison collection there were two York coins, which were thus described :—

Obr. A rude bust to left; retrograde inscription, ÆDELSTAN REX
Rev. LBERTEENO EO. ie. LBERTFF MO EO.
Obr. A rude head to right; ÆDELSTAN REX T. B. *i.e. totius Britannia.*

Amongst the coins found in Ireland, described in the *Numismatic Chronicle* for 1882, were two of the common type, weighing 23 grs. and 25 grs. respectively. These read REGNALD M̄O EFORPIC and REGNALD M̄O EORPIC.

EADMUND, 941-946.

Eadmund "the Magnificent" was the brother of the preceding king. On his accession, in 941, the five Danish boroughs revolted against him. In the same year the Danes in York also rebelled. dethroned Eric, who had done homage to Æthelstan, and opened the gates to Anlaf. In 943 Anlaf II, the uncle of Anlaf I, succeeded to the throne; and Inglegar and Baciler were employed by him in the mint at York. Eadmund, however, won back the five boroughs, and, after much plotting and struggling, York also yielded to him in 944. The former moneyers, who had coined for Anlaf II. continued to work for Eadmund. One of the coins found in Meath in 1876 had on the *obv.* a small cross, with legend, EΛDMVND REX EO; and on the *rev.* the moneyer's name, INGELGΛR MO. (*Num. Chron.* 1885).

Bacialer, whose name is given in *Hawkins' Silver Coins*, struck pennies of a similar type.

EADRED, 946-955.

During the reign of this king a third Anlaf, or Onlaf, occupied the throne of Northumbria for three years, but was driven out in 952. The shadow of Northumbrian royalty then vanished, and the land beyond the Humber was ruled by an Ealdorman or Earl of the King's appointment.

Those of his coins which were struck by INGELGΛR were most probably issued from the York mint, although they do not bear the name of that city. As when Anlaf III became king, only nine years had elapsed since Æthelstan's death, the Arnulf who coined for Anlaf

III may have been Æthelstan's former moneyer of that name. The only moneyer who seems to have worked at York with any regularity was Ingelgar, who held the post of moneyer under four kings, Eric, Eadmund, Anlaf II and Eadred.

EADWIG, 955-959.

Eadwig, the son of Eadmund, succeeded his uncle Eadred. Though all the coins of this king are somewhat scarce, those which exist shew that no fewer than eight different moneyers were working in the York mint during the four years of Eadwig's reign. It is unlikely that they were all employed at the same time, but their number tends to prove both the increasing importance of York, and also how unreservedly that city had been compelled to submit to "the king of all Britain."

His York pennies mostly have on the *obv.* a small cross, and on the *rev.* an inscription in two lines. After those pieces which are in the British Museum the letters B.M. are placed; while in other cases the quotation is given on the authority of the catalogues of noted collections now dispersed.

DEORVLF ON EO (B.M.)
DORVLF ON EO } (Rev. H. Christmas)
ÐYRMOD ON EO }
EÐELSTAN *(Hawkins' Silver Coins)*
EADMVND ON EO }
EOFERAD MON EOFE } (B.M.)
FRARD MON ON EO }
FROÐRIC MON EO (Rev. G. Wylie.)
VVILSIG MON EO (Hon. R. Marsham.)

EADGAR, 959-975.

Eadgar "the Peaceful," the brother of Eadwig, had been chosen king by Northumbria and Mercia before his brother's death; and Wessex then submitted to the king who had been already accepted in the north.

Of the common type with small cross in centre, coins are known to read:—

DVN M̄O EOFERPIC (B.M.)
HEROLF MONETA EB (J. H. Young, Esq.)
MANNA M̄O EOFERPI }
TVMA M̄O EOFOR } (B.M.

In *Hildebrand's Anglosachsisha Mynt*, 2nd edition, two coins are described, which have on the *obv.* the king's bust to the left, within the outer circle, and on the *rev.* a small cross in the centre. The inscription is placed round the edge of the coin, outside the beaded inner circle. These two coins read:—

FASTOLF M̄O EFER.
PVLFRIC M̄O EFER.

EADWEARD II., 975-978.

On the death of Eadgar the thegns of Wessex wished to pass by Eadweard, and place on the throne his half-brother Æthelred, the son

of Eadgar's second wife Ælfthryth. At this time legitimist principles of succession were not properly developed; so, when a king left more than one son, men thought themselves at liberty to follow the advice of Jehu, and to look out for "the best and meetest" of their master's sons, and to set him on his father's throne. But the thegns of Wessex were outwitted by Dunstan who hastened to crown Eadweard, son of Eadgar's first wife Æthelflaed. How, when he was only a youth of sixteen, Eadweard was murdered by order of Ælfthryth at the gate of Corfe Castle, is well known. He was noted for his piety and amiability of disposition, which was a striking contrast to the character of his half-brother who succeeded him. On account of his untimely death he was surnamed "the Martyr," and was commemorated under that title on March 18th in the Sarum Calendar, whence his name was transferred, and still holds a place in the Prayer-Book of the English Church.

His York coins are all of the same type, and may be thus described:

Obv. King's bust to left, within an inner circle.

Rev. A small cross in the centre, name of moneyer and mint outside the inner beaded circle.

The legends on the *rev.* are as follows:—

COLGRIM MŌ EFE (Capn. R. M. Murchison.)
BENEME MŌ FERIC } B.M.
DVN MŌ EOFERPIC }
SURCLOS MŌ EFER *(Hildebrand)*

With regard to the moneyers who are known to have worked for Eadweard, one if not more also struck coins for the previous king.

The foregoing list cannot be supposed to be complete, but it is hoped that it may be sufficient to throw a side-light on the early history of York. It is noteworthy that the names of nearly thirty moneyers who worked in that city from the reign of Eadweard the Elder to the close of the reign of Eadweard the Martyr, a period of 78 years, can be recovered from the coins. Probably the moneyers were local mint-masters who employed under-workmen, whilst they were personally responsible to the king for the fineness and weight of all coins struck from the dies entrusted to their care.

The name of the city sometimes appears in full, EOFERPIC; but only a moneyer like Dun could manage to get all the letters into the legend. Others who bore longer names, contented themselves with various abbreviations, such as EO, EOFE, EFER, EOFERC and EFORPIC. Some blundered legends give us EB, (the recurrence of this Latin form is probably a blunder), FERIC, and, on the retrograde coin of Æthelstan, OE.

Great care was taken that the metal should be pure and that the coins should be of full weight. And, except during the latter years of Henry VIII's and the early part of Edward VI's reign, the money of England has never been depreciated. Although moneyers were placed in towns far away from the centre of government, the supervision was so careful that fraud was seldom attempted, and when detected was

severely punished. The difficulty of communication between the various parts of England made the establishment of local mints almost a necessity in early times; and of the local mints the ancient capital of Northumbria was nearly the most important.

———o———

The Boy that built a Bridge.—In the heart of Cleveland, in the gorge of the Esk, about nine miles from Whitby, in Yorkshire, the road from Egton into Glaisdale is carried over the turbulent river by a stone bridge. In the centre of a parapet, facing the roadway, one stone rises above the line and bears the monogram and date, "F., 1619."

About the year 1590, a poor orphan lad of Glaisdale, Thomas Ferris, had work on the Egton side of the dale, which he had to reach by crossing a ford here. Many a time was he deprived of his day's work—and consequently of his day's food—by the floods which rendered the ford impassable, and he was frequently obliged to beg his bread from the farmers. But with all the faith and confidence of boyhood he used to say, "When I get rich I will build a bridge there."

The boy went to Hull, got employment, worked with diligence and skill, prospered, became a respected citizen, and ultimately alderman and mayor. He did not forget his early difficulties or his early vow, and in due time constructed the stone bridge which bears his monogram, and which is known by the name of "The Beggar's Bridge," the name being a further memorial of the deed. He also founded and endowed at Hull the charity called the "Trinity House" for the poor, and almshouses for twelve widows.

He died in 1631, and lies buried in Trinity Church, at Hull, with a Latin epitaph, after the fashion of those times, containing a punning allusion to his own name, *quod sum fueris.*

Such was the beginning and end of Thomas Ferris—a name which surely ought to be held in grateful recollection—and his history furnishes one of many instances of self-made men, who, in adverse circumstances, by their own strong will, patience, and perseverance, have conquered obstacles and won prizes in life.

The bridge is in a most romantic spot, but the exquisite features of the landscape are now somewhat obscured by the railway which threads the valley, and still more by the huge furnaces of the Glaisdale iron-smelting works, which offend the woods by their clouds of black smoke.

———

Clarke, Clockmaker. At Dent, I saw a finely-carved oak "Grand father's Clock," dated H. W. 1660, which bore on its brass face the maker's name, William Clarke. It pointed out the time with the hour hand only. Where did Clarke live?

———

Netherside Hall, (see Frontispiece and page viii,) is the homestead of the Robinson-Atkinson Family, who have borne the surname of Nowell, from their maternal ancestor, since 1843. The hall and



the picturesque glen are well-known objects to those Wharfedale visitors who penetrate the upper reaches of the river.

Coniston Hall is a modern mansion but is associated with a history that reaches back to pre-Norman times, having been King's land in Saxon days. At the Conquest, William the King obtained about half the manor, and the rest was held mostly by Roger of Poitou. The Normans held the manor for some centuries down to 1 Henry VIII, when it came to the Malhams, who disposed of it in 1665 to the Coulthursts. It has since been possessed by the Laycocks, Garforths, and Totties.

Notices of New Books.

Index Armorial to an emblazoned manuscript of the surname of French, Franc, Francis, &c. By A. D. Weld French. Boston, privately printed. 1892. (200 copies). 115 pages, about one-third being blank.

From the days of the Conqueror, the families of Francais, Frank, or French have been identified with Yorkshire, and Mr. Weld French refers to individuals in North Yorkshire, Pontefract. and East Yorkshire, in Norman times, including Umfridus, Radulphus, Walterus and Alanus le Franceys, between 1189–1275. Of their descendants, Mr. French (whose address is 160, State Street, Boston, Mass.,) will be pleased to have further notes. In the second part, the author has collected the numerous descriptions of coat armour, amongst which we find Franke, of Knighton; of Allingley; of Campsall; all co. York. A very neat and useful volume is the result.

Remarkable Occurrences, Interesting Dates, and Curious Information, (Local and General,) by the late John Wood. Penistone, John Wood, Market Place. 144 pages, illustrated. n.d.

This is a neat little book and will be of great use to the future historian of Penistone, as nearly every page is devoted to the history of that village and neighbourhood.

Ye Guide to ye Ancient Moorland Town of Penistone, including Midhope and Langsett, the South Yorkshire Moors, Wharncliffe, &c. By John N. Dransfield. Penistone, John Wood, 1892. 28 pages.

History of Penistone Grammar School. By John N. Dransfield. Barnsley, Lingard, "Chronicle" Office, 1887; 20 pages, reprinted from the newspaper.

We always heartily welcome such pamphlets as these, for they are the precursors and earnest of more elaborate local histories.

The Literary Shrines of Yorkshire. By J. A. Erskine Stuart, F.S.A.S. Longmans & Co., London, 1892. Printed by C. Greening, Bradford. Pp. xiv, 206.

This is a beautifully printed and well illustrated bibliographical book wherein the greatest Yorkshire writers are localized, and as a method of popularizing the study of Yorkshire bibliography we give it

hearty welcome. Dr. Stuart has aimed also to give accurate topographical and biographical sketches, and many will be induced to make themselves further acquainted with the works described after these cursory rambles. "Malham" is by Hurtley, and query was W. H. Dixon, or his father, a native of Holmfirth? Tomlinson's *Yorkshire Scenes* is not so rare as the writer thinks, and the reference to Branwell Brontë does not count for much.

Three Bits of Rhyme. By Robert Collyer. For the "Messiah Home," New York. 23 pages.

The bits are "Saxon Grit," "Under the Snow," "The Legend of the Two Kings." Like Oliver Twist we call for more.

Ten Days in Lakeland. By C. F. Forshaw, Bradford. London, "Freemason's Chronicle," 1892. 32 pages.

These bits of pleasant reading are inscribed to Mr. Galloway, of Bowness.

Holroyd's Collection of Yorkshire Ballads, with steel plate portrait, and a memoir by Wm. Scruton. Edited by Chas. F. Forshaw, LL.D. Bradford, 1892. 320 pages. We shall be pleased to forward a copy if desired, for 5s.

The Northumbrian Reader; literary extracts on subjects connected with the six Northern Counties, for the upper classes of schools. By M. Tait, Bradford. Hull, A. Brown & Sons. 256 pp., 46 illustrations. 1s. 9d. A superior edition as a prize book at 2/6, entitled "Stories from Northumbria." [1892.]

We most heartily welcome this little book, probably five-sixths of it bearing specially on Yorkshire. Few unacquainted with Yorkshire literature would imagine such thrilling stories existed as these, culled from Defoe, Southey, Wordsworth, Sedgwick, Brontë, Gaskell, Banks, Reade, &c. Every Yorkshire child must read it.

The Gentleman's Magazine Library. Edited by G. L. Gomme, F.S.A. English topography, Part II. Cambridgeshire—Cumberland. London, Elliot Stock, 1892, pp. viii, 328.

Though the 13th volume of the series, this book may be taken separately as a necessary acquisition to a County Library for Cambridge, Cheshire, Cornwall and Cumberland; whilst the Index is a boon to searchers for information in any county. When the Yorkshire volume is reached we shall almost 'jump for joy.' The series on our shelves grows more enticing than ever.

In the Gun Room. Sketches in Prose and Verse. By H. Knight Horsfield. Eden Remington & Co., London, 1892. 245 pages. "Grouse Driving in Yorkshire," and a dozen more chapters, form a most entertaining volume, and every page is redolent of the moors. To read Mr. Horsfield's book is to sniff again the moorland breezes and tramp amongst the Yorkshire, Scotch, and Irish heather. It has been a welcome relaxation, even after demurring to the support given to the line "Man being reasonable, must get drunk." We consider it palpably untrue.

Printed for the Editor by Harrison & Sons, Bingley.